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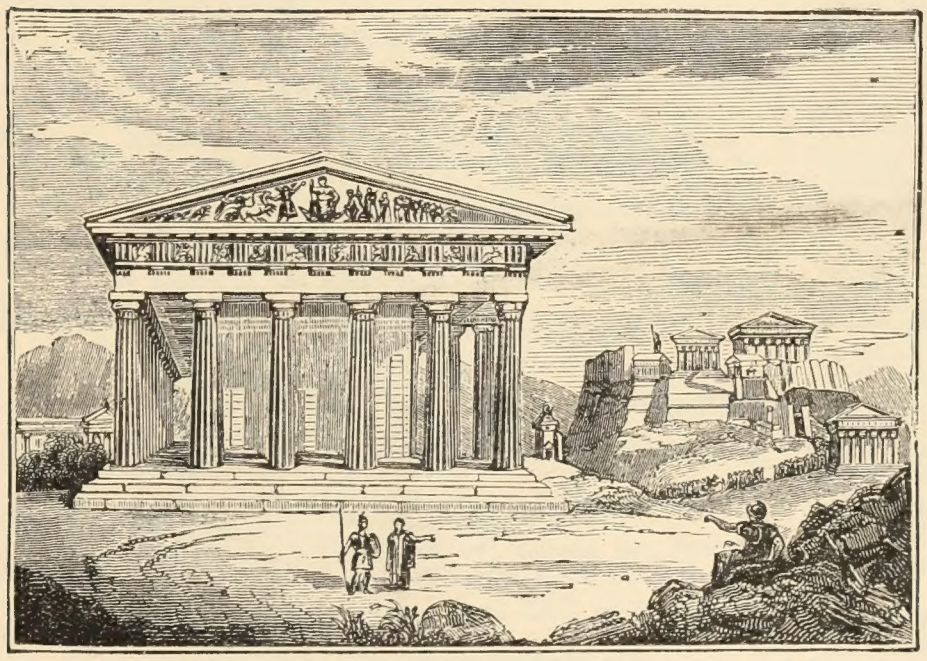
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LITERATURE

The Oxford Book of English Verse, 1250-1900. Chosen and edited by A. T. Quiller - Couch. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

A TITLE-PAGE such as that which we transcribe above is bound to attract attention. An anthology styled distinctively "the Oxford," published at the Clarendon Press, and compiled by a well-known writer of verse and fiction, naturally arouses great expectations. Is this, one asks, the ideal anthology at last? Admittedly that work was still to seek. The 'Golden Treasury' maintains its popularity, but hardly its authority — for, much as it owed to the keen sagacity of Tennyson (who may fairly be described as Mr. Palgrave's collaborator), it was and is not absolutely impeccable. It had, and has, its limitations, though the position it still holds says much for its inherent merit. As for the anthologies on the same lines which have succeeded it, they have had their vogue, and continue to occupy a place on the shelves of poetry-lovers. Not one, however, can be accepted at this date as wholly satisfying. And why? Mainly because no one man, however accomplished, however sympathetic, however discriminating, can be trusted to deal adequately in this fashion with the whole *corpus poetarum*. No one man, to begin with, can make himself master of the entire bulk of English poetry from 1250 to 1900. And even supposing such a man to exist, how can one hope from him the breadth, the serenity, the sureness of judgment, demanded from the ideal chooser of the best in so many different lines?

It is, of course, always possible for the anthologist to rely upon the "consensus of critical opinion"—at least as regards English verse up to and including the days of Wordsworth, Byron, Shelley, Keats. There are certain lyrics, sonnets, and other poems in the language, concerning which people of literary culture have long ago made up their minds, and which might be included in one volume with great advantage to students of English verse. But every new anthologist has his ambitions. He is anxious, almost feverishly anxious, to do his own choosing. Rather than reproduce nothing but "hackneyed" pieces, he is fain to go as far afield as possible. He does not realize that the best must, as a matter of course, be often hackneyed. The preface to this selection wisely and firmly remarks that "the best is the best, though a hundred judges have declared it so."

When Mr. Palgrave (and Lord Tennyson) produced the 'Golden Treasury,' the work of Campion was practically unknown, even to experts. No sooner was it made known than the experts went to the extreme of adoration, with the result that Campion is over-represented, not only in the later editions of the 'Treasury,' but in almost all the anthologies of recent years. Mr. Quiller-Couch, in the book before us, gives six pages to Campion—as many as he accords to Byron, to Fletcher, to Cowley, to Donne. And let it be said in this connexion that in the ideal anthology of English verse a sense of proportion must needs be exhibited. One star differs from another star in glory, and it is the business of the anthologist to recognize the difference. Mr. Quiller-Couch, in assigning to Tennyson four more pages than he gives to Shakspeare, five more than he gives to Wordsworth, six more than he gives to Keats, eighteen more than he gives to Burns, and twenty-three more than he gives to Byron, shows at once that his sense of proportion is not perfect. It is not as if this book—this "Oxford" book — were confined to such things as lyrics and sonnets; for it is not. Mr. Quiller-Couch selects, when he thinks proper, from long poems; and as he has thought well to include passages from the longer works of Milton and others, why has he not thought well to do the same for 'Don Juan,' and so forth, in which Byron is at his happiest?

Regarded as a wholly representative "book of English verse" this volume is open to criticism. Obviously it contains a very great deal that is delightful and imperishable; on that point it is unnecessary to dwell. The selections from Waller, Milton, Dryden, Sedley, Congreve, Gay, Pope, Gray, Collins, Wordsworth, Scott, Coleridge, Lamb, Campbell, Moore, Keats, Hood, Beddoes, Tennyson, Patmore, Matthew Arnold, and Miss Rossetti strike us as wholly unexceptionable. But in his preface the compiler undertakes to give us of "the best," and of the best only. All one can say is that very much of the best is absent from the collection, and that much contained in it is by no means of the best. Of the 883 poems or passages printed by Mr. Quiller-Couch a certain proportion might profitably have been omitted. Even of the Shakspeare songs and sonnets a few could have been spared. Henryson, Dunbar, Wyatt, Surrey, Breton, Spenser, Lodge, S. Daniel, Drayton, Fletcher, Nash, Jonson, Donne, Webster, Heywood, Drummond, Herrick, Crashaw, Marvell, Vaughan, Davenant, Shirley, Suckling, Lovelace, Rochester—to name only a few, and those of the older singers—from the specimens of all these something might have been taken without hurt. There are other writers who might disappear from the volume altogether and "never would be missed." Grimald, Wever, Gascoigne, Rowlands, Reynolds, Sir R. Fanshawe, Jasper Mayne, T. Stanley, Katherine Phillips, T. Flatman, Lord Melcombe, Fanny Greville, and so forth—is Mr. Quiller-Couch really prepared to argue that these worthies are all of our poetic "best"?

Suppose that Mr. Quiller-Couch had omitted these, and had reduced the space afforded to the others above named—how happy would have been his situation, to how many whom he has utterly neglected might he have been able to do justice! Here are a few only of the men and women whom the latest of the anthologists has thought unworthy of a niche in his big temple of fame: Mathilde Blind, Thackeray, S. Butler, Charles Churchill, Lord de Tabley, Sir F. H. Doyle, Jean Ingelow, R. Bourke Marston, Motherwell, Newman, the two Procters, Rogers, Shenstone, Thomas Woolner. We do not claim for any of these writers a very high place in the poetical hierarchy, but we cannot account for their exclusion from this 'Oxford Book' when we find the Grimalds, the Gascoignes, the Fanshawes, and the Flatmans included. Why should Longfellow and Emerson and Poe and Whittier be here, and Bryant and Holmes and Lowell be absent? Why should Arthur O'Shaughnessy be represented, and Bourke Marston and Lord de Tabley ignored? Why give space to Keble and Alford, and not to Newman and Trench? Surely we might have had a single lyric by Miss Blind, by Miss Ingelow, by Miss Procter, by Rogers, by Shenstone, by Mrs. Webster—not to speak of single sonnets from others.

We would suggest, too, if Mr. Quiller-Couch should have occasion to revise his work for a second edition, that he should in certain cases reconsider selections in which he has been niggard rather than profuse, or, as it seems to us, perverse and inadequate in judgment. Here are some of these cases—namely, those of Peacock, Mrs. Hemans, Sir Henry Taylor, Praed, Sara Coleridge, R. S. Hawker, Clough, Rossetti, Locker-Lampson, Alexander Smith, Robert Lytton, James Thomson, and William Morris, of most of whom the examples are by no means characteristic or sufficient. In the instance of Rossetti, and perhaps others, the copyright difficulty probably has come in. If it has, Mr. Quiller-Couch should have said so, rather than lie under the suspicion of not appreciating some of the best poetic work of this period.

In what we have so far written we have made no allusion to that part of the anthology which seems to us by far the most open to adverse criticism; we refer to that which is occupied by the products of living writers. It is much to be regretted that the compiler should have included living writers in his scheme. With men who have been so long before the public as Mr. Swinburne, Mr. Meredith, Mr. Dobson, and (say) Dr. George MacDonald, an anthologist ought not, perhaps, to go so very far astray, for these gentlemen are—each in his own way—already classics in a sense. As soon, however, as he gets beyond the contemporary verse which is hallowed by time, the compiler is apt to come to grief. He

may have every desire to be impartial, but he cannot help being swayed by his own idiosyncrasy and by the critical atmosphere which he habitually breathes. He cannot put himself in the place of posterity; he cannot even put himself in the place of the coming generation. That being so, the task of passing a sort of final judgment on contemporaries should not be attempted — especially by one who is himself a writer of verse. Mr. Quiller-Couch has greatly dared, and what is the result? We do not propose to object to any of his inclusions, most of which are thoroughly defensible; but how about his exclusions? Why should the venerable P. J. Bailey be forgotten, when men who owed so much to him as did Sydney Dobell, Alexander Smith — ay, and Dante Rossetti (as Rossetti spontaneously admitted)—have room found for them? Why, again, should Mr. Robert Buchanan, Mr. Gerald Massey, Mr. Symons, Mr. Phillips, and other young singers of to-day, be wholly neglected? Why recognize Mr. W. D. Howells, and show ignorance or non-appreciation of Mr. T. B. Aldrich? Sir Lewis Morris and Mr. Alfred Austin have, we assume, been omitted deliberately and of set purpose. It might be urged (if it were worth while) that Dr. Mac Donald, Mr. Watts-Dunton, Mr. Bret Harte, Mr. Dobson, and Mr. John Davidson might well have been more characteristically, as well as more fully, represented. But, in truth, the less said about this portion of the anthology the better. Mr. Quiller-Couch has produced a collection of English verse which excites at once real interest and antagonism. The proud distinction of producing one which shall be saluted promptly as unassailable both in aim and in achievement is probably beyond the reach of any one man. Meanwhile this present selection will be in many hands. We ought to add that it is published on ordinary and also on India paper. The latter form is the more desirable, and, in the leather bindings which the Clarendon Press produce so well, an enviable possession.

The Rulers of the South. By F. Marion Crawford. 2 vols. (Macmillan & Co.)

This is a book of attractive appearance. It is well printed and full of decidedly artistic illustrations, with rather a loose reference to the adjoining text. It also contains several very picturesque pages of description, where the author tells us what he has himself seen. But these are only moments of relief from his history of the two Sicilies and Malta, which he has endeavoured to tell after his own fashion. It is the fashion of the novelist, to whom accuracy is of little import provided he is picturesque and interesting; and though it is much to be desired that these qualities should also exist in the historian, there are others far more essential—that of an independent and careful study of the sources being the most important of all. This last Mr. Marion Crawford, who is perfectly candid, does not for one moment profess. He tells us he has followed the best sources—Thucydides (in a translation?), Holm, Freeman for the mediæval times, Muratori, Amari, &c. He seems never to have heard of M. Lenormant's fascinating volumes on Apulia, Lucania, and Calabria; he never quotes Symonds; and yet these writers would have suited his purpose far better than the serious historians. But to arrange, to abbreviate, to balance these various and complicated materials would require a man of thorough training. It cannot be done by a pair of scissors and some vamping. And so the outcome is exceedingly ill-balanced, and, wherever the author ventures on an excursion of his own, full of negligences and unfortunate things. He affords but another instance how dangerous it is for a man who knows how to do one thing in literature well to attempt another without due equipment. The want of balance in the book is patent throughout. Things about which we know nothing certain, and but little that is probable, like the life of Pythagoras, are expanded into a full-blown romance. Among all the illustrations there is not one to suggest the beautiful portals, pulpits, &c., of the twelfth-century churches in Apulia and Calabria, and yet some account of these, even in the text, would have been novel and welcome to educated readers. We may specify from personal knowledge Bari.

Mistakes of detail are likewise numerous and serious. It is not our business to give a catalogue of them here. Indeed, after going through the first volume carefully, we have not thought it necessary to compare the second with the authorities. But here are some specimens. In speaking of the great lyric poets the author tells us that not a line of Bacchylides survives, and implies that Pindar, in contrast to Simonides, never took pay for his poetry. He conceives that Theocritus wrote his poems in Sicily. He thinks the Greek traders and pirates who haunted the Italian and Sicilian coasts identical with the Athenians of Phidias and of Sophocles (p. 26).

The whole romance of the first Greek settlements is one huge anachronism. The description of Theocles and his companions arriving at the waving fields of wheat and vineyards loaded with grapes, and exchanging glass beads, coloured stuffs, and tinsel ware with the barbarous owners of sprat oil and wine, is a comical picture, more like the quality of the 'Swiss Family Robinson' than the great romance of Defoe. This episode is followed by the romance of Pythagoras, of which the writer thinks that, as each trait has been thought true by some scholar, his combination may be called probable. He opines that the story of Agathocles bears some resemblance to that of Œdipus. The only point of similarity is the exposal of the infant on account of a prophecy, a feature common to scores of Greek legends. He thinks it hard to understand how Hannibal should have been able to maintain himself so long in Calabria, when all the country round, including Sicily, was in Roman hands; "but the reader who desires an explanation of these facts can find it in any history." It is certainly not to be found in any Roman history which is known to us, and it requires a pilgrimage to the Grande Sila to make one see how Hannibal found a great natural fortress, a plateau with ample food and water to supply a small army, with steep approaches easily guarded on every side. From this vantage ground he could concentrate his force on any attack, and he gave the Romans a couple of lessons which cooled their ardour in attacking him. But we must not dwell further on such points. Let us take Mr. Crawford on more modern ground. Illustrating the rise of political ideas in many centres simultaneously, he says that thus in science Des Cartes, Leibnitz, and Newton invented *almost simultaneously* the differential calculus. Has he no book of reference to tell him the dates of these men's activity? The piece of philosophy which follows, based upon the view that a *Volksgeist* is a *great* mind made up of many small ones, we will not criticize. When he asks why the Coliseum has a far stronger hold upon our feelings than the Parthenon, in order to explain the real fact that romance and beauty are not the same, many would answer by denying flatly his assumption. But how can one argue with a man who is clearly of opinion that St. Paul wrote the Acts of the Apostles "with technical correctness" as a seaman, and that Marcus Aurelius "was certainly not a persecutor" of Christians? Many of these statements are *obiter dicta*, not necessary to the work, but they show clearly how a mind not furnished with a proper education cannot move freely through a great and complicated historical subject without betraying itself at every turn. One of the most graceful and poetical pages in the book—and it contains not a few—is upon the papyrus brakes in the Anapus, near Syracuse. But this admirable description is marred by several pieces of false information. The writer declares repeatedly that this famous plant is now extinct in all the world in its wild or natural state. It still grows in wild plenty on the higher reaches of the Nile. He tells us that Ptolemy sent the plant as a present to Hiero (after the first Punic war was over), who planted it in the Anapus. Where he obtained this story we cannot tell. Any ordinary modern book of reference would have told him that long after the plant was extinct in the Delta the Arabs brought it from Syria to the *papireto* at Palermo, and thence to Syracuse.

The second volume pursues the complicated history of Byzantine, Saracen, Norman influences down to the sixteenth century, and then, skipping the last 200 years almost completely, concludes with a most interesting chapter on the Mafia of Sicily at the present day. Apart from what the author has learnt by conversation from the people, he depends for his account on the work of a local man, published last year, who was for many years chief of police at Palermo. We are greatly obliged for the reference, and many readers will send for the book, though we cannot but think, from Mr. Marion Crawford's account, that the ex-policeman has sought to explain his own failure by ascribing some incredible characteristics to the organization with which he struggled for years. In fact, he denies that it is an organization, and tells us that, without meetings, without elections, without discussion of policy, the Mafia keeps its hold upon the people and attains to a system of government. Such a thing appears to us rather impossible, and we cannot but think that in this case subjective ignorance has been magnified into objective reality. What should we have said if those who were contending against the Irish Mafia in 1881 had told us, when they could not defeat it, that there was no

organization, that the leaders were self-constituted, and that there was nevertheless a distinct hierarchy among them? According to Mr. Crawford's account, the policy of the Mafia is not outrageous. Life and property are fairly safe among those who respect it. The Government is opposed by it because by long tradition the people have associated it with tyranny and injustice. It is not our business to deal with politics, home or foreign: we merely note that our author does not say one word concerning the Government which seeks to put down the Mafia. If our readers will look into the reports on the state of Sardinia, or read a recent Italian novel called 'L' Onorevole' (the Honourable M.P.), they may be able to judge why the rude justice of the Mafia holds its own.

Lieut.-Col. John Haughton, Commandant of the 36th Sikhs. By Major A. C. Yate, 2nd D.C.O. Baluch Battalion. (Murray.)

Here is the biography of an officer who was just becoming known in England as one who might be depended on to relieve by his conduct and bravery the gloom which was more general and prevalent than was desirable during the Tirah Expedition (1897-98). Unfortunately for the service, he did not survive the campaign.

The Haughtons have been closely connected with the East India Company: the colonel's grandfather was professor of Hindustani at Addiscombe, with a brother holding a similar position at Haileybury; and his father, Major-General John Colpoys Haughton, C.S.I., served long and meritoriously in India. As a young man he was well known in connexion with the escape from Charikar, where his conduct and Eldred Pottinger's were most gallant, and where he was severely wounded. Afterwards he held civil appointments till his retirement in 1873, when he was Commissioner of the Kuch Behar Division. In 1845 he married Miss Presgrave; and the subject of the present memoir was born in 1852, educated at Uppingham and Sandhurst, and obtained a commission in 1871, being one of the last gazetted to the rank of ensign. His service for the most part was of an ordinary nature, and all that need be said—and those who know will admit that it is no faint praise—is that in the course of some twenty-six years' service he had established a reputation as a good regimental officer; he had also passed examinations in native languages and in Russian, a qualification too often neglected nowadays. The turning-point, however, in his career was probably in 1887, when he was appointed to the 35th Sikhs, a regiment which was then being raised. Contact with the Khalsa was clearly beneficial, and after commanding the regiment for a short time in 1893, he was transferred next year to the 36th, also a Sikh regiment. With them he served on the frontier at Bannu, Peshawar, and Kohat, whence in 1897 the regiment was sent to garrison the Samana forts, trouble from the Orakzais and Afridis being imminent. On August 27th the Orakzai force attacked the posts and worked some mischief, but wasted their time till September 12th, when the combined force attacked and destroyed the post of Saragarhi, which was held by twenty-one Sikhs, who sold their lives dear and nobly maintained the reputation of their race. The story of the Tirah Expedition has been often told, and need not be repeated, but it is just to refer to Col. Haughton's share in it. Generally he and his regiment were selected for rear-guard duty, never the most agreeable, though sometimes, as in frontier war, the post of honour and difficulty, for the baggage always and retirement often invite attack. And in this duty he excelled, giving promise again and again of qualities which must have placed him high among our best leaders, and which he showed to the end when he fell gallantly holding at bay masses of the enemy who were pressing on our retiring force. By some blunder a position which commanded the line of retreat had been abandoned by our men and seized by the enemy: from it a galling fire was maintained, and the tribesmen pushed forward to attack the Yorkshire Light Infantry.

"The greater part of the Sikhs fell back, as ordered; but Haughton, followed by Lieut. Turing and four or five of his men, crossed over the Kotal to the heights on the left, where the Yorkshires were, to help them; for he saw the straits they were in. When he arrived the tribesmen were crowding in, around and within a few yards of them.....'The behaviour of all troops was simply magnificent. Neither officer nor man had any thought of self. They were in a trap, being fired upon from the front and left. Every wounded man was picked up, and very slowly the force worked its way down. Haughton, with his adjutant Turing, two Sikhs, and two men of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, got into a commanding position on the left and covered the retirement, the two officers having both picked up rifles and ammunition. Of these two officers and four men but one (a Yorkshireman) lived to tell the tale. Their ammunition was running out; Turing and the two Sikhs were killed. Haughton told the Yorks lads to fix bayonets, and said, "We 'll shoot away the ammunition we 've got, and then show them how British soldiers die." He was immediately afterwards hit with a bullet in the head, just behind the ear—absolutely painless—and he fell, like the grand soldier and gentleman he was, in endeavouring to save others..... The enemy sent the body to Mamanai unmutilated.'"

This tribute might partly be out of respect for Haughton's bravery, but it is more directly traceable to General Westmacott's conduct a few days before in restoring with respect the body of a Pathan to his relations, accompanied by a message that this was "the way we always treated the dead, and the way they ought to be treated. This judicious act bore good fruit," for not only was Haughton's body sent in, but when the general sent out to bring in the dead, twenty-two bodies were found, not one of them mutilated.

That is the story, and it is worth telling; but it need not have occupied much more than half the space to which it has been expanded. Some fifty or sixty pages of ancestry—which can scarcely interest any save near relatives, to whom their contents are probably known—might with advantage have been omitted; and numerous divergences on all manner of subjects, from the somewhat undignified figure cut by the Afghan Boundary Commission under Sir Peter Lumsden, about the time of the Penjdeh incident, to musings on the Diamond Jubilee, the Peace Conference, the wars since and their value as training for the nation, might well have been spared. Nevertheless, the book is worth reading, and many of the author's ideas, though occasionally somewhat crudely expressed, are sound and deserve attention. The illustrations are numerous and interesting, and there are three maps, sufficient for those who know the surrounding country, but to others not very informing. Type, paper, and binding all deserve praise.

The Story of Florence. By Edmund G. Gardner. (Dent & Co.)

We take the name of this book from the title-page; to judge from the cover, it seems, like the White Knight's song, to be called something else. That, however, is comparatively unimportant: under whatever title, Mr. Gardner has put together almost the ideal book for an intelligent visitor to the famous Tuscan city. Florence is, of all the historical towns in the world, that one of which the material fabric is—or was till recently—the most bound up with its older history. The visitor to Milan has little occasion to recall Visconti or Sforzas; at Naples Vesuvius and the *lazzaroni* occupy more of his thoughts than the Angevin kings; at Rome, even at Athens, it is the antiquary rather than the historian who is lord of the situation. But Florence, owing no doubt to its literary supremacy, is peopled with the ghosts of men and the memories of events; and whoever wishes to understand and enjoy the place must be at the trouble of making himself acquainted with at least some three centuries of its history.

Mr. Gardner has done wisely, therefore, in making the history the main thread of his book, and treating the topography, and to some extent the art, as subsidiary to this. The history, especially during the period when the republic was taking shape, is complicated, and the issues are not easy to distinguish; yet it is just this period to which every one's mind first turns at the mention of the name of Florence, and these issues which are most inseparably associated with the career of her greatest citizen. All readers will therefore be grateful to Mr. Gardner for the extremely clear and accurate narrative which he has given of the origins of Florence and the stormy times in which—first as Guelfs and Ghibellines, then as Blacks and Whites—the antagonistic elements in the commonwealth were struggling for the mastery. The various elaborate constitutions, to which Dante alludes with sarcasm, are explained more intelligibly than in any other English book with which we are acquainted; and nothing is omitted which can show the connexion of the political or commercial sides of life with the development of the town. Of course, no survey of this kind can be unmixed with regrets. Of late years especially Florence has found it necessary, in the interests of future generations, to part with a good deal that was consecrated by association with or inheritance from the past; but what is a city to do? It can hardly be expected to fossilize itself for the benefit of the foreign sightseer. Mr. Gardner takes a reasonable view of this matter, and is not

prepared to encourage "those folk who make a point of sneering at everything done in Florence since the unification of Italy." When we say that this phrase occurs in connexion with some words of praise for the road that has taken the place of that steep footpath to Samminiato in which Dante found a comparison for one of his purgatorial stairways, it will be seen that our author's toleration is wide.

Mr. Gardner is, however, nothing if not broad-minded. He has, for example, none of the superior person's sentimental horror of tyrannicide—"If I kill you, it 's nothing; but if you kill me, by jingo it 's murder," as Leech's special constable observed to the big Chartist—and says plainly that Galeazzo Maria Sforza, Alessandro dei Medici, and, if we mistake not, one or two more, deserved all they got.

The story of Savonarola is well and very fairly told, Mr. Gardner's sympathies being evidently with him. We do not remember to have seen quoted before the story which Botticelli's brother, Simone Filipepi, told of the tribute of regret which the most brutal of the *Frate's* Florentine persecutors, Doffo Spini, paid in after years to his memory. If true, it is a remarkable testimony in his favour.

In a compendium of this kind a few inaccuracies or doubtful statements are almost certain to escape the writer and be caught by the pedantic critic. Where did Mr. Gardner, or rather Prof. del Lungs, find authority for his statement as to the division of the Cerchi family into "Black" and "White"? Villani appears to know nothing of any "Black" Cerchi; for the passage (viii. 41) which might seem to contain a reference to them is obviously corrupt, and there is no need to take the words *bianchi* (which is not in the first edition) and *neri* otherwise than in their usual sense.

In the motto to Fra Angelico's 'Annunciation' we would suggest that *prætereundo* does not mean "by negligence." Also, the "art" of Calimala was surely named from the street in which it had its headquarters, and not, as seems in one place to be implied, the street from the "art." And is not the first syllable of "Or San Michele" *horreum* rather than *hortus?* We are aware that the older people speak of "San Michele in Orto," but was not that the first name, superseded by "Horreum Sancti Michaelis" when the grain-market was established?

Mr. Gardner has all the latest (probably not the last) lights on the authorship of pictures. He is quite certain that the Bargello portrait, not of Dante, was not painted by Giotto; and that Cimabue did not paint, nor the people carry in procession, the famous 'Madonna' of the Rucellai Chapel. But we may point out that a comparison between the date of Charles of Anjou's visit to Florence and that of the laying of the first stone of Santa Maria Novella does not throw much light, one way or the other, on Vasari's accuracy. The anecdote of the king's visit to the studio and that of the procession to the church with the picture are two distinct and separate stories. Charles may have seen the picture in 1267, and it may have been carried to the church in 1280 or thereabouts all the same. If it was taken away, and a Sienese picture substituted for it, is it not a little curious that, in so talkative and reminiscent a place as Florence, all records of the transaction should have been lost by Vasari's time?

Old English Glosses, Chiefly Unpublished. Edited by Arthur S. Napier. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

This is not a very large book, but the amount of labour which it clearly shows is enormous, and its importance as a contribution to knowledge is, without doubt, extraordinary. It contains over nine thousand glosses—that is to say, interlined renderings of words in Latin texts, taken from forty-seven different MSS., from which (with insignificant exceptions) they have been directly transcribed by the editor himself. Prof. Napier states that he has examined each MS. with such minute care that he feels himself justified in believing that none of the glosses written in ink has been overlooked. The glosses which are merely scratched on the parchment he does not profess to have systematically included, though, in fact, a large number of them are included. How much is implied by such an exhaustive search can only be understood by those who have some acquaintance with the minute and often faded handwriting of the glosses. It must be remembered, also, that work of this kind involves a great deal of labour which has no visible result. There is nothing to show, for instance, for the pains expended in the decipherment of glosses which, when read, have proved to be not Old English, but Latin; and Prof. Napier states that, in order to render his collection of unpublished material as complete as possible, he has searched carefully through many MSS. without finding in them a single Old English gloss. He mentions in his preface that two glossed MSS. were discovered by him too late to be available for the book.

The mere collection of the material, however, laborious as it has been, is only a portion of the task which Prof. Napier has accomplished. As the glosses were intended for the guidance of readers of the texts, their writers often thought it sufficient for their purpose to give only the first two or three letters of a word, the reader being presumed to be able to supply the rest from his own perception of what was required by the context. In most of the MSS. used in this volume the glosses were copied from those contained in other MSS., and scribal errors of the most perplexing kind are of constant occurrence. In many cases, also, the glossators rendered only the contextual sense of the Latin word, or mistook its meaning altogether. Hence, if Prof. Napier had merely printed these glosses as they stand, without elucidation, a considerable number of them would have been useless or misleading as a guide to the knowledge of the Old English vocabulary and semasiology. In his foot-notes the editor has endeavoured, so far as possible, to explain the meaning of the abbreviated and blundered forms, and, with the help of the Latin context, to point out the origin of the free or erroneous renderings. Of course, he has not been able to solve all the difficult problems presented by the glosses, and in all probability some of them will never be solved at all. In the vast majority of instances, however, he has been successful, and it is rarely indeed that he offers an explanation which is not entirely convincing. Each of the glosses is accompanied by a reference to the page and line of the best or most accessible edition of the Latin text in which the glossed words occur, so that the student may readily obtain for himself whatever additional light can be derived from an examination of the context. At the end of the volume are an alphabetical index of the Old English words (in which those not recorded in Dr. Sweet's dictionary are marked with an asterisk), a list of "doubtful and spurious forms," with references to the notes in which they are discussed, and an index of Latin words. The introduction includes a description of the MSS., an investigation of the relationship of those collections of glosses which are derived from a common source, and an examination of the dialectal peculiarities of some of the glossators.

By far the larger portion of the MSS. from which these glosses are taken are copies of works by Aldhelm, whose pedantically ambitious vocabulary was naturally found greatly in need of this kind of elucidation. The largest collection of glosses, numbering over 5,500, is taken from the Bodleian MS. Digby 146, the Old English portion of which was copied from the same original as the Brussels MS. which yielded the well-known Aldhelm glosses, published first by Mone and afterwards by Bouterwek in Haupt's *Zeitschrift* In many cases the two copies serve to illustrate or to correct each other. Most of the remaining MSS. are preserved either at Oxford or in the British Museum; a few are at Cambridge, three or four in other places in Great Britain. The only glosses—less than forty in all—for which Prof. Napier has had to depend on copies made by others are from two MSS. in the Vatican.

The attention of scholars will naturally be directed in the first instance to the additions which the newly published glosses make to the known Old English vocabulary. The number of words that are marked in the index with an asterisk as not in Sweet's dictionary, or as occurring in a sense different from that there given, is over three hundred. Among those which are of interest as having representatives in modern English are *āgnere*, owner; *elegrēouan* (literally "oil-*greaves*"), rendering the Latin *napta; flanc*, flank; *beorhtnian*, to brighten; *forelocc*, forelock. The number of new words, however, does not fully represent the value of the lexical information contained in the volume, as the fresh light thrown on the meaning of words already known must often be considerable. Prof. Napier has furnished several valuable corrections of the mistakes (often excusable or unavoidable) of Old English lexicographers. Some of these are very curious. A misreading of the gloss "mitra, *hufan, tigera*," where the last word is a corruption of the Latin *tiara*, has given rise to the imaginary adjective "*bufantig*, high," which appears in the dictionaries of Leo and Hall. The plausible-looking "*afgydel*, superstitious," given by Leo, was taken from the Brussels glosses, which have *afgidelum* as a rendering of *superstitiosa (cultura)*. The Digby copy pub-

lished by Prof. Napier has what is beyond doubt the correct reading, *idelum, feondlicum afgælþum*. Some dictionaries (not Bosworth-Toller or Sweet) have a word *bydel*, explained as "a vessel." It is simply the ordinary word meaning messenger, used in a gloss to render the figurative sense of *vas* in its application to St. Paul.

We venture to offer one or two conjectures as to the meaning of corrupt forms which Prof. Napier has left unexplained. The gloss *ieora*, which renders *extorqueo*, looks like a miscopying of *ic ðra[we]*. For *fæþelas*, "histriones," Prof. Napier doubtfully suggests *fiþeleras;* can it stand for *[lea]sæ þelas?* The explanation given of the gloss "condito, *gebryde*" (elsewhere *gebryrde*), does not seem wholly convincing. In spite of the parallel "condiantur, *brysdde*," cited from the 'Liber Scintillarum,' it is not easy to believe that *brȳsan*, "to bruise," can have developed a secondary sense "to season (food)." The true reading may perhaps be *gebrywdre* (from *brīwan*). With Dr. Sweet and other scholars, Prof. Napier explains *fyrenhycge*, "meretrix," as an etymologizing corruption of *fyrenicge*, formed from *fyren*, "crime," with the feminine suffix *-icge*. But this hardly accounts for the specific sense: one may guess that the word was evolved by popular etymology from the Latin *fornicari*. This supposition will explain the occurrence of a masculine form *fyrenhycga* as a gloss on *adulter*. In the index Prof. Napier follows Sievers in regarding *hettende* (hitherto known only in the substantival form *hettend*) as the participle of *hatian*, the form being accounted for by the supposition that the verb belonged originally to the third conjugation. Two of Prof. Napier's new glosses, "insectans, *hættende*," and "insectationes, *onhettinga*," seem, however, to show that the word is the participle of a verb of the first conjugation meaning "to persecute," so that the sense of the substantive would be "persecutor, *active* enemy." The words cannot well be due to mishearing of *ēhtende, onēhtinga*.

A work of this nature and extent cannot be expected to be entirely free from misprints, but we have been able to discover two or three only, and those of a very trivial kind. In the index there is a reference to a note on the gloss *æsceue*, "vastaretur," but the note itself has somehow or other been omitted.

We congratulate Prof. Napier on having produced a book which will not merely sustain, but enhance his distinguished reputation as a scholar, and which reflects the highest credit on the university to which he belongs. Work of this sort is not showy in the ordinary sense, but of real value.

Fayûm Towns and their Papyri. By B. P. Grenfell, A. S. Hunt, &c. (Egypt Exploration Fund.)

Here is another large volume, full of new texts and valuable essays, which two indefatigable scholars have produced with aid from Mr. Hogarth and Mr. Milne. They have continued their ransacking of the Fayûm, and perhaps the most valuable addition which this volume makes to our knowledge is the localizing of various place-names which had long been known through the Petrie papyri and other sources, but are now for the first time geographically determined. This was done by the finding of groups of papyri on each site, in which the old name of the village constantly recurred. Thus Bacchias and Karanis, Dionysias and Philoteris, Philadelphia and Theadelphia, are now discovered. By a continuation of this process it seems likely that the whole ancient map of the province will be filled in. Another point of considerable importance is the advice given by the explorers of the proper way to find papyri in the rubbish-mounds of the ancient sites. Their account of the peculiar appearance of the *débris* (which they describe as *afsh*) which they have found the receptacle of undestroyed papyri, and which is therefore the first thing to be sought for on any site, is not only deeply interesting, but of the greatest value for their successors — if, indeed, they leave anything for their successors to find. So far, then, this volume forms a worthy companion to those which they have issued each year upon their return from Egypt. They are rapidly becoming masters not only in the art of reading papyri, but in that of finding them. The pity of it is that so elaborate a volume should be filled with such poor materials. The inscriptions they supply tell almost nothing; the great hoard of coins is only remarkable for its quantity; and as for the texts, we are almost tempted to call them a miserable lot. We want no more fragments of Homer with the current text of the Roman period, for they tell us nothing. What variants they show are almost all blunders of the writers. There may be economic specialists in the world who want to see more receipts for rent, for taxes, farm accounts, and other everyday work from Roman Egypt; but to any one else such papers are rather uninteresting. There is not an allusion to public affairs in one of them. They seem incapable of suggesting any general view of the administration of the country. Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt produce 140 texts in full, and then mere descriptions of 225 more. They would have saved much trouble and expense if they had put 100 of the former into the second category. The reader will weary of this vast accumulation of trivialities, especially if he makes the reflection that there are lying in Oxford quantities of papyri taken from crocodile cases stuffed with them; that there are also lying in Oxford a series of papyrus mummy cases which may produce treasures such as the Petrie papyri; and that these possible wonders are kept waiting while our discoverers are wasting their time over such stuff as the present texts. When one further reflects upon the possibility of the Oxford mine of wealth becoming the prey of fire, or the matchless decipherers losing their lives by fever or accident in their sleepless pursuit of more treasure than they can ever use, one feels inclined to stir up the world of letters to a solemn protest and strive to set bounds to an absurd misdirection of energy. The present volume, so far as texts are concerned, might very well have waited till the world knows what the vast mass of undeciphered papyri contains.

The crocodile papyri are not, so far as one can tell from hearsay, of any vast importance. They, too, seem to be the documents of a remote village officer and his correspondents, though who knows what diamond may not lie concealed among this *afsh?* But the new mummy cases—what may they not contain? Visions of Sappho and Menander rise up before the lover of Greek, or the mimes of Sophron, the life of Alexander by the first Ptolemy! How long is he to wait till these doubts are resolved?

Now that we have ventilated the general grievance of scholars, we may say a word concerning the few texts before us which are not wholly uninteresting. There is a fragment of the 'Chœrea and Callirhoe,' which shows that this novel must have been composed not later than 100 A.D., and perhaps earlier. This date for the Greek novel, which is not the product of the Sophistic, but of the Hellenistic age, has been already established by the first-century fragment which Prof. Mahaffy published in the *Acta* of the Lincei at Rome. There is an imperial edict concerning the *aurum coronarium*, probably by Severus Alexander, which is long and very difficult to read, and not merely parochial. We do not agree with the editors when they say that this nominal present became a semi-voluntary contribution on set occasions *under the empire*. The exacting of a στέφανος of gold was a common special tax in Hellenistic times. The printing in full of fragments from Homer and Demosthenes was wholly unnecessary, and only fills up pages. A list of the variants, so far as they are of the smallest importance, would have been ample. The correspondence of Gemellus, dating 94–110 A.D., is, of course, very valuable palæographically, as this epoch in Greek writing has hitherto been but scantily represented; otherwise these various letters are singularly devoid of interest. Of Ptolemaic papyri there are unfortunately very few, and these do not help to fill up a single gap in the many which the Ptolemaic history still presents. Concerning loans of seed, receipts for taxes on wine, oil, or on sales, leases of oil presses, sales of cows and asses, notices of births and deaths, there is nothing to say.

In spite of the well-known accuracy and care of the editors, there are not wanting signs of haste in the preparation of this huge and laborious volume. In the first place, the style is exceedingly dry and unattractive; there was evidently not a moment to spare to think of such things. But, indeed, the Fayûm is most picturesque; the life of explorers in that region, as yet unpolluted by tourists, is most fascinating. We look in vain for some trace of subjectivity to show that we are not dealing with a pair of misers, who are merely hunting for gold which they may store away from the world in their coffers at home, but with literary men, to whom the spreading of knowledge is the end to which discovery is only the means. In the next place, the numbers on the plates, or the references to them, have gone astray; and this is a serious thing to a learner who tries to read from the plate, and finds, to his horror, that he cannot identify a single word correctly. At the foot of plate vi. there should be No. xx. col. 2 (not xviii.). On p. 89 the reference should not be plate vi. but v. 4. On p. 116 plate v. should be vi.; on p. 261 not plate vi.

but v. A slip of *errata* could easily have set these things right. But we may not conclude without reaffirming our deep sense of the learning, the acuteness, the patience, displayed throughout the volume. Wherever the authors were wanting in special knowledge they have not hesitated to call in specialists, and the only complaint to make is that in this volume at least such rare qualities should be wasted upon such poor material.

Readings on the Paradiso of Dante. By William Warren Vernon. (Macmillan & Co.)
The Life of Dante. By Paget Toynbee. (Methuen & Co.)

Mr. Vernon must be congratulated upon the termination of his more than ten years' task. His six volumes now stand complete, and make a useful addition to the library of every Dante student. The principle on which they are constructed is pretty well known by now. Starting, as we were told, from the "readings" of a party of friends at Florence, they have maintained throughout the character appropriate to such an origin. They are somewhat more discursive than mere notes are allowed, at least by the judicious, to become. There is a copious and somewhat undiscriminating citation of commentators. One can almost see the reader pausing over some difficult passage and, with a "Let us see what So-and-so says," taking up a book and imparting So-and-so's views to the company. When So-and-so is, say, Benvenuto of Imola, we are pretty sure of getting some sensible, perhaps shrewd or humorous, bit of comment; when he is Dr. Moore, we shall have solid and accurate learning. But we must confess that it is easy to have enough of the Polettos, Casinis, and other recent Italian writers, of whose observations, seldom true and almost never new, Mr. Vernon prints a full allowance. What, for instance, is any one profited by knowing that on Dante's pretty if rather naïve comparison of St. Peter greeting St. James in heaven with a cock-pigeon cooing and pirouetting round its mate, Casini says that perhaps he recollected the following line of Horace (1 'Epist.' x. 5):—

Annuimus pariter, vetuli notique columbi?

Perhaps he did, perhaps he did not; if he did, he "recollected" about as inapposite a line as any in which the word "columbus" occurs, and Casini's erudition might as well have been left buried in his own notes.

So, again, there was surely no need to devote a page or more to Bartoli's extremely foolish and shallow comment on Dante's apportionment of places in the next world, and especially in Paradise. If Bartoli had possessed an elementary acquaintance with the doctrines of the Church, instead of swaggering about his superiority to all forms of creed—"We, who are neither Jesuits, nor Catholics, nor Protestants, nor Mahometans, &c." (*sic*), he airily remarks somewhere—he would have known that there was nothing surprising in the poet's finding so few of his contemporaries among the blessed. Even the best of men we believe, according to the orthodox view, must undergo a certain period of purification; and of the two, there is more ground for wonder in the fact that Dante ventured to canonize, if one may so say, on his own account, some half-dozen or so of persons who had left the world within or not much outside of his own lifetime. If, on the other hand, he passed a severer sentence on a comparatively large number of his contemporaries, can any one after reading the chronicles of the time—and neither Villani nor Compagni strikes one as a person prone to harsh judgments—honestly say that they did not as a rule deserve it? Mr. Vernon, if he would only believe it, is far better qualified to expound Dante than either Casini or Bartoli, or indeed than the whole crew of Italian "decadents" put together; and English readers can but regret to see him suppress his own good taste and good sense even as much as he does in favour of their crude and ignorant philistinisms.

Why, again, should it be necessary to cite learned Italian authority for such a perfectly familiar derivation as *isso* from *ipsum* (not *ipso* as in the text)? Does any one, even Dr. Scartazzini, question it? But Mr. Vernon, like his Italian mentors, is not very strong in etymologies. So long, indeed, as he relies on Donkin's abridgment of Diez, he is in safe hands and cannot go far astray; but when he deserts that trustworthy guide he gets very far into the wilderness, as such a note as the following shows:—

"*Da coppa.....da ciglio: Coppa* from the Latin *Caput, occiput*, Old It. *Co*.....is not to be confused with *Coppa* from the Latin *Cuppa*, a drinking-cup."

Unluckily, the derivation from *caput* is already monopolized by *capo* (contracted *co*), and there is not room for another claimant, even if *caput* could have become *coppa*, which it could not. Of course, *coppa* in all senses comes from *cuppa*, a cup. What does Mr. Vernon take to be the original signification of *testa?* Elsewhere we read that *vime*, from *vimen*, is "an ancient contracted form of *vimine*." Are *nome*, *seme*, "contracted forms" of *nomine*, *semine?*

Mr. Vernon's familiarity with modern Tuscan phraseology enables him sometimes to illustrate in an interesting way Dante's use of a word in a sense no longer surviving in the literary language. A good instance is that on *abbellire*, in the sense of "to please" (xxvi. 134). Others will be found in the preliminary chapter.

We do not quite understand the note to xxxii. 43, which is worded with a touch of most unwonted asperity. The commentators who "set themselves up to deny" the interpretation of *altrui* which Mr. Vernon prefers include Benvenuto and Buti, with at least the vast majority before the end of the eighteenth century; and their view is supported by Aquinas.

We find a curious little slip in the note to iii. 60, where it is suggested that Dante's omission to place Corso Donati in hell is due to Corso's being a kinsman of his wife Gemma. But as Corso was alive in 1300 Dante could hardly have found him in the next world, unless indeed in the "Tolommea"; and for admission to that favoured region the qualification was, as we know, very exceptional. At the same time, if a famous passage in 'Purg.' xxiv. is rightly interpreted, he made it pretty clear what view he took of Corso's ultimate chances.

The Bishop of Ripon contributes a pleasantly written introduction (he should know better, though, than to write "Ste Beuve"), the last sentence of which—contrasting the advantages enjoyed by the Dante student of to-day, to which Mr. Vernon has contributed as much as any man, with those which his predecessor of a quarter of a century ago possessed—we can heartily endorse.

It is not certain that the world was precisely clamouring for another 'Life of Dante'; but if it is one of those books without which no publisher's catalogue is complete, no better person than Mr. Toynbee could have been found to supply it. He has given a certain originality (if it be not a bull) to his handling of the well-worn subject by making his little book very largely an avowed compilation. Few pages are without inverted commas, indicating extracts from Villani, Boccaccio, or more modern writers—a plan which strikes us as highly sensible; not that the latest lights are excluded, *e.g.*, the "identification" of Gentucca. Wisely, again, in a book intended for the general reader, controversial points are for the most part avoided, while even apocryphal anecdotes have not been rejected, after due caution given. As Mr. Toynbee points out, the mere fact of their association at an early date with Dante's name shows "the way in which his fame as a poet impressed the popular imagination in Italy," and is therefore a fact in his history.

Mr. Toynbee has devoted more space than is usual to the portraits of Dante. He does not share the scepticism, now fashionable in some quarters on *à priori* grounds, as to the genuineness of the death-mask. So far as appears, he does not even reject the Bargello portrait. The chapter dealing with these is indeed largely made of quotations from Mr. C. E. Norton, but the notes in which Mr. Toynbee adds occasional confirmation to the statements of the American scholar show what his own opinion is.

We hope that this little book may, like others of Mr. Toynbee's, be translated into Italian. There is certainly nothing of the kind in that language so well adapted to its purpose.

Histoire et Religion des Nosairîs. Par René Dussaud. (Paris, Bouillon.)

Syria has always been a prolific mother of sects, and among the most obscure, but also the most interesting, of these are the Nosairîs, who are widely scattered through the mountainous district lying south and west of the river Orontes. According to the best authorities, ancient and modern, the founder of the Nosairîs was a certain Muḥammad ibn Nosair, who lived towards the end of the ninth century, and he is recognized as such by the Nosairîs themselves. M. Dussaud rejects this origin, on the ground that Muḥammad ibn Nosair, being a partisan of the eleventh Imâm, could not have founded a system based on the Isma'îlî doctrine, which limits their number to seven. There is much force in this to a Western mind, but it must be remembered that an Oriental can, and generally does, admit the co-existence of incongruous and even mutually destructive ideas; for him the survival of the fittest

means the preservation of whatever strikes his fancy. He is no more logical than a kaleidoscope. Hence this argument, though a serious one, cannot be regarded as settling the matter. But M. Dussaud does not stop here. He quotes a passage in which Pliny speaks of the Orontes as dividing Apamea from the "Nazerinorum tetrarchia." Who were these Nazerini? M. Dussaud identifies them with the Nosairîs. Pliny's transcription, he thinks, is excellent. It is equally excellent if Pliny is referring, as seems possible, to the "hérétiques nazaréens" (Nasrânîs). The author claims that his theory is confirmed by Sozomen; this, however, depends on a second theory, which makes Sozomen mean not what he actually says, but what M. Dussaud believes he ought to have said. Now comes the conclusion:—

"Dès lors, le nom de Nosairî est bien antérieur à Mohammed ibn Nosair, antérieur aussi à l'appellation de Nazaréen = chrétien. Il ne désigne pas une secte musulmane quelconque, mais un peuple dont la première mention historique nous reporte au début de notre ère, à une époque où florissaient, dans cette région, les cultes syro-phéniciens."

One might assert with equal justice that the history of Neoplatonism begins in the Homeric age. No doubt the Nosairîs were at least partially descended from the race which through long generations inhabited the north-western corner of Syria; but why should that name be applied to contemporaries of the early Roman Empire? The Nosairîs, as known to us, are a Mohammedan sect; their doctrine and scheme of divinity is characteristically Mohammedan, mingled though it be in the minds of a conservative and tenacious peasantry with many venerable relics of pagan superstition—strange lingering echoes which come like ghosts to haunt the old home. The mention of Muhammad ibn Nosair proves that the Arab historians attached a religious significance to the term Nosairî. M. Dussaud's hypothesis, while it explains nothing, assumes everything, for he cannot show a scrap of solid evidence that the word existed before the sect. It is well to lay stress on the point, as it is typical of the author's method. Notwithstanding all his industry—and he has gathered many references—the materials for a history of the Nosairîs, "from the Roman period to the present day," are but meagre and fragmentary. This is no fault of his; but want of bricks can hardly be accepted as an excuse for imaginative architecture.

Four-fifths of the volume are devoted to Nosairî doctrines, sects, ceremonies, and festivals. Here, at any rate, materials are not lacking. The principal source of information is the 'Kitâb al-bâkûra,' written about forty years ago by a Nosairî, who turned Jew, then Moslem, then passed over to the Greek Church, and finally became a Protestant. It contains, besides a quantity of prayers, poetry, and polemic, the Sacred Book of the Nosairîs, the 'Kitâb al-majmû,' of which M. Dussaud gives the text and translation. Students of Oriental mysticism, ritual, and folk-lore will find much to interest them in the extracts made by M. Dussaud from this and other Nosairî documents, which form an altogether indescribable medley of the most extravagant and insane ideas that were ever combined in a single religious system. Deification is a feature common to many Mohammedan sects. It is but a step from the inspired creature to the all-inspiring Creator, who for a brief season puts on the garb of mortality. As the Druses invested *H*âkim with divine attributes, so, according to the Nosairîs, the Godhead was incarnate in 'Alî ibn Abî *T*âlib:—

"Le développement de cette conception d''Alî-Dieu est fort intéressant à suivre. Les malheurs d''Alî et de ses descendants, leur écrasement par les orgueilleux Omayyades, la persécution dont ils furent l'objet, tout leur assurait la sympathie et le concours des opprimés. En Perse, loin de la cour de Damas, la propagande alide prit une extension menaçante. L'Islâm, après sa diffusion trop rapide, était en proie à une véritable anarchie. Il subissait les assauts d'innombrables sectes: Mou'tazilites, Mourdjites, Chî'ites, Khâridjites, se décomposant elles-mêmes en plusieurs branches qui professaient les croyances les plus contraires au Qoran. De toute part surgissaient des prophètes. Quelques-uns, reconnus pour le Messie ou pour Dieu même, soutenaient jusqu'au supplice le poids de leur divinité. On les martyrisait, on les brûlait, on les crucifiait; mais leurs adeptes les ayant vus monter au ciel, attendaient leur retour avec une foi plus vive."

This is not the place to discuss the recondite mystical theology of which M. Dussaud provides an admirably lucid exposition. One or two points may be noticed. The statement that the Nosairîs did not know what "'Alî" meant, but regarded it merely as an epithet of the Supreme Being, seems open to question. Again, the author translates *'Alî al-A'lâ* by "'Alî est le Très-Haut," remarking that the correct form would be *'Alî ta'âlâ*. His translation, however, is at fault, not the Arabic formula, which corresponds to *Rabbî al-A'lâ*, "My Lord the Supreme," applied to the founder of the Bâbîs, Bahâ'ullah. In the account of the Fall, taken from the 'Kitâb al-bâkûra,' occurs the following passage:—

"Toutes les tribus nosairîs croient que les Nosairîs, au commencement—avant que fût le monde—étaient des astres brillants, des étoiles étincelantes, et qu'ils distinguaient entre l'obéissance et la révolte. Ils ne mangeaient, ils ne buvaient, et ils ne rendaient pas les excréments. Ils contemplaient 'Alî ibn Abî *T*âlib dans l'éclat du saphir. Ils restèrent dans cet état 7,077 ans et 7 heures. Puis ils pensèrent entre eux: *''Alî n'a pas été créé au-dessus de nous.'* Ce fut le premier péché que commirent les Nosairîs."

The words in italics are wrongly translated. The correct rendering is: "'Alî has not created anything more excellent than we are." "By that sin fell the angels." And Plotinus, too, teaches that egoism was the cause of the soul being cast out of the divine presence. It must be admitted that the texts which M. Dussaud has to deal with are often difficult and in many places corrupt, but no extenuation can disguise the fact that he is guilty of a large number of gross and unpardonable errors, whether from carelessness or from an imperfect acquaintance with Arabic idiom we are not concerned to decide. Take, for instance, the following sentence from a Druse writer, of which the literal translation is:—

"And these differ from the others in believing that the souls of women are immortal and that they are subject to future recompense and punishment" (*tuthâbu wa tu'âqabu*).

M. Dussaud renders:—

"Les Nosairîs se séparent des Druzes sur la croyance à l'immortalité de l'âme chez les femmes. Celles-ci sont mises à part et privées (des actes religieux)."

The Nosairî doctrine of metempsychosis is very curious and interesting. Whereas the pious soul ascends to "the burning fountain whence it came," and takes its place among the stars, the soul of the wicked must return to earth and undergo a long purification by imprisonment in the bodies of men or beasts. Infidels who have not worshipped 'Alî ibn Abî *T*âlib become mules, camels, asses, dogs, sheep, and the like. The novice is warned that, if he reveal the mysteries, he will suffer a vile transformation without hope of release. As a specimen of naïve credulity this anecdote may amuse:—

"On raconte qu'un certain Nosairî possédait une vigne dans laquelle il avait travaillé pendant quelque temps avec son père jusqu'à la mort de celui-ci. On était à l'époque des raisins quand un loup s'installa dans la vigne. Chaque fois que le Nosairî venait, il trouvait le loup mangeant les raisins et le chassait. Ceci dura jusqu'à ce que fatigué, il décida de le tuer. Or, tandis qu'il s'apprêtait à le frapper de son arme, le loup lui dit: 'O un tel, vas-tu tuer ton père parce qu'il prend quelques raisins de la vigne qu'il a fécondée sa vie durant par son travail?' Le Nosairî surpris d'entendre parler le loup, s'écria: 'Qui est mon père?' Le loup répondit: 'Moi, car mon âme a émigré dans cette forme. Ceci est ma vigne que tu as cultivée avec moi.' Le Nosairî se souvint alors que son père avant de mourir avait caché dans la vigne une faucille. Après la mort de son père, il s'était aperçu de la disparition de la faucille, mais il n'avait pu la retrouver. 'Si tu dis vrai,' cria-t-il au loup, 'dis-moi où est la faucille avec laquelle nous coupions les sarments de vigne.' Le loup répondit: 'Suis-moi,' et se dirigeant vers l'endroit où était la faucille: 'La voici,' lui dit-il. Le Nosairî la prit et permit au loup de manger des raisins autant qu'il voudrait."

Although we have felt bound to indicate the inaccuracy and lack of sobriety which occasionally disfigure the author's work, its merits are great and incontestable. Compared with it, all preceding accounts of the Nosairîs must be regarded as *disjecti membra gigantis*. He is the first to bring order and coherence into chaos, and his research has contributed much new material for those who follow him. Moreover, he has travelled in the Nosairî country and used his eyes and ears to good purpose; his observations are almost invariably acute and suggestive; and since he is a Frenchman, it is needless to say that he writes charmingly.

NEW NOVELS.

Prejudged. By Florence Montgomery. (Macmillan & Co.)

WE never thought that the prejudice of Elizabeth against Darcy was wholly cleared up, or rather satisfactorily made out. In this more modern case the matter is easy to understand. A lady saw a man with large blue goggles and a limp, and put him down as a disreputable person. His conduct was, however, entirely meritorious, and his fair depreciator finally surrenders him her heart in the good old style, though her display of pride has made the scene too long. The complications leading to the fuller knowledge of the lady are ingenious, and we are glad, for once, to have a good deal

less dialogue than usual of the sort supposed to be brilliant. The author does not lack subtlety, and her apparent simplicity of style and thought may be the result of experience in writing. One small point there is to make. To talk of a place as F—— is to show a poverty of imagination to which the modern and rather exacting reader is not accustomed.

God's Lad. By Paul Cushing. (Pearson.)

Mr. Cushing has a good deal of experience in the art of constructing a story. He has managed in 'God's Lad' to introduce some vigorous scenes of life at sea and in the Californian goldfields half a century ago with much ingenuity. The scene opens in England, and the two principal characters are English, so that the author appeals to English readers and yet makes the chief part of his story deal with America. He writes in a vivid and trenchant style, and his story runs along easily and rapidly. It should please a good many readers.

The Sway of Philippa. By James Blythe Patten. (Allen.)

This is a long novel, and attention as well as time is needed in the reading. The characters hardly come under the ordinary category of folk in fiction, and therefore require more consideration. The intelligent village hunchback is a case in point. He is so often put into stories that one comes to expect one or two definite methods of treating him. He is often a saint, but he is frequently a demon. When he is treated in any other manner the reader is left not so much lamenting as surprised. The author of this novel has treated him much more humanly and more judiciously, as well as his patron and elect lady, Philippa herself. She is more interesting than charming, but in no sense of the common stuff of the heroines of English fiction. It is true that most of the men fall wildly in love with her, and this is conventional enough; but she manages them and her affairs and relatives differently from other girls. 'The Sway of Philippa' cannot be conscientiously called a good novel, but it has points of interest both in matter and treatment. Curious talk about marriage and its effects on race takes place between Philippa and her grandfather's head keeper. There are also other irresponsibilities, irrelevances, and errors of taste, and some strange construction of sentences give an air of crudity and ineptitude to these pages.

Stringtown on the Pike. By John Uri Lloyd. (Hodder & Stoughton.)

Mr. Lloyd's story has two great disadvantages: it is much too long, and a great part of it is written in a language which is difficult to read. Negro dialect, with its multitudinous contractions (presenting a repulsive page studded with commas), extraordinary verbosity, and lack of consecutiveness, is not attractive to English readers. One misses the charm of it and the fascination that it obviously exercises upon Americans, whose experience enables them to read into it something that English readers fail to see. Those who read novels for pleasure can hardly be expected to devote to such a book as this the time and hard work that would be required to make out the exact drift of the story. It is full of digression; it seeks to be instructive, and may be meant to be amusing, but the author has forgotten that his first business should be to catch his reader's attention.

Committed to his Charge. By R. and K. M. Lizars. (Greening & Co.)

This chronicle of a Canadian country parish might pass well for a record of an English parish in the depth of the country, except for the fact that the rector appears to be appointed by the bishop in accordance with the wishes of the parishioners. The scenes of clerical life here depicted show that the authors have a very pleasant gift of gaiety and an agreeable way of expressing themselves. They have not attempted anything very elaborate in the way of a story, and it must be said that the interest of their chronicle declines when they descend to serious events. As a record of certain phases of Canadian country life the book is decidedly interesting.

Amour, Amour. Par Pierre Veber. (Paris, Simonis Empis.)

M. Pierre Veber is one of the rising novelists and playwrights, but he is not respectful towards the accepted moralities, and we almost hesitate to notice his last novel, in spite of its extraordinary power. M. Veber has no notion of form. His book begins like 'Candide,' and appears at first to be but a fantastic exercise in irony. Before the middle it has become a study of real life, but it ends as it began. The detached episodes are some of them, perhaps, superior to any work of the kind, and the whole would lead us to form great hopes of the writer's future were it a first book. M. Veber is, however, already the author of a good deal of work, some acknowledged and some "ghostly" (it having appeared as that of better-known men). "M. Manonlesco" is a name of genius for a Wallachian who lives by doubtful means in Paris. A word-picture of the readers in a great public library, applicable to the British Museum, is of singular beauty.

AMERICAN HISTORY.

A Short History of the United States for School Use (Macmillan & Co.) has been prepared by Prof. Edward Channing, who has many qualifications and much experience for the task. Prof. Channing's aim is to tell his country's story "in a simple and concise form," and he has succeeded fairly well, though now and then his language is rather too conversational. For instance, it is written of Columbus's expedition: "When day broke, there, sure enough, was land." He says of De Soto that, when at Mobile, "he had a dreadful time," and that, when food began to fail on Roanoke Island, "Drake, happening along, took the settlers back to England." Writing of French settlers, he says, "Soon their water gave out, and then their food." It is well known that Henry Hudson was placed in a boat by his mutinous crew and turned adrift in the bay bearing his name. Having told this, Prof. Channing adds, "and perished in the cold and ice." What happened is unknown; but he might have died of hunger, and it is needless to make him perish both in cold and ice. A very brave and audacious feat of the New Englanders was the siege and capture of Louisburg in 1745. It is doubly misleading to write, as Prof. Channing does, that the capture was effected "without much help from the English," firstly, because the warships of the country whereof New England then formed a part aided the land forces; and, secondly, because the right phrase is not "the English," but "the Government in England." The French colonial government is characterized as "a despotism directed from France." This phrase lacks precision, and the one which follows implies that a despotism did not act badly: "Whatever resources the French had in America were certain to be well used." Paragraph 107 is unworthy of Prof. Channing's pen. It begins with the accession of George III., and continues: "He soon found in George Grenville a narrow, dull, well-meaning lawyer, a man who would do what he was told.....To him the law was the law." It is true that Grenville was called to the Bar in 1735, but, on entering Parliament in 1741, he abandoned whatever practice he may have had, and probably he was as little of a lawyer, in the professional sense, as Prof. Channing. Moreover, George III. found that Grenville had a will and views of his own; he certainly refused "to do what he was told." The whole truth is not told of John Hancock in this book or others prepared for the instruction of American children. Hancock was a smuggler before becoming a patriot, and the ardour of his patriotism owed much to self-interest. Referring to the Quebec Act of 1774, Prof. Channing says that it "seemed to be an attack on free institutions." On the contrary, it was a most liberal measure, confirming the civil rights of the French Canadians under the laws to which they had been accustomed, and introducing the criminal law of England with trial by jury. We could add to the list of shortcomings, but we have sufficiently indicated the direction in which Prof. Channing should revise his work and thereby greatly increase its usefulness.

The North American Indians of To-day, by Dr. George Bird Grinnell (Pearson) contains much information which is both interesting and new. Twenty-six portraits of Indian chiefs attract the eye, but they have no other connexion with the letterpress than that of appearing along with it. An account of each should have been supplied. As it is, their name is the only thing we know of them. Dr. Grinnell has spent much of his life among the Indians who are still permitted to inhabit the land of which their ancestors were the masters. That they have survived so long is chiefly due to the vast extent of territory over which they are scattered, and the inability or indisposition of the white man to occupy the whole of it. But their lives are irrevocably changed, even if their days are not actually numbered. As Dr. Grinnell puts it, there is no room for the Indians and the railway, provided the Indians resolve to live like their forefathers. They must either follow the bison into the silent land, or else submit to be transformed. At the present day there are 262,965 Indians in the United States, exclusive of Alaska. One hundred and seventy-seven reservations are set apart for them, and these cover nearly 84,000,000 acres. The area is enormous; it must be added, however, in Dr. Grinnell's words, that "much of this land is of little value." Many of the facts collected and set forth by Dr. Grinnell are very curious, and one will startle those readers who are not minutely versed in recent history. When the American colonists were struggling to sever their connexion with Great Britain, they classed the employment of Indians for their subjugation among the worst crimes of the motherland. Those who have investigated the matter know that Indians fought for Congress against their fellows who fought for King George. The following statement quoted from Dr. Brinton will be a revelation to many: "Five companies (500 men) recruited from the Iroquois of New York and Canada during

our Civil War, stood first on the list among all the recruits of our army for height, vigour, and corporeal symmetry." The curse of the Indians is their liking for strong drink, and the drawback is a dislike for steady labour. Yet they may be pardoned if they sometimes consider the methods of civilization no improvement on their own. Dr. Grinnell tells how an educated Pawnee, who had saved some money, fell a victim to a white swindler. He was induced to put his money in bank shares. The bank failed three months afterwards, and then he had to part with his remaining capital to pay the calls, "leaving him in middle life to begin the world anew."

The Jeffersonian Cyclopedia (Funk & Wagnalls Company), which John E. Foley has edited, is a large and heavy volume containing upwards of a thousand pages, and seems a rather useless work. Jefferson wrote much, the shortest and most effective of his writings being the Declaration of American Independence, which every living American has been taught to regard as second only in importance, if not equal, to the Ten Commandments. Few Americans have the courage or the competence to criticize this Declaration as a literary production. Jefferson's contemporaries were as excusable in admiring as he was in penning it, neither they nor he being capable of recognizing the absurdity of styling poor King George a ruthless tyrant, and of characterizing the Canadians as the victims of intolerable oppression. Yet to set forth the opinions of Jefferson in alphabetical order, as is done by Mr. Foley, is as foolish as the least defensible of Jefferson's acts or sayings. What advantage can any one gain who turns over the pages of this 'Cyclopedia' and reads No. 4432 concerning language, which runs: "We want an elaborate history of the English language"; or 4433: "The French language is an indispensable part of education for both sexes"? Is greater benefit gained by reading No. 4444: "I enjoy Homer in his own language infinitely beyond Pope's translation of him"? Is it of any possible use to reprint that Jefferson wrote to John Page (No. 5916): "If there is any news stirring in town or country, such as deaths, courtships, or marriages, in the circle of my acquaintance, let me know it"? Neither is there much more wisdom in No. 5922: "The abuses of the freedom of the Press here have been carried to a length never before known or borne by any civilized nation." It is less futile, and perhaps not wholly unparalleled, for Jefferson to have written in 1812: "I have given up newspapers in exchange for Tacitus and Thucydides, for Newton and Euclid, and I find myself much the happier." Perhaps Jefferson is the only President or ex-President of the United States of America who read for recreation Tacitus and Thucydides, Newton and Euclid; and this is one of the few curious facts which those who have not read his works will glean from the 9,228 numbered passages. It is less pleasant, but not much more instructive than other revelations, to read what is stated in No. 5937: "The English papers—those infamous fountains of falsehood." If Jefferson gave up reading the newspapers of his own country, why did he not save himself the vexation of reading those which, according to him, were "infamous fountains of falsehood"? Does the following, No. 3633, show any originality: "Conjugal love is the basis of domestic happiness"? Or No. 9170: "Women are formed for attentions, not hard labour"? Is it fair to Jefferson's memory to compile and publish such a volume as this? We fear that Mr. Foley is lacking in the sense of humour—a gift which we are accustomed to consider as exquisitely developed on the other side of the Atlantic.

TRANSLATIONS.

The Novels, Complete and Unabridged, of Victor Hugo.—Les Miserables, Vols. III.–VIII. Translated by MM. Jules Gray and Édouard Jolivet.—*The Laughing Man.* 4 vols. Translated by Bellina Phillips.—*Ninety-three.* 2 vols. Translated by M. Jules Gray.—*Han of Iceland.* 2 vols. Translated by John Chesterfield. Illustrated.—*Bug Jargal; The Last Day of a Condemned; Claude Gueux.* Translated by Eugenia de B. (Dent & Co.)—The new translation of the novels of Victor Hugo, whose first volumes we noticed some time ago, has now included the remainder of 'Les Misérables,' besides other stories. It is a pity that we have again to say that the translation is so badly done as to deprive this edition of all the merit to which its good print and excellent etchings would otherwise entitle it. For some reason the translation of 'Les Misérables' has been entrusted to two countrymen of the author, apparently on the principle of "Set a thief to catch a thief." No doubt they understand what Hugo wrote very well, but they have the drawback of being unable to write English in any but the most mechanical and commonplace of fashions. Few authors are more difficult to translate than Victor Hugo, owing to the extremely fantastic and rhetorical nature of the style which he thought fit for romance, which sometimes rises to the most splendid eloquence, and again sinks to the very verge of the ridiculous. In this version the choice is between the absolutely ridiculous and the incomprehensible, which is not the effect that Hugo produces. Opening the first book almost at random, one finds gems like this:—

"All of us, whoever we may be, have our respirable beings. If they fail us, air fails us, we stifle. Then we die. To die through want of love is frightful. It is the asphyxia of the soul."

Hugo's prose had grave faults, but he could no more have written like that than he could have praised Napoleon III. Miss Phillips is no happier, as we may judge when we find her making her author say, "The coronet begins at the viscount." It is true that M. Jules Gray's version of 'Ninety-three' is rather better than some that have preceded it, and, though not good, is just tolerable. Probably this improvement is due to the simplification which Hugo's meteoric style assumed in his later years. As for Mr. Chesterfield's version of Hugo's boyish raw-head-and-bloody-bones romance, it is, if possible, more absurdly unreadable than the original. The fact is that the execution of this translation recalls Matthew Arnold's remarks about the wretched way in which the "journeyman work of literature" was done in this country. The standard has been much raised of late, and few publishers have done more to heighten it than Messrs. Dent & Co. with their admirable Balzac. For that reason one is both sorry and surprised that they should have lent their name to so incompetent and inadequate a piece of work as this American translation of Victor Hugo.

The Day of Wrath. By Maurus Jókai. Translated from the Hungarian by R. Nisbet Bain. (Jarrold & Sons.)—Jókai has written many weird stories, but never wrote one more weird than the present. It is a tale of family feuds, and a great part of the plot centres in the house of a public hangman. Some of the characters are interesting; for instance, General Vértessy, the strict disciplinarian, but humane soldier, under feminine government. The best parts of the book, however, are those in which the author displays his descriptive powers. His landscapes are often wonderfully true to nature. His account of the burning of the hangman's house is a vivid if somewhat sensational narrative. The "Slovak" conspiracy seems to us considerably overdrawn. The Hungarians should be the last to make fun of national movements, even if they do occasionally have a ludicrous side. The belligerent schoolmaster, who is supposed to call himself Numa Pompilius (of all names!), is an impossible person. Mr. Bain tells us that Jókai wrote this novel on the collapse of the great Hungarian insurrection in 1849. He was ill at ease and tired of the abortive efforts which those around him had made. A German novelist at the time would probably have described the democratic efforts of Kossuth, when he solemnly deposed the Habsburg dynasty, in the same way as Jókai does the scheme of the poor Slovak schoolmaster. But national struggles are not necessarily ridiculous, as the Hungarian insurrection showed. Some, however, of the satire here is well bestowed, as when it lashes the insolence and apathy of the Magyar aristocracy, which were also the themes of some of the most telling verses of Petöfi.

The Baron's Sons: a Romance of the Hungarian Revolution of 1848. By Dr. Maurus Jókai. Translated from the Hungarian by Percy Favor Bicknell. (Macqueen.)—Jókai here again deals with a period naturally attractive to his countrymen, with which he has successfully dealt more than once—the time of the great Hungarian insurrection. The story relates the fortunes of three sons of a Hungarian magnate. This truculent personage is represented as a complete tyrant of the old school, such as Petöfi loved to satirize. He treats his wife as a mere tool, and lays down minute directions as to what is to be done after his death; but fate wills matters in very different fashion. His wife carries out none of his intentions. The great insurrection breaks out, and Eugene (Jenö), his youngest child, is executed by the Austrians as a rebel. Some pretty love ingredients enter into the story. The main incident is based upon facts—as, for example, the attempt of small bodies of Hungarians who were in the Austrian service in other parts of the empire to cut their way back to join their insurgent countrymen. There were detached parties of these patriotic Magyars, and several were killed as they fought their way through the Slovenish-speaking provinces, where the peasants were hostile. The book is written in the sensational style so familiar to Jókai's readers, but the author carries us with him. The description of the life of the young attaché, the Baron's eldest son, at St. Petersburg strikes us as overdrawn and untrue to nature. Mr. P. F. Bicknell, the American translator, frankly confesses that he has cut down the original in many places. We have noticed this treatment in other American translations of popular foreign novels, where, however, it has not been acknowledged.

St. Peter's Umbrella. By Kalmán Mikszáth. Translated from the Hungarian by B. W. Worswick. With Introduction by R. Nisbet Bain. (Jarrold & Sons.)—Mr. Mikszáth is a fresh candidate for the favour of the English novel-reading public, and is introduced very sympathetically by Mr. Nisbet Bain. We have before us a tale of village life among the Slovaks, a people whom the writer describes with a certain fellow-feeling. Owing to the perpetual feuds between them and the Magyars we do not always find this treatment. The Slovaks disturb the Hungarian solidarity, and the newspapers have just told us that another batch of them has been sent to prison for some considerable time, on account of a political manifesto. Moreover, if we remember that the Slovak language, which is identical with Old Bohemian, boasted a literature before anything existed in Magyar, it seems rather comical to see the Slovak words in this tale written phonetically, just as a man might register the patois of boors. However, this is a favourite piece of Magyar pleasantry, to which we have gradually got used. The tale is brightly written and has a pleasant heroine, Veronica, the sister of the parish priest. We must leave our readers to

find out about the red umbrella, how it came to be named after St. Peter, what great things were expected of it, and how they ended in nothing. The riches of old Gregorics disappeared, but the love was not less between Veronica and her wooer, although the poor girl was put to a sad trial. Some of the love-making is rather rough.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL LITERATURE.

The English Bookman's Library.—II. *A Short History of English Printing, 1476-1898.* By Henry R. Plomer. (Kegan Paul & Co.)—The first book on a subject is always more difficult to write than any that may succeed it, but to write a short history where some periods have been studied with the minutest precision, and others hardly worked on at all, combines the disadvantages met with by a pioneer and a critical scholar. Mr. Pollard in his editorial introduction gives some account of these. The history of English fifteenth-century printing is well known. Ames, Herbert, Dibdin, and Mr. Plomer himself are the authorities from 1500 to 1556. From 1556 to 1603 the Stationers' Registers are our main sources, and from 1603 up to the present time no important works on English printing exist—a few scattered monographs and private collections being the only aids in studying the subject. Mr. Plomer has driven a furrow through this untilled waste, and succeeding workers may now add to it, correct it, or revise its plan, but their corrections will be based on his work. There are a number of subjects at once raised in considering the history of English sixteenth-century printing which Mr. Plomer's work does not aid materially in solving; for example, the history of the "patent" printers. From one point of view the division of chapters, 'Berthelet to Day' (iii.), 'Day' (iv.), 'Day's Contemporaries' (v.), is convenient; but we should have preferred (*a*) 'Patent Printers, Latin'; (*b*) 'Patent Printers, English'; (*c*) 'Patent Printers, Law and Music'; (*d*) 'Other Printers.' In that case Mr. Plomer would have brought out many relationships which are now obscure, and he would have been forced to attack the problem of bookseller or printer or "covering" stationer, which is so difficult in many cases. Thus the name of "Her Majesty's Printer for the Latin tongue" in 1582, Mr. Wilkes, does not appear in Mr. Plomer's book; nor does that of Henry Denham, who "executed" the patent of Mr. Seres. The history of provincial printing is so much in the hands of a few specialists that any contribution to it is useful. We note, accordingly, one or two slips in Mr. Plomer's account of it. On p. 155 1636 is a misprint for 1639 (see p. 218); and 1640 (p. 156) should be 1645. The history of Barker's press (p. 218) should have been traced out further. He was at York in 1642, from York he went to Shrewsbury, and thence to Bristol and then to Exeter. That "no other work printed in Exeter at that time is known" is incorrect, since there is in the British Museum 'Certain Prayers,' &c., Exeter, printed by Robert Barker & John Bill, 1645. There are several other works which bear the Exeter imprint, with dates 1645 to 1648. We may put on record, too, the fact that T. Dawkes was printing in Chester in 1689 (see p. 256), as a dated broadside in Lord Crawford's library shows. He was probably the printer of Holme's 'Academy of Armory,' 1688. The dates of Samuel Richardson's career are probably confused by some slip. He could not have taken up his freedom when he was seventeen in 1706, and as a matter of fact this was the date of his apprenticeship, his freedom being taken up in 1720. We should be glad to see the evidence for the date of 1708 (p. 256) as that on which White began printing at Newcastle. It is, we understand, a tradition only. It betrays some ignorance of modern times to say (p. 293) that "all the other Government work (except the Bible and the Book of Common Prayer) is done by Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode." We fancy we have seen the initials of Harrison, Clowes, Darling, McCorquodale, and others on Government documents. It is to be regretted, too, that Mr. Plomer has diverged into questions of taste. An admirer of the Bodoni Press should not have ventured to leave the safe ground of Mr. Pollard's authority to give an independent judgment on the Vale type, or, if he did, should have recognized an attempt to solve the question of the value of the "serif" in letter-designing, which should hardly be called "a wilful and regrettable divergence." We have taken the opportunity of making these notes on Mr. Plomer's work because we regard it as a valuable contribution to English bibliography, and we hope that the book will have such a sale as to make a second edition of it an early necessity. Every one who uses it will recognize the labour spent in getting the materials together, but only those who have been engaged in similar works will guess at the time in verifying references, correcting proofs, &c., which Mr. Plomer must have spent. We offer him the hearty thanks of all interested in English bibliography.

Antoine Vérard. By John Macfarlane. Illustrated Monographs issued by the Bibliographical Society, No. VII. (Privately printed.)—The members of the Bibliographical Society are to be congratulated on the possession of this magnificent volume, which, we are glad to see, is already appreciated by the booksellers. The work contains an introduction, a list of all the books attributed to Vérard, with a full description of them, a list of the woodcuts in his publications, and 79 illustrations. The list of over 250 books issued by Vérard between 1485 and 1513 gives us some idea of the activity of a Parisian publisher at that period, and makes the mouth of the book-lover water. Mr. Macfarlane's praiseworthy indifference to light literature, we note, allowed him to index the 'Cent Nouvelles Nouvelles' under Boccaccio. The list of woodcuts will be extremely useful to collectors of later French romances, &c., allowing them to trace out the origin of the cuts in the books printed in the early part of the sixteenth century. We are glad to see the bill for printing and illuminating a vellum copy of some of Vérard's work. We note for the two-volume 'Tristan,' vellum, 26 livres 6 sols 8 deniers tournois; 7 full-page illustrations, 12*l.* 5*s.*; for 175 small illustrations, 43*l.* 15*s.*; for 2,850 "verses" at 5*s.* per 100, 7*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; for binding, gilding, &c., 7*l.*; total, 96 livres 9 sols 2*d.* It is hazardous to predict what such a book would fetch at auction to-day; probably near a thousand pounds. It would require a knowledge as complete as Mr. Macfarlane's adequately to criticize his bibliography of Vérard. Mistakes and slips there undoubtedly may be—we have noticed one or two ourselves, notably in a case where the printer gives the collation himself in the second volume of the Froissart (No. 282) as F^{10} G^{6}; but collations of early printed books vary so much that it would not be safe even to assume that this is a slip on the part of Mr. Macfarlane till one had examined the copy from which his collation was made. We would suggest, too, that as the Carrefour S. Séverin is in the Rue S. Jacques, the two addresses may be only two forms of the same address. Our principal difference with Mr. Macfarlane is on the question whether Vérard actually did any printing. We agree that there are types not found as yet in any known printer's books which are in Vérard's, but this does not prove that Vérard actually used them, any more than the corresponding use of the "Vale" type by Mr. Ricketts or the "Golden" type by the Kelmscott trustees in the admirable series of books they are issuing prove that these gentlemen are actually printers. The type is held to their order by the Ballantyne Press and the Chiswick Press respectively; and the same state of things may have occurred with Vérard. There are several other assumptions in Mr. Macfarlane's introduction which will not meet with general consent among bibliographers, but they can be considered as adding to the interest of the book without detracting from its real value. The work as a whole will bring him to a leading place among our rising bibliographers.

The Library: a Quarterly Review of Bibliography and Library Lore. New Series. Vol. I. (Kegan Paul & Co.)—The first completed volume of the new series fully justifies the favourable opinion we have already expressed of the separate parts as they were issued. Book-lovers will find it to contain not only matter of ephemeral interest, but serious contributions to bibliography which cannot be overlooked by students. The volume before us, besides a number of plates which worthily sustain the reputation of the publishing house for sparing no pains to ensure adequate illustration, contains at least half a dozen articles of prime importance. It should be in every library of any mark in the kingdom.

SCOTTISH HISTORY.

The Rising of 1745. By Charles Sanford Terry. (Nutt.)—This is the third in the series of "Scottish History from Contemporary Writers." Good as were its two predecessors, it seems to be better than they. Mr. Terry has been particularly successful in weaving a consecutive narrative from very various sources, so that it reads like a connected whole. Murray of Broughton, Lord George Murray, the different writers in the 'Lyon in Mourning,' the Chevalier de Johnstone, Home, the historian of the Rebellion, and Maxwell of Kirkconnell, are among his leading authorities. There is one point only, and a little point that, which Mr. Terry seems to have missed. Mr. John Murray of Broughton dined on November 6th, 1745, at Holyrood Abbey with the Earl of Breadalbane, St. Germans, and John Campbell, an Edinburgh banker, who records the fact in his diary. That is to say, Murray must have stayed on in Edinburgh six days at least after the Prince had started for Derby. He was a timorous man, and would not feel very comfortable in the close neighbourhood of the Hanoverian garrison of Edinburgh Castle, unless he was already trafficking with the Government. One has always wondered how about 1738-40 he, a younger son, could come by 6,000*l.* to purchase the Peebles-shire estate of Broughton: was that not perhaps part of the price of his treachery? It is noticeable that his 'Memorials' make not the slightest reference to his seeming dilatoriness. There is another point about Murray—the dates of his three 'Memorials.' His editor, Mr. Fitzroy Bell, contents himself with the suggestion that "these 'Memorials' seem to have been written about 1757": that is ridiculous. The third 'Memorial' is the earliest; p. 279 shows that it must have been written before October 26th, 1748, the date of Young Locheil's death. The first 'Memorial' must have been written between 1752 and 1756, the dates given in Mr. Fitzroy Bell's footnote on a passage in Murray (p. 121), "that soon after Mr. William Murray (now Earl of Dunmore) asked me in a sly manner," &c.—the footnote says he succeeded as third earl in 1752, and died in 1756. Of the middle 'Memorial' one cannot fix the approximate date, not knowing when Steuart of Physgill died; but Murray's extremely important 'Account of Charge and Discharge respecting Sums of the Prince's in his Possession after the Battle of Culloden' (Chambers's 'Rebellion,' pp. 515-25) must belong to 1748 or 1749. Sir Stuart Thriepland had returned to Scotland, but Capt. Daniel had not started for Italy. Mr. Terry's 'Bibliography of Literature relating to Jacobite History,

1689-1788,' occupies nearly a hundred pages, and is of very high value. It consists of 363 entries of contemporaneous materials, 58 contemporary materials still in manuscript or incompletely edited, and 161 non-contemporary works. We cannot feel sure that classes 1 and 3 would not better have made a single class: why should Jesse's 'Memoirs of the Pretenders' (1846) come in class 1, and the two *Anti-Jacobin* reviews of Home's 'History' in class 2? Anyhow, Mr. Terry should have stated that those reviews were by Sir Henry Seton Steuart, of Allanton (1759-1836), who was closely connected with many of the survivors of the Forty-five. But his bibliography is wonderfully full and accurate; we can detect only sixteen omissions:—

1. W. B., 'The White Rose; or, a Word for the House of York, vindicating the Right of Succession in a Letter from Scotland to a Peer of this Realm' (fol., Lond., 1680).—A curious connexion between the Yorkist and Jacobite white roses.

2. 'The Political State of Great Britain' (1715).—A monthly issue for the latter half of the year. A copy was picked up last May from an Edinburgh bookstall for sixpence.

3. James Balfour Paul's 'History of the Royal Company of Archers' (Edinb., 1875).—The list of members, almost all Jacobites, with the dates of their admission, is of high value.

4. The Earl of Albemarle, 'Fifty Years of my Life' (2 vols., 1870).

5. 'The Caldwell Papers' (Maitland Club, 4to, 1854).—A good deal about the Forty-five.

6. 'Journals of the Episcopal Visitations of the Right Rev. Robert Forbes, M.A.,' edited by the Rev. J. B. Craven (Lond., 1886).—A book now nowhere to be purchased. It contains much of interest—*e.g.*, that Lord Strathallan, who fell at Culloden, was communicated on the morning of the fight by Lord Ogilvie's Episcopal chaplain in whisky and oat-cake, for wine and bread were nowhere forthcoming.

7. 'Letters of Thomas Gray,' the poet (ii. of Gosse's edition, pp. 76, 139, 142).

8. 'A Series of Letters from and to the First Earl of Malmesbury' (2 vols., 1870).—The first sixty-three pages contain much as to the Forty-five.

9. Monsignor Robert Seton, D.D., 'An Old Family; or, the Setons of Scotland and America' (New York, 1899).

10. James Dennistoun, 'The Stuarts in Italy' (*Quarterly Review*, ii. 1846, p. 141).—A very able article.

11. A contemporary article on the battle of Falkirk was first printed in the *Scotsman* for April 17th, 1900. It is evidently written by a French officer who had fought in the battle.

12. Two admirable *Quarterly* articles by Sir Walter Scott—one on the 'Culloden Papers' (1816, i. p. 283), and the other on Home's 'History' (1827, ii. p. 167).

13. Sobieska, Clementina, who in 1783 rode on one, two, and three horses at once in a London circus (Thomas Frost's 'Circus Life and Circus Celebrities,' 1875, p. 24).

14. Robert Bain's 'History of the Ancient Province of Ross' (Dingwall, 1899), pp. 264–73 and 294-311.

15. 'A Family Memoir of the Macdonalds of Keppoch,' by Angus Macdonald, M.D. (150 copies, 1885).

16. Various books showing the Jacobitism of the Rev. George Lluellyn, Rector of Condover, near Shrewsbury, in 1715; ancestors of Landor, Daniel O'Connell, Dr. Livingstone, and Lord Clyde; Gibbon as a schoolboy, Jemmy Dawkins, Dr. Burney, the founder of Tattersall's, &c.

This is a very small list of omissions; but one may doubt whether it could be easily doubled. Anyhow, any one who knows of rare Jacobite books should send the titles to the author of this small but most excellent history, with a view to future editions.

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.

Miss Katharine Tynan's *Three Fair Maids* (Blackie) belong to our own age; they are Irish girls, beautiful, spirited, and full of energy; they belong to an ancient and impoverished family, and they set to work to repair their fortunes by means of "paying guests." The device is simple, and it is successful. Moreover, the guests who flock to Ardcelish are not commonplace folk, and the adventures of the "Three Fair Maids," told in the writer's well-known and attractive style, make a pretty story.—*A Sister of the Red Cross*, by L. T. Meade (Nelson), is "a tale of the South African War," and we must frankly confess that we do not care for its tone. The scene is chiefly laid in Ladysmith, but the chief interest centres, not in the fate of the beleaguered town, but in the love affairs of the heroine, Sister Mollie. The said sister, we hasten to say, is an altogether estimable person, and an excellent nurse into the bargain, and it is not her fault that the man whom she loves becomes her patient and the patient whom she hates falls in love with her. Still, we do not like the mixture of nursing and love-making, and we do not believe that good nurses like it any better than we do.

Sarah Tytler's books for girls are always good, and *Queen Charlotte's Maidens* (Blackie) is a charming story. It is in the form of a diary, and purports to be written by Charlotte Venn, one of the orphan gentlewomen "whom Her Majesty benevolently adopted from the days when she came to England a girl princess of sixteen." The queen's "name-daughter" comes of a sailor stock and she has a soldier lover, and we hear a good deal of the great wars which were our scourge and our pride "when George III. was king." But we hear more of the stern and kindly little queen, of the homely king, over whom hangs so dreadful a doom, of their sons and their daughters. The author is well known as more than a student of history, and she gives in 'Queen Charlotte's Maidens' an admirable sketch of an interesting period.

A Hundred Anecdotes of Animals. With Pictures by P. J. Billinghurst. (Lane.)—Mr. Billinghurst draws in what may be called a seventeenth-century manner, but it is difficult to see why he throws away a good deal of care, skill, and sympathy with his subjects in such an absurd manner. The anecdotes concern dogs, horses, birds, &c., and record many noble and touching traits of courage, fidelity, tenderness, and gratitude, such as boys delight to read and remember, though the legends may be as old as the hills and they are told in an old-fashioned way.

The Dream Fox Story Book (Macmillan & Co.) tells how Billy Button, who had "stuck tongue pins" into his mother, *i.e.*, used sharply pointed language, was sent to bed as a punishment, and how in his sleep he was visited by many strange dreams. His adventures are related by Mabel Osgood, while Mr. Oliver Herford illustrates them. They are more fanciful than amusing.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Conferences on Books and Men, by the Author of 'Pages from a Private Diary' (Smith, Elder & Co.), comes rather as a disappointment after the last-named volume, which had very great charm. Here it becomes evident, though it was not so in the former case, that the author is more or less bound down to write an essay every month for the pages of the *Cornhill Magazine*, and he makes one realize that he sometimes found it rather a bother. There is not the same spontaneity and freshness in this as made the 'Pages' such delightful reading. In almost all the essays, good though the subjects of many of them are, there seems just something a little bit strained, as if the writer were writing not so much because he loved the subject as because he had to write about something. In the article, for example, on 'Oxford Wit and Humour,' we read to the end always expecting to be carried away by his treatment of the subject, which in itself is delightful, but never being so. We feel all the time that wittier and more amusing things have been said and written about the subject, although we confess we are unable actually to lay our hands on them at the moment; and this feeling is increased by the selection of examples, which are not always very funny. The fact of the matter is that the author—like most of the few men who can write charmingly about themselves, a gift he showed in his former volume—is never so happy when writing about other people. For this reason to our minds by far the best essays in the book are the two purely egotistical ones called 'A Holiday Number' and 'A Further Holiday Number.' Still, a man of the writer's taste cannot go far wrong, and we have been judging him from a high standard: though his essays on Cowley, for example, or on Chaucer, or on 'The Tears of the Muses' are not first class of their kind, they are by no means wanting in the charm which inevitably comes from a man writing about books who lives a fairly solitary life and has them as his chief companions. We only hope that the author will not spoil his gift by using it too much. There are warning examples enough of over-production.

There is not very much to say about *Pages from a Journal, &c.*, by Mark Rutherford (Fisher Unwin); it is simply a collection of essays written at different times in the author's life on the most varied subjects, and strung together without any particular coherence to make up a volume. The essays attracted some of them considerable attention when they were written, such as the one in which the author shows that Matthew Arnold was mistaken in his view of Goethe's appreciation of Byron, or the somewhat casuistical defence of Judas Iscariot. But there is not one of them which really seems to have anything strikingly original or permanent to say. Some of the stories in the book will be considered better reading than the essays.

Messrs. Macmillan have added to their "English Theological Library," which is supervised by Mr. Relton, *The Works of Bishop Butler*, with introduction and notes by Dr. Bernard, of Dublin. Butler's writings will admit of a large amount of annotation. His philosophical ideas can be illustrated profusely from the speculations of subsequent thinkers, or the state of theology in the eighteenth century and the ecclesiastical ideas of our forefathers may be made the subject of copious comment. But Mr. Bernard has—we think wisely—been chary of note-writing, and left the reader pretty much to form his commentary for himself. In this way he has been able to include the bishop's writings in two handsome octavos of little more than 300 pages each, and at the same time the references and remarks he does append are eminently serviceable. In fact, this is an edition to be recommended.

Shadowings, by Lafcadio Hearn (Sampson Low & Co.), is by no means equal to its immediate predecessor, 'Exotics and Retrospectives': it appeals rather to residents in Japan, who have at least some chance, by personal contact, of knowing what sort of folk the denizens of the "Divine Land" are, than to Western readers whose ill fate has kept them within the bounds of a continent that has never produced a "Baijaku," a "Fuhaku," or a "Kikaku," but only commonplace Dantes, Shakspeares, Goethes, and the like. 'Shadowings' is shadowy indeed, and Mr. Hearn seems perilously near exhausting his repertory of *kokiu* (one-stringed fiddle) themes. The stories with which the present volume opens have no particular merit: they have lost their chief and real advantage their local colour—in Hearnesque translation, and seem to be little more than suggestions or drafts of "nouvelles," out of which skilful hands might perhaps have made something much better. A good example of what we mean is the story of the Screen-maiden, which is a most lame presentment of a charming *motif*. The chapters on female names, on *sémi* couplets and 'Old Japanese Songs'

are more interesting, but only to those who possess a considerable knowledge of old Japanese life and literature. In *kiu-Nihon* (old Japan) women had no names—they have, it is believed, none now; they had merely *yobi-na*, call-names, pet-names, mark-names, or nicknames, some of which show the national lack of imagination after a truly surprising fashion: Miss Writing Brush, Miss Greed, Miss Iron, Miss Milestone, and so on. Probably, however, many names of this kind (none of which is met with in the true literature of Japan, the mediæval *monogatari* or romances) are survivals of ancient designations, some perhaps originally of Korean, others of Chinese, others again of Buddhist origin, modified by the rebus-like use of Chinese ideographs, so common in Far-Eastern countries, into senseless, or at least witless, appellations. The *semi* (tree-cicada) couplets are mere interjectional expressions, so rendered by Mr. Hearn as, in our opinion, to destroy whatever point they have. Let us take the first :—

Hatsu-sémi ya ! | "Kore wa atsui" to | iu hi yori. TAIMU.

Mr. Hearn's version is :—

The day after the first day on which we exclaim, "Oh, how hot it is!" the first *sémi* begins to cry.

But what Mr. Taimu really wrote was :—

The first *sémi*, eh ! | why from the day | people say, "How hot....."

The suggestion is unexpressed, but implied, and there lies the point and art of the whole: it is that when the first heats are felt the *sémi* is first heard; in a word, the *sémi* heralds the return of warmth as the cuckoo does in Europe. Of the "Old Japanese Songs"—where is the proof of their antiquity?—much the best is the dance-ballad of the dragon maid, who bewitched a *yamabushi*, and chased him over moor and hill and river, until the temple of Dōjō was reached, under the great bell of which the trembling hill-warrior or outlaw (*yamabushi* were such originally in all probability) hid himself, whereupon the dragon maid wrapped her body round the bell once and again and a third time, and the third time the bell melted and flowed away like boiling water. And with it, according to the legend, flowed away the ashes of the unwilling object of the dragon maid's affections, consumed not through love, but through disdain.

Sparks from Camp Fires, by Capt. Creagh (Chapman & Hall), which the author calls an autobiography, would more properly be called a series of reminiscences, as it is rather a disjointed affair, and seems merely a collection of incidents in which the author was actor or spectator. The most interesting part of the book, undoubtedly, at the present day is his account of what happened in the Crimea, where he was a subaltern. He certainly conveys adequately, what one has always imagined to be the case, that the whole affair was miserably mismanaged at first, and that it is a wonder that so many troops returned from it at all. He also shows, however, that though the English have an extraordinary tendency to underestimate, mismanage, and muddle everything at first, yet when they realize the crisis they show themselves extremely practical and fitted to deal with the emergency. In the first year the French troops were very much better off than ours were—ours, indeed, could not have been worse off; but in the second year the conditions were exactly reversed, and the outcry had awakened the dormant energy of the War Office to make things almost as comfortable as they could be for soldiers in the circumstances. We need not draw out the moral from these facts. The author has also some interesting remarks to make about the extraordinarily stupid drill-book arrangements of that time, which were not in all cases so absurd in themselves as absurd when they came to be regarded by the unintelligent British officer as the *ne plus ultra* of military tactics. However, in spite of these merits, the book on the whole cannot be very cordially recommended. It is somewhat vulgar in tone, and much of it is distinctly dull.

THE house of Calmann-Lévy publish *Dix Mois de Campagne chez les Boërs*, by an Ancien Lieutenant du Colonel de Villebois-Mareuil. The author is a cavalry captain in the French army, and his book represents the usual opinion of continental regulars who have served against us with the Boers. He and his friends left Paris with 381b. of luggage each, this including the military revolver and 200 cartridges. He ridicules our officers for taking with them "full dress, and two or three suits of plain clothes, tennis suits and polo suits." He tells us that our regulars as a rule fight well, though with the exception of some battalions; but that militia, yeomanry, and volunteers often surrendered in order to escape danger and suffering. He pronounces our officers ignorant of the art of war, and our generals, except Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener, beneath contempt. He dislikes and despises the Boers, and, in common with all French officers in China and in South Africa, gets on admirably with the Germans. The French and Germans fighting for the Boers all agree in their detestation of the Boers and admiration for each other. We note that the military attachés with the Boers (after the Russian and the Dutchman had been taken) helped the side to which they were "attached."

The Bennett Twins, by Grace Marguerite Hurd (Macmillan & Co.), is an amusing account of the adventures of a brother and sister who attempt to study art in New York and to get their living by it. The narrative gains by a lively style, and the description of the twins and their friends and acquaintances is decidedly agreeable. There is no love story in the book, but plenty of harmless fun and some rather sad distress courageously borne. The characters are well presented.

MESSRS. HACHETTE have sent us the *Almanach Hachette* for 1901, which is a model of what such things should be, and *Toute Seule*, a charming book for girls by Madame Chabrier-Rieder, which deals with the career of a friendless young woman stranded at a *pension* for girls, much in the position of Becky Sharp; but this heroine manages to do her duty on much less than that insidious creature thought necessary for virtue, and finally wins a husband after delays due to high ideals of conscientiousness. The tale is written with a pleasant spice of freshness, but we hope that the Englishwoman who bullies the heroine is an uncommon spectacle. There are numerous excellent illustrations by Damblans.

MR. JAMES KNOWLES now calls his review the *Nineteenth Century and After*, and affirms the presence of the new century by putting on the title-page a two-faced Janus, adapted from a Greek coin by Sir E. J. Poynter. Among other signs of the times we notice in the articles a great increase in short isolated sentences, which the novelists at first only employed as a means of creating extra emphasis.

MISS MITFORD'S *Our Village* has appeared in the "Temple Classics" (Dent).

WE have on our table *The Romance of the Earth*, by A. W. Bickerton (Sonnenschein),—*Foundations of Knowledge*, by A. T. Ormond (Macmillan),—*The Story of Thought and Feeling*, by F. Ryland (Newnes),—*Exploded Ideas, and other Essays*, by the Author of 'Times and Days' (Longmans),—*The Army Diary and Pocket-Book, 1901* (Gale & Polden),—*Our Own Magazine, 1900*, edited by T. B. Bishop (Children's Special Service Mission),—*On the Track*, by H. Lawson (Australian Book Company, 38, West Smithfield),—*Abra of Poictiers*, by M. E. Ames (Nisbet),—*Ships and Havens*, by H. Van Dyke (Nelson),—*Landlopers*, by J. Le Gay Brereton (Fisher Unwin),—*Men of Marlowe's*, by Mrs. H. Dudeney (Long),—*The Overtons*, by E. Macgregor (Nelson),—*Who Goes There?* by B. K. Benson (Macmillan),—*Happiness: its Pursuit and Attainment*, by the Rev. W. J. Kelly (Long),—and *Shakespeare Sermons*, edited by the Rev. G. Arbuthnot (Longmans). Among New Editions we have *The Guide to South Africa, 1900-1* (Low),—*Every Man's Own Lawyer*, by a Barrister (Lockwood),—*In the Beginning*, by J. Guibert, translated from the French by G. S. Whitmarsh (Kegan Paul),—and *La Préhistorique*, by G. A. Adrien de Mortillet (Paris, Reinwald). Also the following Pamphlets: *Report of the Ottoman Public Debt, 1899-1900*,—and *Our National Army*, by G. G. Coulton (Simpkin).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Burwash (N.), Manual of Christian Theology on the Inductive Method, 2 vols. 8vo, 12/
Robinson (A.), Old and New Certainty of the Gospel, 2/6
Sacrifice, The, Redemption's Story, cr. 8vo, 3/ net.

Law.

Companies Act, 1900, Notes by F. B. Palmer, 8vo, 6/

Fine Art and Archæology.

Lefèvre (L.), Architectural Pottery, translated by K. H. Bird and W. M. Binns, imp. 8vo, 15/ net.
Surtees (R. S.), Jorrocks's Jaunts and Jollities, 42/ net.

Poetry and the Drama.

Earle (W.), Home Poems, cr. 8vo, 10/6 net.
Gerard (W.), Una, a Song of England in 1900, cr. 8vo, 3/6 net.
Hoare (B. G.), As the Wind Stirs, cr. 8vo, 4/6
Leopardi, Poems, done into English by J. M. Morrison, 12mo, 3/6 net.
Trench (H.), Deirdre Wed, and other Poems, cr. 8vo, 5/

Music.

Moser (A.), Joseph Joachim, a Biography, 1831-99, translated by L. Durham, 8vo, 15/ net.

Bibliography.

Cotgreave (A.), A Contents Subject-Index to General and Periodical Literature, cr. 8vo, 10/6 net.

Palæography.

Facsimiles of Bible MSS. in the British Museum, edited by F. G. Kenyon, folio, 10/

Philosophy.

Kedney (J. S.), Problems in Ethics, cr. 8vo, 6/

History and Biography.

Benger (G.), Rumania in 1900, translation by A. H. Keane, imp. 8vo, 10/ net.
Bengough (H. M.), Notes and Reflections on the Boer War, 3/

Geography and Travel.

Candler (E.), A Vagabond in Asia, cr. 8vo, 6/
Cooks' Tourists' Handbook for Palestine and Syria, 12mo, 7/6

Philology.

Cicero, Ad Atticum, XIV., translated by E. S. Shuckburgh, cr. 8vo, 2/6

Science.

Bailey (L. H.), Botany, cr. 8vo, 6/
Barr (W. M.), A Catechism on the Combustion of Coal and the Prevention of Smoke, cr. 8vo, 8/6 net.
Cheadle (W. B.), On Some Cirrhoses of the Liver, cr. 8vo, 5/
Jackson (E.), A Manual of Diseases of the Eye, 10/6 net.
Murray (G. R.), Diseases of the Thyroid Gland: Part I., Myxœdema and Cretinism, 8vo, 7/6
Winchester College Examples in Arithmetic, Algebra, and Geometry, edited by G. Richardson, cr. 8vo, 5/

General Literature.

Alexander (J. F. B.), Runs in Three Continents, 8vo, 7/6 net.
Bascom (J.), Growth of Nationality in the United States, 6/
Bell (H.), Bele Aliz, a Legend of Albury, Surrey, cr. 8vo, 5/
Bounder, The, cr. 8vo, 2/6 net.
Collins (G. E.), Tales of Pink and Silk, 8vo, 6/
Davidson (J.), Commercial Federation and Colonial Trade Policy, cr. 8vo, 2/6
Forgotten Melody, The, by One Who Remembers It, 5/
Frangipani's Ring, translated by J. F. C. L., 4to, 21/ net.
Hampstead Annual, 1900, edited by G. E. Matheson and S. C. Mayle, imp. 8vo, sewed, 2/6 net.
Harris (Hon. J.), Inferences from Haunted Houses and Haunted Men, cr. 8vo, 2/6
Lingston (R.), Not Warranted Sound, cr. 8vo, 2/6
Medical Directory for 1901, 8vo, 14/
Newbigging (T.), Lancashire Humour, 12mo, 2/6 net.
Royal Blue Book, roy. 16mo, 5/
Stables (G.) and others, Valour and Victory Stories, 4to, 5/; boards, 3/
Steel (R.), Imitation; or, the Mimetic Force in Nature and Human Nature, cr. 8vo, 3/

FOREIGN.

Theology.

Lac (Du), Jésuites, 3fr. 50.

Fine Art and Archæology.

Dergeret (G.), Journal d'un Nègre à l'Exposition de 1900, 40fr.
France (A.), Thaïs, 250fr.
Huysmans (J. K.), La Bièvre, les Gobelins, Saint-Séverin, 150fr.
Strzygowsky (J.), Orient od. Rom, 17m.

Political Economy.

Razous (P.), La Sécurité du Travail dans l'Industrie, 12fr. 50.

History and Biography.

Hecquard (C.), La Turquie sous Abdul-Hamid II., 6fr.
Heierli (J.), Urgeschichte der Schweiz, 12m.
Kupke (G.), Nuntiaturen des P. Bertano u. P. Camaiani, 1550-2, 20m.

Philology.

Krumbacher (K.), Die Moskauer Sammlung mittelgriechischer Sprichwörter, 3m.

Science.

Claude (G.), L'Électricité à la Portée du Tout le Monde, 6fr.
Hauser (M.), L'Or, 10fr.

THE ARGONAUTS OF THE NEW AGE.

PERCY AYLWIN.

[In starlight in Gypsy Dell, listening to the Rington chimes in the distance, which sound clear through the leafless trees.

Say, will new heroes win the "Fleece," ye spheres
Who, whether around some King of Suns ye roll
Or move right onward to some destined goal
In Night's vast heart, know what Great Morning nears?

THE STARS.

Since Love's Star rose have nineteen hundred years
Written such runes on Time's remorseless scroll,
Impeaching Earth's proud birth, the human soul,
That we, the bright-browed stars, are dim with tears.
Could Shakspeare, Goethe, compass man's release?
What "Ship of Hope" shall sail to such a world?

[The night passes, and morning breaks as gorgeously over the tree tops as it broke many years before, when Rhona's face appeared to her lover.

PERCY AYLWIN.

Ye fade, ye stars, ye fade with Night's decease!
Above yon ruby rim of clouds empearled—
There, through the rosy flags of morn unfurled—
I see young heroes bring Light's "Golden Fleece."

THEODORE WATTS-DUNTON.

THE BOOK SALES OF 1900.

II.

When a copy of the first edition of 'Lorna Doone,' 3 vols., 1869, original cloth, sold at Messrs. Puttick & Simpson's for 13*l.*, the price was thought to be high, but this was, nevertheless, advanced to 37*l.* in June, though it declined to 26*l.* in December. These amounts are not likely to be maintained, as I know of several equally good sets which are sure to be sold before long, and there are doubtless others in existence, the value of which is at present unknown to their owners. The stock of Nichols & Co., sold in April, contained a considerable number of books, nearly all in expensive bindings or else in expensive cases, for these booksellers knew better than to sacrifice "original boards" to morocco super extra. Thus they had enclosed a large-paper copy in boards of Byron's 'Hours of Idleness,' 1807, in a beautiful drop case of morocco, elaborately designed. It realized 25*l.* Hals's 'Cornwall,' *c.* 1750, brought 15*l.* 10*s.*; at one time 60*l.* or 70*l.* was usual; indeed, in March, 1888, a copy in russia extra sold for 150*l.* Two copies of the Gallery of Illustrations to Victor Hugo's 'Romances,' vellum paper, 1895, brought 36*l.* and 40*l.* respectively, and one on Holland paper 31*l.* John Owen's 'Of Communion with God,' in a fine contemporary binding, 1700, 8vo, sold for 31*l.*; and a Fourth Folio of Shakspeare's 'Works' brought 35*l.* (imperfect).

On April 9th Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods dispersed some three hundred lots of books, which realized about 1,550*l.* The feature of this sale was the Coverdale Bible of 1535, printed at Antwerp by Jacob van Meteren. It was defective, yet realized 300*l.* The Osterley and Leicester copies are the best, as Mr. Quaritch pointed out at the time, the Ashburnham (sold for 820*l.*) ranking third. At the same sale an imperfect copy of the First Folio brought 170*l.*, and it is worthy of note that on March 29th Mr. Daly's had realized 5,400 dollars. They have been having some important sales at New York. In November last Poe's 'Tamerlane,' first edition, 1827, one of the three copies known, sold for 2,050 dollars; 'Al Aaraaf,' 1829, 1,100 dollars; and 'The Raven,' bound with the 'Tales,' and presented by Poe to Helen Whitman, 610 dollars. Mr. James Hornby's library, sold at the end of April, contained complete sets of the *Snob* and the *Gownsman*, bound in 2 vols., and these realized 132*l.* Mr. J. T. Barber's library (April 25th) had been formed with great judgment. It was mainly a botanical collection.

On May 7th and 8th Col. Francis Grant's collection was sold at Wellington Street. Col. Grant was specially interested in the authors of the eighteenth century, such as De Foe, Pope, Swift, Dr. Johnson (whose biography he had written), Goldsmith, and others. With regard to these writers of the period he had a wide knowledge, and wrote much about them in the pages of the *Athenæum*, *Notes and Queries*, and other periodicals. These books brought very good prices, especially the following: Dryden, 'A Poem upon the Death of the Lord Protector,' 1659, 4to, 21*l.* (unbound); 'Alexander's Feast,' 1697, 15*l.* 15*s.* Gay, 'The Wife of Bath,' 1713, 4to, 13*l.* (morocco). Goldsmith, 'The Vicar of Wakefield,' Salisbury, 2 vols., 1766, 49*l.* (calf); 'The Deserted Village,' 1770, 8vo (not the 4to of the same date), 21*l.*; and 'She Stoops to Conquer,' 1773, 8vo, 12*l.* 12*s.* (mor. ex.). The Catalogue of Dr. Johnson's Library, sold by Christie on February 16th, 1785, and three following days, realized 25*l.* 10*s.* (half morocco). Ben Jonson, 'The Alchemist,' 1612, 4to, 22*l.* (title mounted). Pope, 'The Dunciad,' first edition and issue, 1728, 75*l.* (mor. ex., uncut); the same, first edition, but second issue, 50*l.* (*ibid.*); the same, second edition, 1728, 32*l.* (mor.). Shakspeare's 'King John,' 1611, 4to, 28*l.* (defective). Shenstone's 'The School Mistress,' 1742, 16*l.* (mor. ex.). Walton's 'Compleat Angler,' fourth edition, 1668, 15*l.* 15*s.* (*ibid.*), with many more. At a miscellaneous sale, in which were many books on card games collected by the well-known "Cavendish," a third edition of the 'Compleat Angler,' 1664, and the first edition of Col. Venables's 'Experienced Angler,' in 1 vol. 8vo, brought 31*l.* (old calf). The third edition of Walton is scarce, a number of copies having been burnt in the Fire of London. Some copies are dated 1661 and others 1664. Angling books have not been much in evidence during the year; in fact, old sporting treatises of all kinds seem to be comparatively neglected, though their value is much the same as heretofore. A good copy of Markham's 'Pleasures of Princes,' first edition, 1614, sm. 4to, brought 29*l.* (calf extra) in June, and there the record about ends. Other noticeable books sold in May include Montesquieu's 'Le Temple de Gnide,' large paper, with an extra set of proof plates mounted (as usual) and added, 1772, 4to, 57*l.*; and Roger Williams's 'A Key into the Language of America,' 1643, 8vo, 35*l.* This book is identified with the earliest printed attempt to give the language of the aborigines of New England a literary form. Thomas Bancroft's 'Two Bookes of Epigrammes,' first edition, 1639, 4to, produced 35*l.* Epigrammes 118 and 119 are addressed to the memory of Shakspeare, whose pre-eminence is acknowledged at an early date. A stained and damaged copy of the first part of 'Robinson Crusoe,' 1719, 8vo, was dear enough, one would think, at 25*l.* 10*s.*, especially when contrasted with a sound copy of the 'Enchiridion' of Erasmus, printed by "Wynkyn de Worde for John Byddell" in 1533, 37*l.* The Herbal, shortly called 'Arbolayre' (Lyons, M. Husz, *circa* 1485), now brought 49*l.* The very same book, defective though it be, brought 86*l.* in March, 1898 (the same faults disclosed). One of the most important books sold during the year contained a number of pieces by Spenser, including 'Complaints' (1591), 'Fowre Hymnes' (1596), and 'Daphnaïda' (1596), all in very good order. This realized 140*l.* 'Helen's Tower,' by Tennyson, brought 23*l.* 10*s.*; the 'Poems, chiefly Lyrical,' 1830, 14*l.*; and an elaborately bound copy of the 'Whole Duty of Man,' folio, 1704, 42*l.*

A selection of books sold by Messrs. Sotheby on May 25th and 26th contained a number of important classical works—*e.g.*, Cicero, 'Orationes,' 1472, folio, 21*l.* (old morocco); 'De Oratore ad Quintum Fratrem,' Paris, 1540, folio, 61*l.*; and Ovid's 'Metamorphoses,' Paris, 4 vols., 1767-71, 34*l.* (old morocco). A very fair Second Folio of Shakspeare's Plays sold at this sale for 71*l.* Passing the library of Mr. William R. Hughes, of Birmingham, which was sold on May 31st, and a series of first editions of Dickens's works, mostly in parts, which Messrs. Christie sold on the same date, we come to the Inglis sale held on June 11th and three following days. Mr. Inglis, who died at Hampstead in 1870 at the age of ninety years, belonged to the old school of collectors which interested itself chiefly with books by early English printers and early printed books with woodcuts. The first portion of Mr. Inglis's collection had been sold in 1826, the second in 1871, and now the third portion was disposed of, 849 "lots" realizing no less than 7,500*l.* Reference must be made to the catalogue itself, or to pp. 529-88 of the new volume of 'Book-Prices Current,' for details of this sale, which was of great importance and could not be dealt with in a few lines. Short reference may, however, be made to a volume of tracts, containing *inter alia* the Columbus letter in Latin of May, 1493, which realized 230*l.*; the two parts in English of 'Don Quixote,' issued together in 1620, small 4to, 56*l.*; Machlinia's excessively rare edition of the 'St. Alban's Chronicle' (*circa* 1484), 175*l.* (four leaves in facsimile); a copy of another edition of the Columbus letter in Latin, 1494, 90*l.*; and several very scarce Horæ, notably Paris, Vostre, 1512-30, on vellum, 100*l.*, and Paris, Geoffroy Tory, 1525, 144*l.* The Ashburnham copy on vellum of this last-named book realized 860*l.* Rolle de Hampole's 'Explanationes Notabiles,' an excessively rare book, attributed to the press of Rood & Hunt, of Oxford, cannot be overlooked, as the bibliographers appear to have missed this particular copy, which realized 300*l.* It was printed between 1481 and 1486. The Peel heirlooms, sold in June by order of the Chancery Division, realized 5,880*l.* at Messrs. Robinson & Fisher's. A collection of political caricatures brought 500*l.*; a large copy of the *editio princeps* of Homer, 1488, 195*l.*; an extra-illustrated copy of Lysons's 'Environs of London,' extended to 15 vols., folio, 1796 (Lysons's own copy), 350*l.*; and four scrap-books containing scarce portraits of the English School, mezzotints chiefly, 723*l.* At the end of June a selection from the stock of the late Mr. Harvey, of St. James's Street, realized good prices. This sale was remarkable for the large number of old plays by Dryden, Ford, Sheridan Knowles, Massinger, and Shirley. Another Second Folio Shakspeare realized 90*l.* (some leaves in facsimile). The sale of Mr. Virtue Tebbs's library in June was an important one, though no sensational prices were realized. In July the late Mr. Andrew Tuer's collections of children's books and horn-books came to the hammer. Mr. Tuer had gathered together forty-five examples of the horn-book, being about a third of the total number known. These realized 259*l.* Lamb's 'Beauty and the Beast,' Godwin, n.d., sold for 43*l.* (wrappers); 'Prince Dorus,' 1811, 42*l.* (*ibid.*); and 'Poetry for Children,' 2 vols. 1809, 81*l.* (front., title, and contents of vol. i. in facsimile, original boards).

Later in July forty-one vols. and eight parts of the *Ibis*, 1859-99, a very desirable set, sold for 63*l.* 10*s.*; and there were several Shakspeare items, notably the Tyrrell MS. from the Phillipps Collection, 45*l.*; the Second, Third, and Fourth Folios, the lowest price given being 20*l.* and the highest 48*l.* 10*s.*; 'Love's Labour Lost,' 1631, 4to, 41*l.* (defective); 'Othello,' 1655, 4to, 25*l.*; and 'Macbeth,' 1673, 4to, 113*l.* (old calf, entirely uncut). Tur-

berville's 'Epitaphs, Songs, and Sonets,' 1570, 8vo, realized 105*l*. Sir Frederick Bathurst's library was remarkable for a First Folio Shakspeare, 136*l*. (imperfect), and a fine copy of the Fourth Folio, 78*l*. Later on another imperfect copy of the First Folio sold for 252*l*., and with that the season closed, showing that about 38,000 lots of books had been sold for 87,000*l*., the worst average since 1896.

The new season, which commenced, as usual, in October last, promises better things. At Edinburgh on December 6th Mr. Dowell sold the copy of Paschalius's 'Eloge de Henri II.' which had belonged to Mary, Queen of Scots, for 170*l*.; and in November several of Blake's mystical productions realized high prices at Puttick's: 'Europe,' 'The Song of Los,' and the 'Daughters of Albion,' in one volume, folio, with some drawings added, produced 225*l*., and 'The Book of Thel,' 1789, 46*l*. (wrappers). In December the autograph manuscript of 'Angels and Devils,' illustrated with forty-two original drawings by Blake, realized 36*l*. It is a curious fact that ten years ago the same MS. sold for no less than 235*l*. (Crawford sale). The sale of Lord Ashburton's library, held on November 14th and following days, disclosed quite a number of old American books—*e.g.*, 'A Relation of Maryland,' 1635, 165*l*. (unbound); 'New England Plantation,' 1630, 98*l*. (calf gilt); Denton's 'Brief Description of New York,' 1670, 400*l*.; 'Virginia's Cure,' 1662, 4to, 76*l*.; Lederer's 'Discoveries in Three Several Marches from Virginia,' 1672, 4to, 102*l*.; Capt. John Smith's 'Advertisements for the Inexperienced Planters,' 1631, 160*l*. (unbound); and Winslow's 'Good Newes from New England,' 1624, 4to, 240*l*. (calf gilt). On November 26th and 27th Mr. Newnham Davis's library caused considerable comment, the gem of the collection being Littleton's 'Tenures,' printed by the first London craftsmen, Lettou & Machlinia, in small folio, about 1483. This book realized 400*l*., while Glanville's 'De Proprietatibus Rerum,' printed by Wynkyn de Worde in 1496, brought 212*l*. (some leaves mended). Reference may also be made to 'Le Manuel des Dames,' Paris, small 4to, 100*l*.; the first Latin edition of the 'Hortus Sanitatis,' *circa* 1501, folio, 69*l*.; the first edition of Decker's 'Satiro Mastix,' 1602, 95*l*. (modern morocco); and the 'Carmen de Sponsalibus,' printed in small 4to by Pynson in 1514, 160*l*. (modern vellum). Other books worthy of special mention sold about this time include an uncut copy of Browning's 'Pauline,' 120*l*.; Scott's 'Waverley,' first edition, 3 vols. 1814, boards, but the half-title to each volume missing, 115*l*.; and an autograph manuscript called the 'Puppet Show,' written by Ruskin at ten years of age, and illustrated with fifty-seven coloured drawings. This was disposed of privately.

The concluding sales of the century, which, by the way, is the second during which at least three of the firms of literary auctioneers whose names have been mentioned have been in existence, were quite up to the average of past days. Good books of the most desirable class are scarcer than they have ever been, but for all that the new century will probably be middle-aged at least before the great public libraries here and in America wholly cease from troubling the honest bookman whose contemplative soul is with Caxton and De Worde. Yet for him there is more than hope. He may safely exult in the certainty that every one of the new institutions of this kind which may rise out of the mist of the twentieth century will have to be satisfied with facsimiles and reprints. In time they may grow rich and great, but no matter. They will have been born too late.

J. H. Slater.

CHARLES LAMB AS A LANDED PROPRIETOR.

Readers of the 'Essays of Elia' will remember that in 'My First Play' Lamb gives us in his own inimitable manner a brilliant thumb-nail sketch of his godfather F., "most gentlemanly of oilmen." It is a tribute to the memory of one who, when living, opened to Lamb more than Arabian paradises by such simple talismans as pit orders to old Drury Lane Theatre, and, when dead, put him "into possession of the only landed property which he ever could call his own, situate near the roadway village of pleasant Puckeridge in Hertfordshire." It has ever been a matter of conjecture where and what this landed property was. In Canon Ainger's edition of the 'Essays of Elia' (Macmillan, 1898) he says in a note that

"Mrs. Proctor informs me that a relative of Lamb's did actually bequeath him a small 'landed estate'—probably no more than a single field producing a pound or two of rent, and that Lamb was fond of referring to the circumstance, and declaring that it had revolutionized his ideas of *Property*."

And elsewhere he crackles out one of his little jokes about having a stake in the country, referring, of course, to the same thing. "When I journeyed down," he says in the essay,

"to take possession, and planted foot on my own ground, the stately habits of the donor descended upon me, and I strode (shall I confess the vanity?) with larger paces over my allotment of three-quarters of an acre, with its commodious mansion in the midst, with the feelings of an English freeholder that all betwixt sky and centre is my own. The estate has passed into more prudent hands, and nothing but an agrarian can restore it."

Three-quarters of a century after it passed out of Lamb's possession I am happy to tell the world—or that small portion of it to whom any fact about his life is precious—exactly where and what this landed property is. By indentures of lease and release dated the 23rd and 24th of March, 1779, George Merchant and Thomas Wyman, two yeomen of Braughing in the county of Hertford, conveyed to Francis Fielde, of the parish of St. Andrew's, Holborn, in the county of Middlesex, oilman, for the consideration of 20*l*., all that messuage or tenement, with the orchard, gardens, yards, barns, edifices, and buildings, and all and singular the appurtenances therewithal used or occupied, situate, lying, and being at West Mill Green in the parish of Buntingford West Mill in the said county of Hertford, &c. On March 5th, 1804, Francis Fielde, of New Cavendish Street, Esq., made his will, and, with the exception of two annuities to female relatives, left all his residuary estate, real and personal, to his wife Sarah Fielde.

This will was proved on November 5th, 1809. By indentures of lease and release dated August 20th and 21st, 1812, Sarah Fielde conveyed the said property to Charles Lamb, of Inner Temple Lane, gentleman. By an indenture of feoffment dated February 15th, 1815, made between the said Charles Lamb of the first part, the said Sarah Fielde of the second part, and Thomas Greg the younger, of Broad Street Buildings, London, Esq., the said property was conveyed to the said Thomas Greg the younger for 50*l*.

The said Thomas Greg the younger died in 1839, and left the said property to his nephew, Robert Philips Greg, now of Coles Park, West Mill, in the same county; and the said Robert Philips Greg in 1884 conveyed it to his nephew, Thomas Tylston Greg, of 15, Clifford's Inn, London, in whose possession it now is in substantially the same condition as it was in 1815.

The evidence that the Charles Lamb who conveyed the property in 1815 is Elia himself is overwhelming.

1. The essay itself gives the locality correctly: it is about two and a half miles from Puckeridge.

2. The plot of land contains as near as possible three-quarters of an acre, with an old thatched cottage and small barn standing upon it. The barn, specially mentioned in all the deeds, is a most unusual adjunct of so small a cottage. The property, the deeds of which go back to 1708, appears to have been isolated and held by small men, and consists of a long narrow tongue of land jutting into the property now of the Savile family (Earls of Mexborough), but formerly of the Earls of Hardwicke.

3. The witness to Charles Lamb's signature on the deed of 1815 is William Hazlitt, of 19, York Street, Westminster.

4. Lamb was living in Inner Temple Lane in 1815, and did not leave the Temple till 1817.

5. The essay was printed in the *London Magazine* for December, 1821, six years after "the estate has passed into more prudent hands."

6. And lastly, the following letter in Charles Lamb's own handwriting, found with the deeds which are in my possession, clinches the matter:—

Mr. Sargus,—This is to give you notice that I have parted with the Cottage to Mr. Grig Junr. to whom you will pay rent from Michaelmas last. The rent that was due at Michaelmas I do not wish you to pay me. I forgive it you as you may have been at some expences in repairs.

Yours
Ch. Lamb.

Inner Temple Lane, London.
23 Feb. 1815.

It is certainly not the fact that Lamb acquired the property, as he states, by the will of his godfather, for it was conveyed to him some three years after the latter's death by Mrs. Fielde. But strict accuracy of fact in Lamb's 'Essays' we neither look for nor desire. In all probability Mrs. Fielde conveyed him the property in accordance with an expressed wish of her husband in his lifetime. Reading also between the lines of the essay, it is interesting to notice that Francis Fielde, the Holborn oilman of 1779, in 1809 has become Francis Fielde, Esq., of New Cavendish Street. In the letter quoted above Lamb speaks of his purchaser as "Mr. Grig Junr.," more, I am inclined to think, from his desire to have his little joke than from mere inaccuracy, for he must have known the correct name of his purchaser. But Mr. Greg, Jun., was only just twenty-one when he bought the property, and the expression "as merry as a grig" running in Lamb's mind might have proved irresistible to him. Lastly, the property is now called, and has been so far back as I can trace, "Button Snap." No such name is found in any of the title-deeds, and it was impossible before to understand whence it arose. Now it is not: Lamb must have so christened his little property in jest, and the name has stuck.

Thomas Greg.

THE DATE OF KING ALFRED'S DEATH.

Blackheath, Dec. 31st, 1900.

In the many discussions on this subject I have been often surprised to find how completely one point has been ignored. Mr. Anscombe's letter in your last issue forms no exception to this rule, but he will find the point to which I allude discussed by myself in *Notes and Queries*, 9th S. iv. 435. The dates in the 'Anglo-Saxon Chronicle' during the latter part of the ninth century have evidently fallen into some confusion, but we seem to have the means of rectifying at any rate a portion of them by a celestial witness which cannot deceive us. A great eclipse of the sun (total over part of England) occurred on the 29th of October, A.D. 878. In the 'Anglo-Saxon Chronicle' an eclipse of the sun is stated to have taken place in A.D. 879, and though its day is not mentioned, it is impossible to doubt that it was the total one before mentioned. As the 'Chronicle' places it in the year after

the great victory of Alfred over the Danes, the date of that must have been 877, not 878 as commonly given. The subsequent events up to the time of the death of Alfred are also erroneously dated; but it would seem to be doubtful whether some of the later ones are one year or two years in error. In giving the date of the king's death as A.D. 901, the 'Chronicle' adds that he had held the kingdom (reigned) one year and a half less than thirty winters. Now under date 871 we are told that he took the kingdom, on the death of his brother Ethelred, after Easter, and if we take this in connexion with the above statement as to the length of his reign, it would bring the date of his death to A.D. 899, in the autumn. Simeon of Durham gives that as the year, and Ethelwerd says that Edward was crowned on Whitsunday, A.D. 900, which is quite consistent with this. I contend, therefore, that the millenary of the death of England's darling was completed more than a year ago.

W. T. Lynn.

DANTE TRANSLATION SEEN IN 1540.

Wood End, Weybridge.

With regard to Canon Church's recent paper before the Society of Antiquaries, I do not think we need seek very far for the identification of the 'Dantes translatus in carmen Latinum' which Leland saw in Bishop Bubwith's library at Wells, when we remember that Bubwith was one of the two English bishops (Hallam of Salisbury being the other) for whom John of Serravalle wrote his commentary while the three were at Constanz for the Council. True, the Italian prelate's Latin version is hardly "carmen"; but is it uncharitable to suppose that Leland was content to see the outside only of the book he described? It is curious, though, that Dean Plumptre, who makes great play with Serravalle's statement (probably invented for the benefit of his English friends) that Dante studied at Oxford, should, for all that appears, have been unaware of the likelihood that his own chapter library had once possessed a copy of the commentary. Of course, there is just the possibility that the "carmen Latinum" may have been the hexameters of Matteo Ronto, whose version dates from about the same period.

A. J. B.

ANOTHER NEW THEORY AS TO HUCHOWN.

December 31st, 1900

If we English are to recover Huchown from the Scots, may I put in a better claim than that of Cumberland by pointing out as a curious fact that in or about the year 1256 a certain Malcolm, a native of Scotland, with unknown malefactors in his train, broke into the house of Hugo de Aula, near the village of Ryhull', now Ryal, which was fined for not joining in the pursuit when the hue and cry was raised?—

"Quidam Malcolumb', natus de Scocia, et socii sui malefactores ignoti burgaverunt domum Hugonis de Aula.....Et hutesium levatum fuit, et villatæ de Ryhull' et Ingon non fecerunt sectam, ideo in misericordia."—'Northumberland Assize Rolls,' Surtees Society, p. 90.

The victim here was evidently a Huchown of the Awle, Ryal, who perhaps may have been grandsire to *the* Huchown of the Awle Ryale. In that case the burglarious tendencies of Malcolm and his colleagues would, on the lines of Mr. Bradley's proposition, appear to have been only too faithfully imitated by Scottish reivers among the literary antiquaries of the present century. Should not my own county of Northumberland at any rate participate in the new *hutesium* after the kidnapped Huchown?

J. A. Neilson.

General Register House, Edinburgh, Dec. 29th, 1900.

I have read with interest Mr. Henry Bradley's suggestion as to this writer in your issue of December 15th, and while I am disposed to think favourably of some of his views, I think he is mistaken or not sufficiently advised on one point. He writes in regard to Hugh and Hucheoun that these "names were originally identical. But in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries they seem to have been as distinct in use as James and Jacob are now." It is not clear whether the reference is to English or to Scottish usage. If the latter, I venture to differ from him. There is an instance of Wyntoun's own date. In the 'Report of the Commission on Historical MSS.,' No. XIV. App. iii. p. 13 (Duke of Roxburghe's MSS.), is a document dated in 1391, in which a certain "Howioun off ffodrygame" is mentioned in connexion with certain lands. That writ is in the vernacular, and "Howioun" is merely a form of "Hucheoun." The next writ is Latin in the original, and from it we gather that the late Hugh ("Hugo") of Fothryngham died in 1403 and was succeeded by his son. This is the earliest instance that I can recall of the name as a Christian name, and is, as I stated, contemporary with Wyntoun. It is not easy to give instances from memory only, but if Mr. Bradley will consult 'The History of the Roses of Kilravock,' (Old) Spalding Club edition, 'The Chiefs of Grant,' by William Fraser, and compare these with entries in the printed Register of the Great Seal down to 1600, he will find, I think, that "Hucheoun," where used as a Christian name, is the invariable equivalent of "Hugo" in the Latin, which is also a rendering of "Hew" in the vernacular.

This also agrees with my own experience of MS. Scottish records and writs, and as it is impossible to give references to these, I may add that the experience of others who are conversant with such MSS. is in accordance with my own. If, therefore, "Hugo" be "Hugh," the word "Hucheoun," which appears as a Christian name during the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, is certainly Hugh also, or its direct equivalent.

John Anderson.

PAPERS OF WILLIAM PENN.

A most interesting and important series of letters, documents, &c., in the autograph of and addressed to William Penn, will be sold by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, & Hodge in February next. These documents have never before appeared in the market, and are the property of Lady Sudeley, who inherited them from her uncle, to whom they were bequeathed by Lady Sudeley's cousin, Mr. Granville-Penn, great-grandson of William Penn. The twenty-six articles are to be sold *en bloc*, and include Penn's "Last will and Testament made and writt in my own hand this twentyth day of ye 8th month of ye year 1705 in ye 60 year of my age." This interesting document covers four pages quarto, and is signed "Wm. Penn." A codicil is added, covering three pages quarto, dated "8th of 8th, 1706," and also dated at the end "21st the sixth month 1707," signed "Wm. Penn," and witnessed by Tho. Cuppage and Cha. Willcocks. The whole of the will and the codicil is in the handwriting of William Penn, except the signatures of the witnesses. There are two other important Penn documents: one is a copy of a letter to Archbishop Tillotson from him, entirely in his autograph and signed "Wm. Penn." It runs to three pages folio, is dated August 30th, 1691, and contains the following passage:—

"If I were as guilty as it is sayd or believed, Is ye King implacable or ye offence unpardonable? or must Irish men only have good conditions, and none but Scotchmen get remissions? Then would I were not an Englishman, my faults are too small to be forgiven, if nothing but Rebellion be fitt for grace."

The second is an autograph letter from Penn to Lord Romney, dated "Pennsylvania, 6 7th month, 1701," and extends to twelve pages quarto. The following extract will indicate its interest:—

"I have heard of the very unfaire treatment some have given me in my absence, what I am apt to think one word from the King (if I could deserve it) could alter. I was thus attacked in King James time, and when he came to know the ruine it would prove to me and my family, he cryed out, God forbid, he would never be the author of such a cruelty. I received it in consideration of the debt of £16,000 oweing to my father in 80, and that I have expended above twenty thousand pounds upon it; to sign and carry it into the conditions it is now in. I can prove as well as solemnly attest whose interests doubles ye sum. It was sett at £12,000, to such as would have bought it of ye Duke of York, I took it upon ye encouragement of my interest to render it considerable and not upon its own vallue, and dropt ye prosecution of my debt, a case well known to ye Duke of Leeds, Earl of Dorset, Charles Bertie, &c., &c."

Another interesting letter is from Lord Broghill to Penn, dated May 18th, 1670, in which he says:—

"Had I as much power as formerly I have had, it should bee Imployed to serve you, and in the capacity I now am in shall doe you what kindnesse I can. I hope to see you write ere long as much in ye defence of ye Protestant Religion as you have for the profession of the Quakers."

A second letter from the same to "William Penn att Holland House nere Kensington" is an invitation to call on him.

Equally interesting also is one in reference to Penn written by George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, to the Lord Treasurer, dated June 16th, 1678; it covers two pages quarto, and includes the following sentence:—

"Though I make no question but Mr. Penn may upon his own score expect a favour from your Lordship and by consequence must expect a piece of Justice, yet Mr. Sheapheard is soe earnest with mee to write to your Lordship in his behalfe, and I have so great an inclination to doe Mr. Penn in all things all the service that lyes in my power that I could not avoyde the giving your Lordship the trouble of reading this letter," &c.

There are many other articles and documents of note, especially a MS. in Penn's autograph, covering 138 pages 12mo, being "My Irish Journal farthest from London on ye 15 of ye 7th month, 1669," giving many interesting details of his life, &c., in Ireland. Another consists of a contemporary copy of the 'Minutes of Council at the Committee of Trade and Plantations at the Council Chamber at Whitehall,' dated August 3rd, 1694, in reference to the rights of William Penn to Pennsylvania, &c.; it extends to eight and a half pages folio.

W. R.

THE SECOND CASKET LETTER.

St. Andrews, January 2nd, 1901.

As every one interested in Mary Stuart knows, great difficulties beset the authenticity of the second of her alleged letters to Bothwell from Glasgow. It can only have been written on the nights of January 21st, 22nd, 1567, and dispatched on the 23rd. No other scheme will harmonize with facts and with the confession of the bearer, "French Paris," in August, 1569. I will take the chronological difficulties in order, following Mr. Henderson's texts in his 'Casket Letters,' pp. 127-41 (1889).

1. (P. 128) "The King sent for Joachim *yesternicht*" ("3estrene" in another MS. which has been collated). "Yesternight" does not occur in the English translation, which was so hastily made that omissions are frequent. Accepting "yesternight" as genuine, we have three days—"yesterday," "to-day" (first day of writing, January 21st), and "to-morrow" (the second day of writing, January 22nd). Now, if Mary was in Glasgow for a day before the first day of writing, the letter is a forgery, or the confession of Paris is a lie. But (as M. Phillipson has seen) Joachim may have entered Glasgow on the day before Mary's arrival, conveying tapestries, beds, &c. We

may thus hold that Mary is writing on the night of her arrival, January 21st.

2. We have no hint of a date till she says that she will ask Darnley "to-morrow" about a certain point. The letter, *in the same paragraph*, tells us what Darnley confessed "to-morrow"—that is, on the second day of her writing, January 22nd (p. 131).

3. But after some five hundred words we meet the phrases, "This is my *first* journey" (day's work), "I will end to-morrow.....I do here a work that I hate much, *but I had begun it this morning.*" (The italicized passage in English, not in Scots.)

This is a sheer impossibility. On p. 131 Mary tells what occurred on her *second* day; on p. 133 she says that it is her *first* day's work. I suggest the following explanation. On January 21st, her first night, she wrote as far as "To-morrow I will speak with him on this point," and these words were the last on, and at the foot of, a page. On a fresh page she went on writing (p. 133), "This is my first journey," down to "I had begun it this morning," if we accept the English additional clause, which is not in the Scots text. On the *following* night she took that page, but *began to write on the verso*, not observing that there were words already written on it. She continued till she came to "This is my first journey," &c., which she had written the night before. Perhaps she ran her pen lightly through the passage, as through several lines in her draft of a sonnet in the Bodleian Library. (See the facsimile of the sonnet in Hosack, II. xxiv.) The translators, however, translated the sentences, which therefore, *where they stand*, make a chaos of the chronology. Restore the sentences "This is my first journey," &c., from p. 133 to p. 131, and the sense is complete. The letter henceforth is the work of the second night and is sent by French Paris on January 23rd. By a similar accident, as is admitted, Mary on the second night came on her list of memoranda of topics at the back of a sheet, and in closing the letter she apologized for their intrusion. But there is here this difficulty, that her apology runs (English), "I had no paper *yesternight* when I *took* the paper of a memorial." Now, by my theory, it was *this* night, the second night of writing, when she embarked on the paper containing her memoranda, written the night before for the arrangement of her letter, in sequence closely followed by her. The Scots text is, "I had na paper ȝesterday quhen I *wrait* that of the memorial," the memoranda (p. 141). As usual, at every critical point the translations are discrepant. Otherwise my theory seems to explain the chronology.

A. LANG.

Literary Gossip.

WE are glad to hear that Mr. F. S. Ellis contemplates writing his reminiscences, which cannot fail to be interesting. Mr. Ellis must have a very large store of anecdotes of rare books and book collectors, and his stories would have the great merit of being authentic. Also, he is one of the few surviving early friends of William Morris, D. G. Rossetti—for both of whom he acted as publisher—and of many others who have achieved eminence in various ways and are no longer with us. His early recollections of Richmond alone would make a very interesting chapter.

SIR EDWARD MALET has written some reminiscences of his official life, which will be published during the spring by Mr. Murray.

IT is hoped that the portrait of Dr. Furnivall by Mr. Rothenstein will be ready for presentation at the dinner in his honour to be given on his birthday.

THE *Times* having stated that that journal came into existence January 1st, 1788, a correspondent, whose letter is printed in the *Times* of Tuesday last, replied that the *Times* was born three years earlier, although the name, indeed, was different. There was published some time ago a note in a pocket-book of a Mr. Duncombe, in the possession of Sir Charles Dilke, his great-grandson, in which it is stated that at the time of the birth of the *Times* under its present name "Mr. Longman called upon" Mr. Duncombe to solicit his "support for a periodical paper" which was to be called the *Times;* showing that the *Times* was regarded as a new venture, rather than as the continuation of the *Daily Universal Register*.

THE editor of the *Publishers' Circular* has produced an interesting table of books published last year. As might be expected, they fall short of those of the two previous years in numbers. Counting new editions, we find the total of books for 1899 was 7,567, and for last year 7,149. More than a hundred books have been published during the last six months on the South African war. The section of new novels and juvenile books was well over 1,500 last year, though it has been considerably higher.

MR. FISHER UNWIN will publish in the coming spring a translated English edition of Prof. Pasquale Villari's 'The Barbarian Invasion of Italy.' The author relieves his history by vivid pictures of the Christian giants who flourished in the days of the Goths and the Huns, and picturesque legends, which he is careful not to treat as history. The complicated relations between the Popes and emperors, and the decline of the empire, besides the growth of the temporal power, are described. Maps and an index will accompany the book.

IN the forthcoming number of the *English Historical Review* Sir Henry Howorth, K.C.I.E, will publish a further instalment of his 'Early History of Babylonia'; Prof. Maitland writes on 'Canon Law in England,' in reply to Dr. MacColl; Mr. Jenner, Her Majesty's Minister at Guatemala, gives an 'Account of Drake's Voyages,' from the memoirs of a nearly contemporary Franciscan friar; and Mr. Basil Williams continues his study of 'The Foreign Policy of England under Walpole.'

THE meritorious efforts of Miss Werner, who has been holding classes for Zulu and Cape Dutch in Westminster since the autumn, have been recognized by the authorities of King's College, London, and her classes will during the coming term meet in the College.

MESSRS. CONSTABLE & CO. will shortly publish a new novel by Katharine Tynan, with the title of 'That Sweet Enemy.'

MR. A. H. INMAN will issue very shortly, through Mr. Elliot Stock, a new work on Domesday which will give some fresh information concerning the statistics which have been drawn from Domesday, and on other points which refer to agricultural tenures in feudal times. The title is 'Domesday and Feudal Statistics; with a Chapter on Agricultural Statistics.' The author, from his knowledge of agriculture, attempts to refute some accepted theories, which have been deduced from original records and have remained unchallenged to the present day.

IN view of the Alfred Millenary which will be celebrated this year, Messrs. J. M. Dent & Co. are issuing very shortly a new volume, entitled 'Alfred the West Saxon, England's King,' by the Rev. D. Macfadyen. Some interesting illustrations will be included.

THE new volume for January in the "Temple Cyclopædic Primers" will be 'Australasia, the Commonwealth and New Zealand,' by Mr. Arthur W. Jose.

THE death is announced of Dr. Ignatius Donnelly, whose misplaced ingenuity on Shakspeare gave him a kind of reputation; and of B. H. Baden-Powell, who wrote some able books on questions of Indian land tenure.

AT Easter there will be a reception in Paris, by three of the five Academies which form the Institute (the Académie Française and the Académie des Beaux-Arts being excluded), of all similar bodies in the world, and the Royal Society will attend from the United Kingdom. The visit will not improbably be returned in London in 1904.

GOETHE'S 'Urfaust,' the poet's sketch of his great work, which was discovered by Erich Schmidt, and published for the use of "students of literary history," was some time ago "declaimed" in Berlin by Niemann-Raabe and Alois Prasch, with questionable success, as we are told. We see from the Swiss papers that the same performers are now carrying the 'Urfaust' upon a *tournée* to the Swiss towns. It proved so little of an attraction at Zurich, however, that the literary circles in Bâle, and also in Berne, have declined to welcome the readers.

IT is noteworthy that, notwithstanding the repressive measures lately adopted towards newspapers in Finland, the total number of Finnish and Swedish periodicals published there during 1900 was 216, of which 135 were in Finnish, 76 in Swedish, and 5 in both languages. The total is only one less than that of 1899.

CHARING CROSS ROAD is apparently not to be monopolized by the second-hand book trade, for a firm of discount booksellers have opened within the last few days a large and handsome shop in that thoroughfare. Within the last week or two, also, a new bookseller's shop has been opened up in Pall Mall. We have often wondered at the comparative poverty of certain districts in any facilities for book-buying, whereas other areas seem over-supplied.

SCIENCE

BOOKS ON ELECTRICITY.

The Theory of Electrolytic Dissociation and some of its Applications. By Harry C. Jones. (Macmillan & Co.)—In these days of innumerable books on chemical subjects it is rarely that we can point to one which deals with a branch of chemical work hitherto not treated in book form; yet such is the case in this instance, for so far various original papers—not easily accessible to the ordinary student—have been the only literature on the subject. Mr. Harry Jones is an associate in physical chemistry in Johns Hopkins University, and writes pre-eminently

as an authority. This may be seen throughout the pages of this book from beginning to end. It is an extremely carefully written treatise, though possibly the arrangement and method of handling the subject might have been better. In these pages Mr. Jones has dealt exhaustively with the origin and development of the theory of electrolytic dissociation. We also have here an examination of some of the more important lines of evidence bearing upon the theory; and, finally, some applications of the theory in chemistry, physics, and biology are presented in these pages. Mr. Jones seems to answer some of the following questions: What was physical chemistry before the theory of electrolytic dissociation was put forward? How did the theory arise? Is it true? What is its scientific use? It may be fairly urged that a closer acquaintance with the facts here set forth will well serve to stimulate a further interest in physical chemistry in a way that is already manifesting itself in many and various directions. Mr. Jones's book is well got up, and has a very complete index.

Flame, Electricity, and the Camera. By George Iles. (Grant Richards.)—It may fairly be said that never has any book been presented to the public embracing the varied subjects indicated. It is hard to say for whom Mr. Iles wrote his treatise. It has an extraordinarily American sub title as follows: 'Man's Progress from the First Kindling of Fire to the Wireless Telegraph and the Photography of Colour.' From the wording of this one is led to imagine that the author intended his book mainly as a light and airy historical treatise, and to that description it answers fairly well, provided that its statements are not relied on. But the reviewer is led to ask, What is the use of a book of this character? If instruction forms no part of the writer's design, and recreation and amusement only are intended, then surely the latter is already supplied in a much more definite and satisfactory manner. We have here a portrait of Michael Faraday with the words underneath, "Holding a bar of heavy glass." Surely, if it was desired to illustrate humanity holding heavy glass, there is no necessity to "draw in" Faraday; on the other hand, if it is desired to do Faraday homage, this might well be done in a more thorough and suitable manner. There are various other portraits, and as a frontispiece some butterflies. The illustrations fairly indicate the unique plan adopted of mixing up subjects that in reality have little in common. For instance, there is a chapter, 'Motive Power from Fire,' and as an illustration of the same we have a view of the Westinghouse-Parsons turbo-alternator. Altogether, though very nicely got up, this book can only be described as a popular "hotch-potch" of entirely disconnected heterogeneous matter, which is an oddity even in these days of cheap science. Probably very few, if any, of the illustrations are original, and certainly the source of a large number can be traced besides that of those already acknowledged in the preface. So highly prized is advertisement in the United States that it seems to be thought by some authors of books really emanating from America that, if only a reference is made to the author of a book, it is in no sense necessary to acknowledge having drawn from his book either in regard to text matter or illustrations.

Electric Bells. Edited by Paul N. Hasluck. (Cassell & Co.)—This little book describes in some detail how to make and fit bells actuated by electricity, and deals at length with electric batteries, conductors and wiring, indicators, pushes, switches, burglar alarms, &c. It is eminently suited for the amateur who employs electric bells, being written in a style that even a novice could scarcely fail to comprehend. Originating in the form of a series of articles written by different authors, which appeared in the columns of *Work*, the matter has been rearranged and brought entirely up to date by Mr. Hasluck as editor of that journal. The first chapter deals concisely and yet sufficiently for the purpose with the theory of the subject, being entitled 'The Electric Current and the Laws that govern It.' The physical, mechanical, and other analogies adopted here and elsewhere to bring home the principles of electric pressure, conduction, &c., are distinctly good. The remaining chapters deal with the apparatus used, and are all very well arranged. We can confidently recommend this little book to any one wishing to understand a little about the working of the bells he has around him, or to the student or mechanic. It is well and abundantly illustrated throughout, besides being admirably arranged and indexed.

What is Heat? and What is Electricity? By F. Hovenden. (Chapman & Hall)—The author of this ambitious treatise, though a member of the Physical Society and Secretary to the London Institution, has a low opinion of physicists. He pours scorn on their atomic and other theories, and is especially severe on the expositions contained in Maxwell's 'Heat.' The following are some of the leading features of his own views, stated, as far as is consistent with brevity, in his own words: "When ether is uninfluenced by external forces, it rises from the surface of the earth or anti-gravitates. When atoms or molecules absorb this fluid they increase in volume" in proportion to the quantity absorbed, "and thus become specifically lighter." The difference in their dimensions arising from this cause "is what is called the *temperature* of the atom or molecule."

"At certain dimensions resulting from the internal pressure of the ether, they are in a condition which permits them to get one into the other and thus absorb one another. This process of overwrapping is called *binding* or *chemical combination*."

"When the atom or molecule in the liquid condition increases in temperature, or to a certain volume, it suddenly absorbs a considerable quantity of the ether and becomes a vesicle of ether. This is the gaseous condition of the atom or molecule. This operation can be seen by means of a [low-power] microscope";

and full directions are given for performing the experiment. "All vapours and gases are elastic vesicles of ether." "When external pressure is applied to them the ether is mechanically pressed out of the atoms or molecules." "Hence the compression of a gas in a cylinder makes the cylinder warm," "while contrariwise the compressed gas loses ether, that is temperature." To the question what is meant by the word *temperature*, the answer is given:—

"*Volume obviously is temperature*.....pressure on gases decreases volume, that is temperature; and inversely release of pressure increases the volume of the gases; the molecules expand or increase in volume by their own inherent power.....this is rise in temperature."

The above are fair specimens of the contributions to knowledge contained in this handsome octavo volume. The author's own opinion of them is—"for the first time we have absolutely definite ideas for every term, and these ideas are all harmonious. If no mistake has been made, what a progressive step has been effected! It is not a discovery, it is a revelation."

We are loth to disturb such a pleasing dream.

BOTANICAL LITERATURE.

Studies in Fossil Botany. By Dukinfield Henry Scott. (Black.)—The rapid advance that has been made of late years in our knowledge of the minute anatomy of plants has been appropriately reflected in the progress made in unravelling the structure and the history of fossil-plants. It is noteworthy that whilst certain types have vanished altogether, and certain others, though closely allied to existing forms, exhibit considerable modification in detail, yet the structural basis remains the same in all. The cells, the vessels, the tissues, are absolutely the same. We cannot see the protoplasm in these old fossils, but there can be no doubt that its structure and its functions were the same in the oldest plants known to us as in the vegetation of to-day. This fact is one of great importance, but it is not altogether a hopeful one as regards the discovery of a natural system or the construction of a genealogical tree. It shows that while external morphology is a great aid to classification, internal anatomy is of relatively minor importance. Morphology and taxonomy go together, internal anatomy and physiology are inseparable. Dr. Scott's book is devoted to a series of illustrations of the structure of the higher Cryptogams, of the Gymnosperms, and of various intermediate groups, some of which, like the Cordaiteæ, no longer exist in a living state. The account of the several families is admirably clear. The reader is never left in doubt as to what has been made out and what has been only inferred. The author has his opinions, and he is a keen critic of those of others, but he is eminently modest, and his whole aim seems to be to put the facts before the student in the clearest way possible, and keep matters of opinion in the background.

A Handy Book of Horticulture, by F. C. Hayes (Murray), is a useful book for amateurs fond of the practical work of gardening. The chapter on "general principles" is rather one of general practice, but it is none the worse on that account—indeed, it is well adapted for its purpose. The details of the construction of a rock border are excellent. The same remark may be made as to the treatment accorded to the several departments, such as the spring garden, the rock garden, &c. A calendar of garden operations for each month of the year is given. For those who desire to know something about the plants they cultivate the book is not so satisfactory.

The "1900" Supplement to the Dictionary of Gardening. By Geo. Nicholson. (Upcott Gill.)—We are startled to find that Nicholson's Dictionary is nearly twenty years old. That being the case, it is no wonder that a supplement is needed, and it is a matter of profound satisfaction that Mr. Nicholson has been enabled to prepare one. The value of such compilations depends almost entirely on the competence and judgment of the compiler. Among the entries we find one of the "Flamingo" plant, an Aroid, so called in allusion to the brilliant scarlet of its spathes. When Bishop Wilberforce first saw this plant, and was told its name, he said, "Ah, I see! a flaming go." Mr. Nicholson does not narrate that incident, but he may have been present on the occasion. The present part extends to the end of letter F, and the remainder is promised shortly. It will be very welcome.

Catalogue of the African Plants collected by Dr. Friedrich Welwitsch. Part IV. (Printed by order of the Trustees of the British Museum.)—It is only necessary to say of this part that it is prepared by Mr. W. P. Hiern with the same care as the preceding instalments. It is curious to find that the common plantain, *Plantago major*, which is here common by roadsides and similar dry localities, occurs in Angola on river banks and in damp places generally. In the Cape de Verde Islands also it is noted as inhabiting moist places.

Cyclopædia of American Horticulture. By L. H. Bailey. (Macmillan & Co.) We have previously alluded to the first volume of this monumental publication. The second is no whit inferior to the first. In addition to articles relating to plants, there are pleasant biographies of botanists and gardeners, and valuable statements as to the physical geography and vegetable products of the various states of the Union.

'Twixt Town and Country: a Book of Suburban Gardening. By Roma White. (Harper & Brothers.)—This book opens well, for it deals in the first chapter with suitable or unsuitable

trees for forecourt gardens. Nothing is more common in suburban plots than to see forest trees dominating the house, casting an undue amount of shade, preventing the growth of flowers, and generally looking ridiculously out of place. One reason for this is that the occupants of the house seek an immediate effect and demand privacy. They forget that the trees they plant will grow and assume undesirable dimensions, or, it may be, they only occupy the residence for a short time, and to their successors is left the task of removing the tree or hacking it into shape—in other words, of converting it into a hideous deformity. The chapter on making boundaries beautiful is also suggestive and helpful, and the same may be said of that devoted to flowering bushes and shrubs. The book does not contain many cultural details, but numerous hints what to plant in a garden so as to make it both pretty and interesting. The associations, literary, poetical, fanciful, that may be interwoven in the pursuit of gardening are amply illustrated, and materially contribute to the pleasure of perusing the author's pages. But above all and beyond all are the proofs brought forward to show that even in the smokiest parts of London or Liverpool gardening may be successfully carried out.

The Chronicle of a Cornish Garden. By Harry Roberts. (Lane.)—The title of this book aptly indicates the nature of its contents. It is the record of the author's labours in forming a garden, stocking it, and eventually profiting by the results of his exertions. There are so many books nowadays of similar purport that it is difficult to differentiate them. Perhaps we may say that the present writer is more accurate in his nomenclature than some are, and that now and then he betrays a love for plants as something more than garden ornaments—witness his account of the structure of the Canterbury bell.

How the Garden Grew (Longmans), by Miss Maud Maryon, will certainly hold its own in the pleasant and desultory class of literature which within the last few years has become fashionable. There is less material in these four chapters, one to a season, and yet perhaps they are less desultory than some of those delightful volumes with which they must inevitably challenge comparison. The author sets out to write only of her garden, and starting herself as an acknowledged "Ignoramus," she really imparts some practical information, together with price-lists, to would-be gardeners as ignorant as herself. A scarcely acknowledged love idyl creeps in amongst the plants and seedlings, growing with their growth, but "his Reverence's Young Man" is a permissible intruder. The author writes in a delicate and humorous manner of the members of her family circle and others, and it is a noticeable feature of gardening books that such individuals are not allowed their proper names.

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES.

PROF. MAX WOLF announces the discovery of two small planets at Königstuhl, Heidelberg, on the night of the 20th ult.

A new comet (*c*, 1900) was discovered by M. Giacobini at Nice on the 20th ult. At the time of discovery it was in the southern part of the constellation Aquarius, and moving in a south-easterly direction.

Three new variable stars are announced in *Ast. Nach.* No. 3678. The first of these (var. 21, 1900, Minocerotis) was detected by Madame L. Ceraski at Moscow, whilst studying photographs taken by M. Blajko, assistant at the Observatory. This star in March, 1899, was of only the 11½ magnitude and decreasing, but in March, 1900, it had risen to the ninth, and subsequent observations by M. Blajko showed that it reached its maximum towards the end of October, when the magnitude was 8·8 or a little greater. The second (var. 22, 1900, Cygni), which is B.D. + 42°.3935, has been found by Mr. A. Stanley Williams, of Hove, Brighton, to be subject to regular changes of brightness between the 9¼ and 11 magnitudes, the period of which appears to be only a little more than thirteen days, the rise from minimum to maximum being apparently very rapid. The third (var. 23, 1900, Andromedæ) was noted by the Rev. Dr. Anderson, of Edinburgh, as of the 9·8 magnitude on October 27th, but to have sunk below the 10·7 on December 15th; it is registered in the B.D. under the number + 38°.315, and it is situated a short distance to the south of the fifth-magnitude star τ Andromedæ.

We have received the seventh and eighth numbers of Vol. XXIX. of the *Memorie della Società degli Spettroscopisti Italiani.* The former contains a *résumé* of a note by Prof. Wolfer, Director of the Zurich Observatory, on the statistics of the solar spots seen in the year 1899, compared with the variations of the magnetic declination; and a note by Prof. Riccò and Signor Franco on the stability of the soil of the observatory on Mount Etna. In the latter Profs. Tacchini and Riccò give an account of the observations of the total eclipse of the sun on May 28th, obtained by the Italian party under their direction at Ménerville, a few miles to the east of Algiers: it is accompanied by drawings.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MON.	London Institution, 4.—'Flowers: Place in Nature,' Prof. W. B. Bottomley (Juvenile Lecture)
TUES.	Royal Institution, 3.—'The Shooting Stars,' Sir R. S. Ball. (Juvenile Lecture.)
—	Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Glasgow Bridge,' Mr. B. H. Blyth; 'Railway Bridge over the Fitzroy River at Rockhampton, Queensland,' Mr. W. J. Doak; 'The Niagara Falls and Clifton Steel Arch Bridge,' Mr. L. L. Buck.
WED.	Geological, 8.—'The Geology of South Central Ceylon,' Mr. J. Parkinson; 'Note on the Occurrence of Corundum as a Contact-Mineral at Pont-Paul, near Morlaix, Finistère,' Mr. A. K. Coomára-Swámy
—	Huguenot, 8.—'The Huguenot Paper-making Industry,' Mr. W. W. Portal
THURS.	Mathematical, 5½.—'The Singularities of Quartic Curves,' Mr. A. B. Basset; 'On Streaming Motions past Cylindrical Boundaries,' Prof. Love; and a Paper by Prof. F. S. Carey.
—	Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—'Capacity in Alternate-Current Working,' Mr. W. M. Mordey; 'The Use of Aluminium as an Electrical Conductor,' Mr. J. B. C. Kershaw.
FRI.	Philological, 8.—'Old-English Personal Names,' Mr. W. H. Stevenson
—	Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Geodesy,' Mr. W. Airy. (Students' Meeting.)

Science Gossip.

WE regret to hear of the painfully sudden death on Saturday last of Mr. J. H. Leech, who was well known to students of Lepidoptera for his fine collection of butterflies and moths. Mr. Leech specially devoted himself to Chinese and Japanese forms, on which he published numerous memoirs, and in 1892-4 a finely illustrated monograph. Master of a not inconsiderable fortune, he devoted a large part of it to the expenses of personal travel for collecting, and the cost of carefully selected specimens. His collection of moths has lately been acquired by the Trustees of the British Museum. Mr. Leech was educated at Eton and Trinity Hall.

A DINNER in celebration of the jubilee of the Royal School of Mines will take place next month. Sir G. Stokes, the only survivor, to speak strictly, of the original staff of professors, will take the chair.

THE advance made in anthropology of late years is very striking, and there seems every chance of a success for the new journal *Man* just published. In the not improbable event of this first number being exhausted early, a second impression will be produced for the benefit of all subscribers whose applications are received (at 3, Hanover Square, W.) not later than January 15th.

WE note the appearance as a Parliamentary Paper of the Report of the President of the Meteorological Council for 1900. The price is 8½*d.*

IT is officially announced that the fifth meeting of the International Zoological Congress will take place at Berlin in August next, under the presidency of Prof. K. Möbius. The fourth meeting took place at Cambridge in 1898. Papers have been promised by Prof. Poulton, of Oxford, on 'Mimicry and Natural Selection'; by Prof. Forel, of Morges, on 'The Psychical Qualities of Ants'; and by Prof. Grassi, of Rome, on 'The Malaria Problem from the Zoological Point of View.'

FINE ARTS

Cameos. By Cyril Davenport. (Seeley & Co.)—Mr. Davenport's book is a welcome addition to the admirable series of *Portfolio* monographs on artistic subjects. Outside the circle of specialists, probably few persons have clear ideas as to what a cameo is; to many it means an old-fashioned brooch, cut in some delicate shell material. Oddly enough, no one knows what the word really means; its derivation is lost in complete obscurity. On this point Mr. Davenport offers no conjecture. He defines a cameo as a "small sculpture executed in low relief on some substance precious either for its beauty, variety, or hardness." Cameos begin right back in Mycenæan days: the British Museum in its Gold Room contains, among the gems from Mycenæ, a remarkable little figure of a recumbent lion cut in amethyst—it forms the back of a seal, the seal itself being engraved with small spirals; it is probably our earliest specimen of cameo work. Primitive art in the Mediterranean basin spent the wealth of its invention on intaglio rather than cameo design. It is, perhaps, too much to ask that a specialist in cameos should be abreast as regards Mycenæan questions; but it is a little trying to be told nowadays that "there is little really known about Mycenæ or its inhabitants. Remains of Mycenæan civilization are, of course, found in the Peloponnesus, and also in several of the islands of the Ægean Sea, and the date of this civilization is so remote that to fix any date is almost pure guess-work." The investigations and discoveries of Mr. Arthur Evans, Mr. Flinders Petrie, Mr. Hogarth, the comparison of Cretan and Mycenæan with dated Egyptian antiquities, have turned this guess-work into certainty. Beyond this passing protest, we have nothing but praise for a book that shows, as soon as the safe haven of Græco-Roman times is reached, a close and loving knowledge of the subject in hand. Mr. Davenport writes an admirable chapter on the materials used for cameos, and the processes employed in cutting them, interspersed with much pleasant incidental ancient gossip. Gem engravers used an emerald to rest their tired eyes, and Nero, Pliny says, was in the habit of watching the combats of gladiators through one of these stones. Nero's emerald was probably concave, and Nero, we know, was short-sighted; it is probable that, all unwittingly, he employed the right kind of spectacle. We cannot share the author's enthusiasm for onyx, which remains to us a natural monstrosity, but unquestionably its peculiar stratification gave an impulse to cameo cutting. The introduction contains some valuable cautions to collectors. Ingenious Italian workmen of the last century counteracted the unduly high polish of their forgeries by allowing turkeys to swallow them; the trituration of the gizzards of these useful birds imparts the exact signs of wear and tear necessary to pass off the gem as antique. The book is beautifully illustrated by phototypes and coloured facsimiles.

The History of the Devil and of the Idea of Evil, from the Earliest Times to the Present Day. By Dr. Paul Carus. (Kegan Paul & Co.)—A curious book, which fails in part chiefly because its author adventures overmuch. This 'History of the Devil' is obscure and unsatisfactory in outline because of the haze thrown about it by the larger image of the

idea of evil. A book of such wide scope would require a syndicate to write it, and everywhere, when it comes to examining details at close quarters, the author is convicted of that lack of exact knowledge of individual particulars that must precede any satisfactory generalization. To take a single instance: facing p. 206 we have the Gorgoneion. Medusa, "the symbol of deadly fright," is slain, according to Dr. Paul Carus, by Perseus, a "solar hero." Prof. Ridgeway has recently (*Journal of Hellenic Studies*, vol. xx. p. xliv) shown what the Gorgoneion really is. The ægis was merely the primitive garb—the goat-skin—worn by men and women before they learnt to make woven raiment. It was worn with the scalp of the animal hanging in front—the γοργείη κεφαλὴ δεινοῖο πελώρου. Such a skin costume, with a plate of shell where the head should be, is worn by the Dyak of to-day. The Gorgoneion then is no "symbol of deadly fright"; it is the head of an actual beast used as an ἀποτροπαῖον. Perseus is no solar hero, still less is Bellerophon; nor is the Pegasus he rides a "mythical representation of the thunder-cloud." Generalizations based on such perverse and fantastic premises can only be misleading. What is true is this. Among the Greeks, as among most if not all primitive peoples, religion begins with ἀποτροπή—with the warding off of evil influences, dreaded the more because only dimly imagined. It develops later into θεραπεία, the tending and fostering, the *cultus* of good spirits and influences. Making all due allowance for misprints, we confess to misgivings as to the scholarship of an author in whose pages such forms occur as "Heracley" ("the poet Pisander wrote an apotheosis of Hercules called 'The Heracley'") and "ταρωταρσας," "having hurled them down to Tartarus." His archæology is of the same vague and precarious kind, or he would scarcely have reproduced the familiar Lower Italy vase on p. 194 without a warning as to its numerous restorations. Dr. Carus is obviously more at home among the horrors of devil worship and witch prosecution in the Middle Ages; but here again he seems little in touch with the results of modern ethnological investigation. It is now an acknowledged principle in the history of the development of religions that the religion of one stage becomes the magic of the next; the honoured matriarchal priestess of one phase of civilization becomes the persecuted witch of a succeeding generation; and, still more evidently, the gods of a conquered people become the devils of the conquerors, and as such are grossly misrepresented. Dr. Carus's final conclusion is not merely that the devil is not so black as he is painted, but that he is essential to the divine order. "Good is good only because there is evil, and God is God because there is a Devil."

Geschichte der Kunst aller Zeiten und Völker. Von C. Woermann.—Erster Band. *Die Kunst der vor- und ausserchristlichen Völker.* (Leipzig, Bibliographisches Institut.)—Confronted with a book so entitled, which begins with the nests of birds and the houses of beavers, and ends with Indian miniature painting, the reviewer is apt to gasp out, "Who is sufficient for these things?" If the German, the Englishman hardly. Dr. Woermann's 'History of Painting' is known and valued here in its English form; but the present volume is of much wider compass—it is the natural supply caused by a demand, constant in Germany, for "allgemeine Bildung." We have read through the section on Greece, and find everywhere a clear statement of accredited fact, but nothing new that calls for comment. The illustrations are for the most part as admirable as they are abundant, specially the coloured plates: we may single out the 'Frieze of the Archers' from Susa (facing p. 218), where every polished brick stands out as brilliantly as in the original; and, again, the 'Pompeian Satyr and Bacchant' (facing p. 440), where the wonderful illumination of the chiaroscuro loses nothing in reproduction. The book as a whole is likely to be most useful to those who have made a study of parts of the subject in detail and wish to correct their mental perspective by a rapid re-survey. It has the German fault, born of the contempt of the *Fachmann* for the public, of adding no references; but there are signs of grace in the admirably full bibliography at the end, which will be of real service to the student.

THE SOCIETY OF OIL PAINTERS, PICCADILLY.

THE new century begins auspiciously for this now well-established society, which, although the youngest among the more ambitious, has gone on improving up to this eighteenth annual exhibition, which is its best display. We say this despite the too patent fact that, of its five hundred pictures, not more than a hundred are excellent enough to reward critical examination, although the number of pleasing things is very much greater. On the whole, too, we never remember so small a proportion of mere pot-boilers, painted without any definite intentions beyond the desire that they should be sold—the usual function of a pot-boiler.

Putting the more important and successful pictures first, we commend Mr. G. G. Kilburne's *Hearts are Trumps* (No. 431), a flirtation, where the lovers' faces redeem the somewhat loose touch and crude colouring of the whole, which is, perhaps, as good as anything the artist has done. —Mr. S. E. Waller, whose *rôle* is not ambitious, is at his best, though the work at large is hard, in his "*The smallest contributions thankfully received*" (367), a "gentleman highwayman" robbing a travelling lady; here the painting of the chariot is exemplary, and the tale is told with completeness and spirit. It is a pity it was not better worth telling.—That Mr. Byam Shaw has a spirit to conjure with everybody knows, but he never employed his gift so successfully as in *The Kelpie* (243), rising in the shadows of the trees massed about a moonlit pool. The theme is well sustained by the coloration, light and shade, the white moonlight on old buildings, a bridge, and darkened trees.—Mr. F. D. Millet contributes two small pictures of less finish than usual with him, but otherwise distinguished for resource. Of these *Girl Reading* (280) will please even more than its companion, *The Fireside* (165), which shows, with rare feeling for an expressive face and attitude, a comely damsel musing at a fire, the reflections of which are skilfully given.—A brilliantly painted, whole-length, life-size figure of a lady in a bright blue dress, with a fresh expression, is, despite its slightness, acceptable, in Mr. S. M. Fisher's "*My love in her attire doth show her wit*" (222). —Loosely touched and woolly throughout is Mr. R. G. Hutchinson's "*Bairnies cuddle doon*" (81), a nurse putting children to bed, but these shortcomings must not prevent us from admiring the general treatment of the whole, an interior in twilight, and the faces of the "bairnies," which are first-rate.—The extraordinary vigour of Mr. J. Charlton's design of "*Halt!*" (114) artillery suddenly stopped in the descent of a steep bank, is impressive. The picture is rather spoilt by its clay-like colour and rough surface. —Mr. A. C. Tayler contributes a telling though somewhat slovenly picture in *A Committee of Taste* (12).—One of the most brilliant things to be seen is Mr. Fulleylove's harmony of light in a high key, with animated figures dressed in sparkling and gay colours, a work which shows the terrace at *Montpellier* (262), and is, even for this painter, exceptionally pure in light and colour.

A group of pre-eminent portraits includes Sir G. Reid's *G. Lillie Craik, Esq.* (416), an admirable likeness, painted with a vigorous touch which reminds us of Raeburn at his best.—Mr. Herkomer contributes a powerful *tour de force* in the well-painted profile of *Mrs. B. Thomson* (385). — We go on to the best landscapes. Mr. R. T. Waite's idyl *Slender Ash Trees* (429) is full of sentiment and delicate hues.—Mr. C. Hayes is unusually happy in a large picture of a spacious view, Witley Common, as seen under "*The uncertain glories of an April day*" (374), which has a fine sky, with well-modelled clouds extended above the land, which is rather heavy, cold, and redolent of the lamp, though it is painted with deftness and spirit.—*The Mills of Montreuil* (360) comes from Mr. H. Vander Weyden, and with much force, breadth, and wealth of light and colour shows a picturesque group of old buildings in full sunlight.—The softness and opalescence of Mr. J. P. S. Streatfield's *Coast of Devon* (347) offer a choice contrast with the qualities of the last-named example in a very different manner. —Mr. J. Farquharson's telling, glowing, though gloomy woodland piece, a stream running in golden light amid the shadows of a twilight wood, which he calls *By the River Side* (240), is very artistic, though not so searching as we could wish.—*Portsdown Hills from Porchester* (311) is bright and true, by Mr. R. Herbert.—Our selection of the better pictures concludes with Mr. W. H. Margetson's *Sacred Spaces of the Sea* (49), a broad coast scene, with a level sea and sands, where a girl in blue stands in contemplation. Rather dry, but in keeping with itself, simple and tasteful, this is a noteworthy example.

In briefer terms and according to less ambitious standards let us praise Mr. H. Carter's rather mannered and painty *Idyl* (4) for artistic aims, though they are not fully carried out.—Mr. E. Bundy is himself (he might do better) in the heavily painted yet dashing interior, *The Bachelor* (20).—Mr. F. Topham, in *To the Rescue!* (30) Ivanhoe wounded and Rebecca with his shield, gives but a tame version of Scott; the colour of the picture is pretty.—Mr. W. B. Wollen's *On the Road to Pretoria* (62) is a dashing and clever sketch of artillery on the march: would that it did not reproduce the lighting of the studio! —Mr. E. Parton's *Peep through the Trees* (76) and Mr. J. Aumonier's *Early Summer* (83) are good minor examples of the skill and inspiration of two capable and diverse painters of landscape.—*The Fountain* (77), by Mr. G. S. Watson, is an ambitious study, including a nude female figure, the flesh tints of which lack the rosiness of an open-air effect, but it is otherwise acceptable.—*Haarlem* (91), a rather confused but veracious picture of misty sunlight upon numerous figures, buildings, shipping, and a river, is one of Mr. H. Marshall's second-rate examples; he is much happier in water colours. —In *Stanpit Common* (112) we have, with minor figures, the last work of the late Mr. E. M. Wimperis, with a good study of the air and a well-graded distance, where, however, the clouds want modelling and the shadows are too black for nature in daylight. The last defect is, of course, common in all but first-rate work which is either painted from nature without flinching or executed in harmony with itself.—Mr. J. Clark, a painter with a long and honourable record, sends "*Vaulting Ambition*" (158), a cottage scene represented with the same sympathy and vivacity as of old, and handled with skill, though with a rougher touch than usual.—Miss F. M. Reid's *A Word of Comfort* (174) has a motive conveyed in bright colours and a strong effect. The principal face, that of the consoler, is sincere and expressive. — Extremely spirited is the design of Mr. A. Davidson's girl dancing alone, *An Impromptu Dance* (180).—Pretty colour is seen in *Her Ladyship* (182), a figure depicted by Mr. D. Hardy with sparkling lights and a crisp touch.—Though executed in a coarse manner, *The Peaceful Hour* (194) of Mr. W. L. Hankey is almost redeemed by the pathos of the woman's air and expression. This artist should complete his

technical education.—Mr. A. Davidson's figure of a young lady in blue waiting for her hostess, *The Visitor* (197), is very clever, and so harmonious in all its parts that it deserves to be made into a picture proper.—The glowing twilight, breadth, and several good figures in the too slight *Inn Yard* (202) of Mr. C. Johnson commend themselves as elements of a good beginning.—A suggestive and sympathetic conception is manifest in Mr. E. F. Brewtnall's *Outward Bound* (214), a lady and her dog standing on the seashore, watching a ship vanishing in the fiery haze of sunset. We have seen nothing more fresh and touching than this from the artist, whose technique is unjust to his invention.—*Rest* (235), by Sir J. Linton, though it exhibits style and power on a small canvas, is not by any means one of the painter's best things.—*Burning Weeds* (247), by Mr. T. A. Brown, is good and sound as a whole, and would bear developing.—*Fox and Pheasant* (256), a hunting sharper and his victim, represents Mr. J. C. Dollman but unfavourably, because its design is jejune and its execution flat and thin; but the faces, though of the obvious sort, are apt and animated.—Of Mr. E. M. Hale's pretty and semi-classical groups of damsels dancing on the sea-shore, *On the Sands* (285) is the most graceful and gay, with more than ordinary force of tone and colour.—*Peggy* (299) shows Mr. R. Peacock making great progress as a face painter.—Mr. G. G. Kilburne's *A New Servant and an Old Master* (300), a housemaid looking at a portrait, is good and graphic.—*Light and Shade* (351), by Mr. T. B. Kennington, is not so clear and firm as usual from him; the landscape background is detestable in its paintiness, but the boy's face is excellent.—We do not know whether in the *Battle Call* (436), a woodland scene with an animal bellowing defiance, Mr. J. T. Nettleship intended to represent a dog or a deer; the incident and the creature's horns suggest the latter, the head and figure the former. This painter is not doing himself justice; see, for instance, *Rivals* (99).

The remaining examples worth mention are landscapes and subjects of still life. Here we notice Mr. J. Farquharson's *Fading, Many-coloured Woods* (19), which, though rough, is broad and effective.—*Roses* (24), by M. Fantin-Latour, is a fine composition of very simple elements, yet compact of high art.—*Bamburgh* (41), a sober, tender coast piece, is by Mr. N. M. Lund.—Mr. C. E. Johnson's "*Through wooded heights the river flows*" (65), a vista in vaporous weather, is one of his best pictures, less painty and softer than usual.—Mr. E. Hayes's sea painting in *Ship signalling for a Pilot* (71) has never been surpassed by him.—*All Souls' Abbey* (166), misty moonlight in a great church, by Mr. C. E. Stiffe, abounds in poetic suggestions well carried out.—Mr. J. Fulleylove's *Almshouses, Abingdon* (181), and *Fellows' Garden, Merton College, Oxford* (183), are, though rather rough and heavily touched, in everything else complete.—Mr. C. W. Wyllie is quite himself (we cannot say more in praise) in *The Barley Harvest* (206), the subject of which he repeats too often, perhaps.—Mr. Blacklock's *Rye Harbour* (237) is bright, fresh, and warm.—Mr. L Block's group of old books (279) is his best and most artistic production.—Mr. J. S. Hill's *Near Ramsgate* (425) is a good landscape, with an inferior sky, but true distance.—Mr. F. G. Cotman injured his *Rievaulx* (453) by crowding its parts too closely and confusing an effect of mist in a narrow valley.

ROMAN BRITAIN IN 1900.

TWELVE months ago, when I surveyed in these columns the chief discoveries relative to Roman Britain which had been made during 1899, I began by emphasizing the number of interesting excavations which required mention. Despite war and trouble, the number has been no less in 1900. Three sites examined in 1899, Wilderspool, Melandra, and Ribchester, have since, it is true, lain almost untouched. But Richborough, Cardiff, and Gelligaer have taken their places; the explorations of Silchester, Caerwent, and Hadrian's Wall have gone forward; and the Scottish Society of Antiquaries, having completed Camelon, has commenced at Lyne. It is a good list; but, good as it is, I must repeat at the end of it another remark which I made last year. There is still grave danger lest we outrun our supply of men who are competent and willing to direct excavations—indeed, it is more than a danger. Why do not a few of our capable university archæologists turn their attention to the antiquities of their own country?

Two Romano-British towns, both of them what we should call country towns, were the scenes of excavation in 1900—Silchester and Caerwent. At Silchester the neighbourhood of the north gate has been examined, and one more substantial advance has been made in the great task of uncovering the whole of the hundred acres which lie within the ancient walls. This total excavation of the site is, of course, the chief point, and beside this high aim, pursued with splendid perseverance through many years, the details discovered in any single summer must seem comparatively insignificant. Attention may, however, be directed to a hoard of iron tools—among them some monstrous padlocks and a shoemaker's stand—which were found half-way down a filled-up well; it is the second hoard of the kind found at Silchester. Another well yielded a stranger find—a wooden ladder. Presumably the well tumbled in while being constructed or cleaned; no one was killed—that is, no bones were found—but the ladder was buried by the fallen soil, and the damp preserved the wood to our days. If the excavators can now treat it so as to resist the air, they will have a unique curiosity to add to Reading Museum.

At Caerwent work has been continued in the south-west corner of the Romano-British town; some interesting buildings have been explored in whole or part, two inscribed fragments have turned up, and there is good promise for a third season's digging in 1901. It appears, however, that the Romans must have considerably altered the shape of the little hill on which the place stands, and this increases the difficulty of the excavations.

Very little has been added to our knowledge of Romano-British villas. One house, apparently of the "corridor" type, has been more or less completely uncovered at Brislington, on the outskirts of Bristol. Traces of another have been quite lately detected at Burgh, near Woodbridge, in Suffolk, where a good deal of what one visitor ambiguously styled "very interesting rubbish" has been dug up. Surface indications of two others are reported from Gloucestershire, and a third from Hampshire. How little we know in general of these villas may be seen from the sketch of Romano-British Hampshire which I have contributed to the 'Victoria County History.' I have there attempted, for the first time, to enumerate all the known or suspected villas in the area of that county, with plans and details of such as have been properly excavated. The number of sites will, I think, cause surprise no less than the fewness of excavated sites.

Far more importance attaches to the discoveries made at military posts, and it is curious that this year most of these have been made in the south of Britain. At Richborough the fort has been re-examined, the gates and walls traced out, and the famous concrete platform in the centre once more attacked. This platform, which, of course, is not a church, turns out to have been surrounded by a corridor or cloister of white marble, but the problem of its massive foundations has not yet been solved. They are too deep and strong for anything but a very large tower or trophæum, yet no vestige of a superstructure has been detected lying ruined around them, nor do there seem to be holes for the beams of a timber Pharos. Among the smaller finds are a fragment of an inscription in what may be fourth-century lettering .....AVIT—perhaps *opus consummavit* or *dedicavit*—and a silver ingot stamped EX OFFI ISATIS, "from the workshop of Isas (or Isaac?)," weighing just one pound. Payments in the fourth century A.D. were sometimes made by pounds-weight of silver, and this ingot and other similar ingots found elsewhere in the British Isles and Germany may be connected with that custom.

Two excavations in South Wales are noteworthy. The reconstruction of Cardiff Castle by the late Lord Bute had shown, even before 1900, that part of it stands on Roman foundations. It now appears, further, that the site was occupied successively by two Roman forts, the earlier of which probably resembled the type of forts built during the first two or three centuries of the empire, while the later belongs to the fourth century. The masonry of the two periods can be distinguished with some ease at the north gate. But no evidence has yet been discovered, I believe, to show either the positions of the other gates or the sizes of the earlier and later forts or the details of their interiors. Another Roman fort has been excavated fourteen miles north of Cardiff at Gelligaer, on the line of the supposed Roman road to the Roman fort near Brecon. The work is not yet complete, but there can be no doubt that we have there a small and rather roughly constructed Roman fort, in area nearly square (about 400 feet), filled inside with stone buildings, and, in its outline, gateways, and internal edifices, very closely resembling the forts of the earlier type alluded to above. Minor finds are few, but there are two or three coins, belonging to the late first and early second centuries. The excavation has been carried out by the Cardiff Naturalists' Society, which will, I hope, complete it next summer. The two sites, Cardiff and Gelligaer, taken together, well illustrate what seems to be the history of Roman South Wales. The land was conquered in the later part of the first century and held down by roads and forts. From the legionary fortress at Caerleon (Isca Silurum) a coast road ran to Carmarthen, an inland road up the Usk Valley, and cross roads connected Neath and Cardiff on the coast with Brecon on the inner route. The earlier fort at Cardiff and the fort at Gelligaer probably belong to this scheme. Much later—somewhere at the very end of the third century or the beginning of the fourth century—the coast road was reorganized, and to this reorganization we may attribute the second fort at Cardiff. Throughout, the occupation of the country must have been mainly military, but there were villas in the lowlands here and there, as at Ely and Llantwit.

The work on Hadrian's Wall has yielded still more interesting results. The fort at Chesters (Cilurnum), in the valley of the North Tyne, is so situated that part of it extends north of the line of the Wall, and so the Wall does not fall into line with its northern rampart, but meets its eastern and western flanks. A brief excavation has shown, however, that this is not the original arrangement. In the first instance the Wall appears to have run straight across the area of the fort; then this piece of wall was demolished, the ditch in front of it filled in, and the fort erected of which we still see the ruins. This discovery fits in with some other less recent discoveries, which had seemed hitherto to be isolated. Excavations at Birdoswald three or four years ago had shown that a wall, built of regularly laid turves, separated at a certain point from the line of the Wall, which is itself built of stone, ran along nearly parallel to it, and about two miles further on rejoined it. This turf wall was unquestionably older both than the stone wall and the stone-built fort of

Birdoswald, and was plainly an earlier frontier-line. But it stood alone; no traces of any earlier line could be detected elsewhere along the wall. Now the discovery at Chesters shows that there also we have two periods of construction, and though we do not know what the earlier Chesters wall was like, we do know that the earlier Birdoswald wall was of turf, and the later one, both at Birdoswald and at Chesters, was of stone. To this we may add two other items. First, a comparatively recent re-examination of the bridge near Chesters has shown that the earlier of two bridges there distinguishable is also earlier than the stone-built wall, while the later bridge may not improbably be coeval with it. Here again, therefore, the stone wall is not the original arrangement. Moreover, the position of Chesters fort, astride the Wall, recurs in other forts, where also we may expect to find traces of two periods. In other words, the Wall would seem to be in reality two walls, and the whole historical problem is thereby altered. We have been accustomed since the days of Hodgson and Bruce to say that Hadrian built the Wall, and the evidence in favour of that view seems to me to be convincing. But we have now two walls to play with, and it will be necessary to consider whether it may not be equally true to say that Severus also built the Wall. But it is too soon yet to decide definitely between these rival imitators of Balbus.

Lastly, the "camp" at Lyne, near Peebles, has been excavated in part, and enough, I understand, has been discovered to show that it was at one time a definite Roman fort. It is a curious place for such a thing. The recognized road between the walls of Pius and Hadrian ran over the Cheviots, and near Jedburgh, Melrose, and Edinburgh; another road has been thought (on scanty grounds) to cross by Moffat and Elvanfoot to Glasgow. Lyne lies between the two, but it is near neither. Its further exploration will perhaps help to explain its purpose. Certainly the Scottish Society of Antiquaries is doing admirable work by its methodical examination of the chief Roman sites in Scotland.

F. Haverfield.

Fine-Art Gossip.

We ought not, we suppose, to grudge Sir John Tenniel his well-earned rest from the weekly labours which have done so much to make *Punch* unique. Still the paper will hardly be the same without him. His beautifully clear line, his sense of dignity and also of humour, a gift of making figures live which many artists lack, and excellent draughtsmanship which shirked nothing—all these qualities are only too rare in combination. Long may he live! He is one of the fittest representatives of the last century to encourage the new.

The obituary of Christmas Day last records the sudden decease at Southbourne, Christ Church, through apoplexy, of Mr. Edmund Monson Wimperis, the Vice-President of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours. To this body in 1866 he began to contribute the pretty landscapes which were weaker versions, technical and pathetic, of the works of David Cox and Birket Foster. They represent thoroughly what, being a little out of fashion for the nonce, is called "old-fashioned" art in water colours; but for all that they have many charms of a gentler, somewhat characterless sort, neatness, a bright, soft coloration, harmonious tones, warmth, and (when at their best) graceful sentiment. The artist was born at Flocker's Brook, Chester, in 1835, and, coming to London when quite a young student, was trained as a draughtsman for wood engravers under Birket Foster, who was then a very popular leader in that line of work. Like many men of his class, he did much for the *Illustrated London News* and other periodicals, and for books, especially in the decorative way. He was an indifferent figure draughtsman, and his practice was mainly confined to the less exacting and stringent landscape art, when, quitting wood-blocks, he devoted himself to the method by which he is best known. In 1870 he became a member of the Society of British Artists, and remained so until 1874. In 1873 he was chosen an Associate of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours. Being elected a Member of the same body in 1875, he thenceforth took an active part in all its affairs, including the adventurous removal from a little narrow gallery in Pall Mall to the spacious and admirably lit rooms in Piccadilly where it now exists. An extremely prolific exhibitor, Mr. Wimperis showed to the public, according to Mr. Algernon Graves's 'Dictionary of Exhibiting Artists,' about 300 works in all, including forty-nine in Suffolk Street, more than 170 with the Institute of which he became a Vice-President, and at least sixty elsewhere. Of course, this was by no means the entire work of a draughtsman whose fancy was so facile and touch so deft. Of his personality every one speaks highly and kindly. Of his relations, several "took to painting" with such success as qualified them to become exhibitors in various London galleries.

To-day (Saturday) the Fine-Art Society has appointed for a private view of examples of 'British Water-Colour Art in the Nineteenth Century by a Century of Painters.' The public will be admitted on Monday.

The exhibition of the pictures of Sir W. B. Richmond at the New Gallery will be opened to the public on the 9th inst. (Wednesday). Arrangements have been made at this gallery, according to which in future no cards of invitation will be issued to the private views—generally so densely crowded—of the exhibitions. The days hitherto set apart for them will be reserved for contributors to the exhibitions and for annual season ticket-holders. A subscriber of a guinea will be entitled to a non-transferable ticket to both the annual private views, and to other advantages, such as use of a telephone, newspapers, magazines, and writing materials. The private view of the approaching exhibition is appointed for the 8th inst. (Tuesday).

Sir L. Alma Tadema, who has been unwell, is better, and able, we are glad to hear, to resume painting. We understand that he has been looking after the pictorial side of 'Coriolanus' for the promised representation of that play.

Many biographers of the late Lord Armstrong seem to have failed to notice that at Craigside, his house near Rothbury, as well as at Jesmond Dene, which the engineer devoted generously to public use, he had collected a number of pictures by modern hands, including several local artists of distinction, such as Mr. Emmerson's 'The Foreign Musicians,' which is by far his ablest work. Best known to the world among Lord Armstrong's collection is Mr. J. C. Horsley's picture in oil, 'Henry of Monmouth putting the Crown on his Head,' to which a premium of 200*l.* was awarded at the exhibition of works for the decoration of the Houses of Parliament, Westminster Hall, 1847.

Messrs. Dowdeswell exhibit at their gallery in New Bond Street water-colour drawings by Mr. C. J. Collings and a new sacred picture, called 'The Temptation,' by Mr. W. Strutt.

Lovers of Sir Joshua and his art will be glad to hear that, during the revision of the painter's diaries which was rendered necessary by the preparation of the fourth volume of Messrs. Graves and Cronin's exhaustive text on Reynolds's works, the first three of which we reviewed not long since, the names of over a thousand sitters to the painter not recorded in Leslie and Taylor's text have been discovered. The additional volume is now in the press.

Mr. Richard William Binns, who died, aged eighty-one, at Worcester on Friday of last week, was born in Dublin, and, being a partner in the Royal Porcelain Works at Worcester, a man of much taste in ceramic decoration, and an enthusiastic improver of the local wares, became in 1852 the art director of the factory, which dates from just a hundred and fifty years ago. Jealous for the honour of his own town, he entered the lists vigorously in opposition to the late Mr. Mayer, antiquary, of Liverpool, who had ventured to claim for that place the invention of transfer printing on porcelain. In a book, which we reviewed at the time, entitled 'A Century of Pottery in the City of Worcester,' Quaritch, 1865, which has become scarce, Mr. Binns demolished Mr. Mayer and secured the honours of Worcester. He had previously published 'Memoir on the Origin and Early History of the Manufacture of Porcelain at Worcester,' Worcester, 1862.

The *Builder* contains in its New Year's issue an essay on the architectural genius of Sir Charles Barry, with illustrations of his great scheme for Westminster improvements and the concentration of the Government offices; also a reproduction of a drawing of Karnac made during Barry's Egyptian tour.

The State performance at the Français on Saturday last was a triumph for the director, our Paris correspondent, M. Claretie. An English contributor who was present assures us that the new theatre is above all things clean, airy, and safe. The decorations are light and simple by the side of those of the Opera or of the old theatre.

The Grand Duke of Hesse has appointed as chief director of the Römischgermanische Centralmuseum in Mayence Prof. Karl Schumacher, who was a member of the Imperial Commission formed for the investigation of the Roman remains in the Limes district, and whose writings have gained him considerable reputation as an archæologist. The assistant-director is Dr. Lindenschmit.

MUSIC

Ludwig van Beethovens Leben. Von Alexander Wheelock Thayer. Zweite Auflage. Neu bearbeitet und ergänzt von Hermann Deiters. Erster Band. (Berlin, Weber & Co.)

Now that the century has run its course, musicians will be able to follow with fairly calm judgment the history of the development of their art during the past hundred years. At the time of Goethe's death Carlyle felt that "some generation or two" would pass before the "celestial Impulse" which that poet impressed on the world was fully proclaimed; and even then "some generation or two more, wherein it [the Impulse] has to grow, and expand, and envelope all things." If distance lend enchantment, it also lends clearness to the view. We are now better able, for instance, to measure and estimate the art-work of Mozart than was possible to the men of his day. Haydn, who, perhaps, of all his contemporaries, best appreciated the Salzburg master, thought that one hundred years would elapse before such genius would again be revealed; but we know that, at the very time Haydn uttered those words, the new and, at any rate as regards instrumental music, greater genius had already appeared and was about to become his pupil. Many names which now stand high

may perhaps sound less imposing in the future, but with Beethoven, as with Bach, we believe that a century hence he will seem even greater than at present.

In ordinary circumstances the second edition of a work—with correction of *errata*, or maybe an additional chapter or foot-notes bringing it up to date—would require little notice. In this second edition of the first volume of Thayer's 'Beethovens Leben' there are, however, important changes and additions, the nature of some of which we will describe as briefly as possible.

And first of all let us state that Thayer before his death had expressed the earnest wish that Dr. Deiters, who had translated the three volumes (published in 1866, 1872, and 1879) from the author's English manuscript, should revise and complete the work; and he had himself revised part of the first volume. Thayer, as we know from the letter addressed to Dr. Deiters in the vol. i. of 1866, had every confidence in him; the latter was, indeed, not only a translator, but a real collaborator; he was allowed to suggest, modify, and even alter. In preparing this new volume Dr. Deiters has had not only free access to all the papers, notes, and documents left by the author, but also has studied all the Beethoven literature which has appeared since 1866, ransacked public and private libraries, and obtained valuable letters and information from Messrs. Breitkopf & Härtel, Drs. Bischof, Brentano, Friedländer, Mandyczewski, Prieger, and many other important men. There are, in consequence, modifications and changes of no small import. It may practically be regarded as a new book, to which the old volume served as basis. Many small corrections and additions have been made without any comment. For the most part, however, changes are notified by foot-notes. The particular use made of the much-discussed 'Fischer Communications' requires a short explanation. Already in the year 1838 the question of erecting a monument to Beethoven was mooted. At that time Cæcilia and her brother Gottfried Fischer related to the many visitors who came to Bonn much of what they had heard from their parents and much of what they themselves remembered concerning Beethoven and his family. The sister—whose reminiscences of the early years of the tone-poet are of special interest—was born eight years before, the brother ten years after, Beethoven. Cæcilia lived until 1845, the year in which the monument was actually erected; Gottfried lived until 1864. They were strongly recommended to write down what they remembered, and they did so. Now these so-called 'Fischer Communications' were known to Thayer—nay, printed by him in an appendix to vol. i. in 1866. Dr. Deiters, however, considers that he underestimated their value, and after a serious study of them, and comparison of many statements made therein with other statements in old books, church registers, private documents, &c., although he came to the conclusion that, owing to the length of time which had elapsed since the events of which these good people wrote happened, and owing also to the vagaries of memory intensified by advancing age, there may be many exaggerations and even errors in what they stated, he believes that the Fischers were thoroughly straightforward folk, and that many things in their narration may be accepted as true. Hence Dr. Deiters has selected and incorporated much of the 'Fischer Communications' into the text of the book, giving, also, the 'Communications' in complete form in an appendix, as was originally done by Thayer.

Thayer's chapter, 'Was hat Beethoven in Bonn komponirt,' has been practically rewritten. Yet, even with all the information supplied by Nottebohm and other writers, uncertainty still reigns with regard to the music written by the composer before he left Bonn and went to Vienna. The three Pianoforte Trios (Op. 1, Nos. 1, 2, 3), for instance, have been the subject of much discussion. Dr. Deiters sides with Nottebohm rather than with Thayer, but we are inclined to accept the early date of the latter. Sketches in an important 'Notirungsbuch' in the British Museum seem strongly in favour of Thayer; and, further, there is some reason for believing that all the sheets of this 'Notirungsbuch' were not known to Nottebohm. Those which he had seen were afterwards bound up with others which apparently he had not seen. Dr. Deiters's chapter is extremely interesting, and he discusses difficult questions in the fullest and fairest manner.

In speaking of Beethoven's ancestors, he adds two new names of great interest, inasmuch as one of them, Peter van Beethoven, was a painter and pupil of Abr. Genoels the younger (1689), and the other, Gerhard van Beethoven, was a sculptor. With regard to the so-called portraits of Beethoven's father and mother in the Beethoven Haus at Bonn, Dr. Deiters gives strong reasons for his declaration—we quote his words: "Es sind lebensvolle, fein ausgearbeitete Porträts; aber—Beethovens Eltern sind es gewiss nicht."

In his preface Dr. Deiters refers to Thayer's resolve to describe Beethoven, the man, and to leave to others the appreciation of his art-work. And yet, as is easily understood, he could not always abide by his resolution; at times he was forced to speak of the music. Dr. Deiters, yielding and, we think, most wisely, to the suggestion of friends, has decided, especially in mentioning works little known or quite unknown, of which the present volume offers many instances, to add a "kurze Charakteristik."

An 'Allegro und Menuetto für 2 Flöten,' written by Beethoven shortly before his departure from Bonn (August 23rd, Abends, 1792) is here printed for the first time. The autograph is in the possession of Dr. Erich Prieger, of Bonn. There is also a facsimile from one of the quartets composed by Beethoven in 1785.

Dr. Deiters is not only at work revising the second and third Thayer volumes, but he is also completing the unfinished life in a fourth volume, which cannot fail to prove of the deepest interest. And there is a further promise—for which all readers of Beethoven's life will be truly thankful—of an index to the whole work.

Musical Gossip.

The Queen's Hall New Year's Day concert attracted an exceedingly large audience. To the programme we have already referred as one not specially appropriate to the day; anyhow, it was popular. The rendering of the 'Pathétique' Symphony under the direction of Mr. Wood was excellent, yet, to be very critical, we do not think it was his best. The 'Good Friday' music from 'Parsifal' was beautifully played. Madame Marchesi sang Senta's ballad from the 'Flying Dutchman'; her conception of the song was highly dramatic, though her voice was not always strong enough successfully to dominate the heavy orchestration. On the other hand, she gave a noble rendering of 'Ombra mai fu' from Handel's 'Serse'; and Madame Marchesi also sang Prof. Parker's "The lark now leaves his wat'ry nest," a naïve song, with characteristic orchestral accompaniment.

Oratorio performances in London are rare, and yet it is a form of art that should not be neglected. We have plenty of instrumental music, but little choral. We notice with pleasure that an "Oratorio Choir" has been formed at Brixton, the meetings taking place every week in Brixton Church. The works named for practice are, with one exception—Graun's 'Passion'—familiar. In course of time, however, perhaps some of Handel's neglected oratorios will be revived.

There is a short but sympathetic appreciation of the late Sir Arthur Sullivan, by Mr. V. Blackburn, in the new number of the *Fortnightly*. He is, at any rate, an intelligent admirer. His praise is not general; he can discriminate between the composer at his best, not at his best, and pandering at times to popular taste. The writer speaks, by the way, in reference to the worldly side of Sir Arthur's art-work, of Mozart as the only artist, to his knowledge, who was satisfied with art for its own sake. Surely the same might be asserted of Schubert!

'The Battle of the Orchestra; or, the Resolution of some Violent Discords,' is the title of an "entirely new and original operetta" written by Mr. Bernard, the music being "composed and appropriated" by a group of musicians: Drs. Bridge, Cummings, Hiles, Hutchinson, Prout, Sawyer, and C. Vincent, and Messrs. O. Morgan, A. Page, J. L. Roeckel, and G. F. Vincent. This new operetta is announced for performance this week at the Conference of the Incorporated Society of Musicians being held at Llandudno. It has been published, and all profits resulting therefrom are to be in aid of the I.S.M. Orphanage. To describe the extremely clever fun—we may say foolery—of this operetta is out of the question; and were it possible it would be unprofitable. It loses much of its point in this its vocal score shape, but even thus it is mirth-provoking. Charity will, of course, cover the multitude of appropriations made by some of the gentlemen named, among whom Dr. Prout is the chief sinner. His Duet (No. 6) is, indeed, *all* appropriation from the great masters.

The first number (October-December, 1900) of the second year of the *Sammelbände der Internationalen Musik-Gesellschaft* contains a solid article, 'Matthias Weeckmann und das Collegium Musicum,' by Dr. Max Seiffert. The importance of the earliest operas at Hamburg has been fully recognized, and the sacred works of Prätorius, Scheidemann, Reincken, and other important Hamburg organists of the seventeenth century have been duly appreciated, but Dr. Seiffert devotes his special attention to certain musicians, also to certain movements without the pale of the Church by which was prepared the musical soil whence sprang the Hamburg opera. He has much to say about Weeckmann (1621-1674), who, together with two distinguished amateurs,

founded the Collegium in 1668.—Dr. Hugo Goldschmidt contributes a valuable paper on the orchestra of the Italian opera during the seventeenth century, with interesting musical illustrations. An article by Herr Heinrich Pudor on the 'History of Finnish Music' introduces a subject on which little has hitherto been written. The characteristic folk-songs (*runolaulua*) are old, but the history of artistic music in Finland dates only from the nineteenth century. Among other articles there is one in English, signed Cecie Stainer, on 'Dunstable and the Various Settings of "O Rosa Bella,"' and a thoughtful one in French, 'De la Mesure à 5 temps dans la Musique Populaire Finnoise.'—The December number of the *Zeitschrift der Internationalen Musik-Gesellschaft* has a brief summary of the curiously intricate history of the well-known song, 'Tre giorni son che Nina,' by Mr. William Barclay Squire; also articles by Herren Hermann Abert, of Berlin ('Eine Nationalhymnen - Sammlung'), and Gustav Beckmann, of Eisen ('Robert Radecke').

SOME autograph pieces by Chopin have been bequeathed to the library of the Paris Conservatoire by Mlle. Gavard, who was a pupil of the Polish composer's. To this lady Chopin dedicated his Berceuse, Op. 57. She was one of those near the composer during his last illness. It was the brother of Mlle. Gavard who, in a manuscript mentioned by Prof. Niecks, described in detail the last months of Chopin's life.

THE Swiss musician, Karl Markees, has been nominated to a professorship in the Königliche Hochschule für Musik in Berlin. Prof. Markees was educated at the Bâle Musikschule.

Le Ménestrel of December 30th announces the publication of the first volume of M. Modest Tschaïkowsky's biography of his brother. It traces the life of the composer up to the year 1877. It is described as "fertile en documents, en renseignements, et en anecdotes de toutes sortes."

THE marriage of Fräulein Isolde von Bülow, daughter of the late Hans von Bülow, with Herr Beidler, conductor of the Bayreuth Theatre, has just been celebrated in that city.

HERR VON POSSART, general intendant of the theatres of Munich, a friend of many years' standing of the late conductor, Hermann Levi, has written his biography in a volume published by C. H. Beck, of Munich.

IT is said that 'Mauru,' libretto by M. Nossig, music by M. Paderewski, will be produced in the spring at Dresden.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN. Sunday Society Concert 3.30, Sunday League, 7, Queen's Hall.
SAT. Saturday Popular Concert, 3.0, St James's Hall.
— London Ballad Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.

DRAMA

Herod: a Tragedy. By Stephen Phillips. (Lane.)

The Likeness of the Night. By Mrs. W. K. Clifford. (Black.)

NOTHING is, of course, to be added to the criticism that has been passed upon 'Herod' as an acting play. It is greatly conceived, finely balanced, and subtle in suggestion; it furnishes fine opportunities to actors, is in the full sense a tragedy, and leads in the concluding act to a situation of great and in modern days unparalleled interest. As a poem its claims are somewhat less readily to be conceded. It abounds with vigorous and poetical lines, and is at once terse and eloquent in expression. It lacks, however, the sustained splendour, the breathless haste, the melodic perfection that characterize the greatest dramatic poems. We are far from believing that these things are out of Mr. Phillips's reach. They are, one must hold, attainable, but scarcely attained. We are weighing Mr. Phillips against the best. In days when all idea of proportion seems abandoned by criticism, and when the writing of a 'Pélléas and Mélisande' entitles a man to be classed with Shakspeare, it seems necessary to draw distinctions. There is no man since Shakspeare who can convey the sense of beauty and purity that Iachimo expresses on his unholy intrusion into the chamber of the sleeping Imogen, none who can equal Portia's rhapsody when her lover chooses the leaden casket, provide us Othello's agony, or describe the flowers that Proserpine let fall from Dis's waggon—do anything, indeed, that Shakspeare does when the poet speaks. On a lower plane, however—and all are on a lower plane—there is in 'Herod' much admirable accomplishment. Single lines are often excellent in execution and pregnant in suggestion. The unrest that preceded immediately the coming of Christ is finely, if indirectly, indicated in the words of the young counsellor concerning Aristobulus:—

All behind him is
A sense of something coming on the world,
A crying of dead prophets from their tombs,
A singing of dead poets from their graves,

Herod, again, speaks nobly of the coming king who

shall still that old sob of the sea,
And heal the unhappy fancies of the wind,
And turn the moon from all that hopeless quest;
Trees without care shall blossom, and all the fields
Shall without labour unto harvest come.

A fine inquiry is that, again, of Herod after he has heard of the defeat of Actium:

Can ye not hear the legions on the wind?

The dialogue between Herod and Mariamne, in which the king finds that his murder of Aristobulus is known to her, abounds in happy lines. Very touching is, moreover, the scene in which, while depicting his interview with Octavius, he strives vainly to interest Mariamne in his tale. At the close of the same act Herod, conjuring up visions of what would be were his queen slain, says:

O terrible to live but in remembering!
To call her name down the long corridors;
To come on jewels that she wore, laid by;
Or open suddenly some chest and see
Some favourite robe she wore on such a day!

Among the dreams that visit Herod in the last act, when he returns from his wanderings, is that, long entertained, of the temple he purposes to erect:—

I dreamed last night of a dome of beaten gold
To be a counter-glory to the sun.
There shall the eagle blindly dash himself,
There the first beam shall strike, and there the moon
Shall aim all night her argent archery;
And it shall be the tryst of sundered stars,
The haunt of dead and dreaming Solomon;
Shall send a light upon the lost in Hell,
And flashings upon faces without hope.

We have selected what seem to us the best passages in the work. At times it seems to lack originality of phrasing. With the brightest of poetical gifts—imagination—Mr. Phillips is at any rate to be credited. Lyrical perfection has yet to be attained.

Of the three plays dealing with the relations between wife and mistress which have seen the light within the last few months, 'The Likeness of the Night' is at once the most inflexible in teaching and the best. With the ethics of the question we are scarcely concerned. These constitute a field on which moralists may fight. In a play which is a veritable domestic tragedy Mrs. Clifford brushes aside all cobwebs of sophistry, and shows that the fruit of ill-doing is bitter as death. Her characters are average human beings, each of whom can advance a plausible defence for his conduct. Nothing in their relations is strained or unnatural. The offence committed is of daily occurrence, and is of a kind to which society is so far indulgent as to strive with all its might to keep its eyes shut. When the offence, to use the words of Dalilah, is

With aggravations not surcharged,
Or else with just allowance counterpoised,

it seems pardonable, almost trivial. The penalty is, however, the heaviest that can well be exacted. Bernard Archerson, an ambitious barrister, has married for her money a woman concealing behind a prim and undemonstrative exterior a sensitive nature and extreme devotion to her husband. Pining for the kind of sympathy his wife is least able to supply, he has formed irregular relations with a former sweetheart. With her he maintains in a suburban residence quasi-conjugal relations, and by her he has a young family. Accident reveals to Mrs. Archerson the wrong that has been perpetrated. Without revealing her identity, she calls on her rival, and with no great difficulty extorts from her a defence of her conduct. Condensed and crystallized, the rival's defence is, "He was unfaithful to *me* when he married her. He was mine first." From the long conversation Mrs. Archerson learns with deep humiliation that she has neglected the most important of wifely duties, that another holds her place and is the mother of his children, and that never in this world will her husband's love be hers. She creeps away, and finally commits suicide. The manner of her death is picturesque, but unimportant, except in so far as it seems probably due to accident. That it is so is assumed by Archerson, who, after a due interval, presents to his world his second wife, a widow with two children, whom he has espoused. For a brief while there is peace. Guilt, however, in Hood's phrase, is the grim chamberlain, and the sleep of the wedded pair is haunted by dreams, or realities worse than dreams. After a delay extending over more than a year, a letter is received from the deceased woman owning that her death was voluntarily inflicted. This means an eternal separation between the lovers, who stand looking at each other aghast, with the knowledge that between them is a sea of death never to be sailed across or bridged. In this case, it is seen, it is the wife who retires, leaving the field to her false husband and her rival. In so doing she triumphs. Her victory has been foreseen. The last words she has addressed to her successor have been:—

"You think that what you are doing is right. It may be so. To me it seems the deepest sin. Which it is, God knows, and He will prove. For all people, and of all deeds, there comes a Day of Judgment. It will come of what you are doing—a day when all will be made plain. No one escapes; nothing is overlooked."

With this utterance has to be compared Bernard's utterance after the receipt of the fatal letter, when his new wife tells him he shivered, "I felt as if the wind crept in," and her final words :—

"I should never dare to love you again, if it were possible. I should be afraid. I am afraid now—[*in a whisper*]—afraid of a face sternly veiled by the water that passes over and over it: it is the face of the woman we killed. [*Looks down in terror as if at the water.*] It is there—there—I can see it, and the darkness gathering above it!

"BERNARD [*Desperately, as if struggling to go forward, and yet unable to do so*]. Mollie——

"MARY [*Putting out her hands again with a gesture of despair*]. Keep back! keep back! Between us flows the sea——"

This is powerfully conceived and rendered, and is none the less great on account of a trace of the influence of Ibsen. That the play, with Mrs. Kendal in the character of the wife and Mr. Kendal as Bernard, harrowed the public may readily be conceived. A drama on such a subject must necessarily be painful. It is not more painful than it ought to be, and it is not sordid, as is much work of our younger dramatists. It will be a bad, a hopeless day for our stage when work of this kind, which is dramatic in a high degree, which is imaginative in conception and pulsates with passion, is banished for fear of hurting the feelings of the sentimental.

Dramatic Gossip.

THE prologues spoken at the State performance at Paris on Saturday last for the reopening of the Théâtre Français were better written than delivered. Mlle. Bartet was admirable as ever, but hardly looked the part of Tragedy, and Rachel would have laughed at the sight, though with closed eyes she might have wept. The "impromptu" address of M. Worms on behalf of the present full members of the company to the ex-members present was touching, as was M. Richepin's allusion to the death of Mlle. Henriot in the fire, placed in the mouth of Mlle. Bartet as the reason of Tragedy for heaviness of heart when all round were in joy.

MISS ALICE MARRIOTT, the wife of Mr. Robert Edgar, during many years manager of Sadler's Wells Theatre, died on the 26th ult. at 8, Bryanston Street, W., in her seventy-seventh year. After a varied experience in the country, she appeared at Drury Lane in December, 1854, as Bianca in 'Fazio,' and on January 1st, 1855, was the original Eugénie in Boucicault's drama so named. She also played at the Surrey, the Standard, and other houses, and was at the Princess's, on February 15th, 1862, the original Angel of Midnight in John Brougham's adaptation, so named, of 'L'Ange de Minuit' of Barrière and Plouvier. She was best known at Sadler's Wells, where, under the management of her husband, she played many leading parts, including Hamlet, in which she had first been seen in Glasgow. She revived 'The Duchess of Malfi,' and was seen in Shakspearean parts so widely different as Juliet and Lady Macbeth. Her Hamlet had as much success as so fantastic an experiment deserved, and was quite as meritorious as that of her Gallic or Batavian successor in the *rôle*. At the Lyceum in 1888 she was the First Witch in 'Macbeth,' and in 1890 Ailsie Gourlay in 'Ravenswood.' Her last performance was the Vengeance in 'The Only Way' at the Prince of Wales's.

'THE MAN WHO STOLE THE CASTLE,' by Messrs, Tom Gallon and Leon M. Lion, with which the afternoon performances at the Garrick begin, is a pretty fantasy, which the acting of two juvenile performers, Miss Beatrice Terry and Miss Queenie May, commends warmly to the public. 'Shock-headed Peter' is a rendering by Messrs. Philip Carr and Nigel Playfair of 'Struwwelpeter.' Such action in it as there is is supported by Miss Kate Bishop, Miss Kitty Loftus, Mr. Grossmith, Jun., Mr. Herz, and other actors.

ACCORDING to the latest decision, Sir Henry Irving will reopen the Lyceum early next spring as Coriolanus to the Volumnia of Miss Ellen Terry. He is said also to contemplate the production of a play new to London.

BY consent of Miss Estelle Burney, who has a right to the title, 'The Awakening' will be the title of the new piece by Mr. Haddon Chambers which will succeed at the St. James's 'The Wisdom of the Wise.'

THE Hamlet of Madame Bernhardt has been treated less seriously in America than in England, and was productive of amusement rather than interest. Favourable opinions have been pronounced upon the Gravedigger of M. Coquelin, which so far has not been seen in this country.

A BRONZE tablet has been placed by the Duke of Bedford on the front of No. 27, Southampton Street, bearing a medallion portrait of David Garrick, over which lean two classic figures representing literature and the drama. The inscription states that David Garrick lived there from 1750 to 1772.

THE career of 'The Gay Pretenders' finished on Saturday last at the Globe, and the house will remain closed until the 19th inst.

AT the Grand Theatre, West Hartlepool, Mr. Edward Compton produced on Tuesday evening 'An Emperor's Romance,' an adaptation by the author and Mr. Cosmo Hamilton of Mr. Robert Barr's novel 'The Countess Tekla.'

'JOHANNISFEUER,' by Hermann Sudermann, has constituted the Christmas entertainment of the German company at the Comedy. Last night this piece gave way to a revival of 'Faust.'

MR. FORBES ROBERTSON has secured a play by M. Louis Tiercelin, the author of 'The Sacrament of Judas,' which he hopes before long to produce in London. Among the gifts presented to him on his recent marriage with Miss Gertrude Elliott, his leading lady, were the English rights of 'The Sacrament of Judas,' which belonged to Mrs. Campbell and were given to Mr. Robertson by her.

TO CORRESPONDENTS —R. W. H.—G. P. B.—A. J. C.—R. F. S.—K. P.—received.

G. H.—Not suitable for us.

A. C.—We cannot undertake to do this.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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LITERATURE

TWO CELTIC POETS.

The Shadowy Waters. By W. B. Yeats. (Hodder & Stoughton.)

Deirdre Wed, and other Poems. By Herbert Trench. (Methuen & Co.)

LITERARY history will, it may be supposed, come to look upon the so-called "Celtic Renascence" of the late nineteenth century rather as a pouring of new riches into the exhausted treasury of poetic material than as the opening, in any sense, of a new fount of poetic inspiration. The two writers whose volumes are now under scrutiny admirably illustrate this point. Both Mr. Yeats and Mr. Trench take, or adapt, the *dramatis personæ* of their most ambitious poems from Celtic legend. They are careful, the one more, the other less, and with different objects, to keep some measure of "local colour" in Celtic manner and custom. But we should hesitate to say that in the spirit in which either of them approaches his task there is anything so distinctly Celtic that it could not be applied just as effectively to the treatment of any great body of romance drawn from the antiquity of some other people. What the poet brings to his material is more than what he takes from it. The quality of his poetry is determined, not by the Celt, whatever the Celt may be, in his blood, but by his individual temperament, training, and literary ideals. And these in their turn are determined, for all modern educated men, largely by influences and associations which overleap the minor barriers of race or nationality. Homer, Plato, are at least as potent as the atavistic lurking of Iberian or Aryan in the germplasm. Thus Mr. Yeats has soaked his imagination in the mystical tradition, and the legends yield him symbols to body forth the questing of the soul after the unknown. Mr. Trench is in revolt from hyper-civilization, under the spell of Homer and the great romantic motives, and the same legends suggest to him an out-of-doors naked poem of the elemental human impulses.

'The Shadowy Waters' is in Mr. Yeats's exquisite later manner. The influence of Maeterlinck is strong. It is the dream of a dreamer to whom such things are the ultimate realities. There is nothing in it more beautiful than the prologue, which, like all Mr. Yeats's prologues, is personal, a confession of literary faith. He tells the genesis of the poem:—

I walked among the seven woods of Coole,
Shan-walla, where a willow-bordered pond
Gathers the wild duck from the winter dawn;
Shady Kyle-dortha; sunnier Kyle-na-gno
Where many hundred squirrels are as happy
As though they had been hidden by green boughs
Where old age cannot find them; Pairc-na-lea,
Where hazel and ash and privet blind the paths;
Dim Pairc-na-carraig, where the wild bees fling
Their sudden fragrances on the green air;
Dim Pairc-na-tarav, where enchanted eyes
Have seen immortal, mild, proud shadows walk;
Dim Inchy wood, that hides badger and fox
And martin-cat, and borders that old wood
Wise Biddy Early called the wicked wood:
Seven odours, seven murmurs, seven woods.

Presently follows a cup of wine, an initial libation to "the high invisible ones":—

How shall I name you, immortal, mild, proud shadows?
I only know that all we know comes from you,
And that you come from Eden on flying feet.
Is Eden far away, or do you hide
From human thought, as hares and mice and coneys
That run before the reaping-hook and lie
In the last ridge of the barley? Do our woods
And winds and ponds cover more quiet woods,
More shining winds, more star-glimmering ponds?

The poem itself is in dialogue. The scene is in a pirate-ship, among still waters hung with mist, upon the rim of the world. The theme is the loves of Forgael and Dectora. In the Ultonian cycle of myth Dectora is the sister of Conchobar and the mother of Cuchulainn, but we believe that this story of her is an invention and not a borrowing. Mr. Yeats uses it to shadow forth a mystical philosophy of love, the love which transcends, which is one with the desire of the unattainable, whose fruition is death. "The desire of the woman," he says elsewhere, "the flying darkness, it is all one." And the fool of the wood, with his harp, has called Forgael, the pirate chief, to the desire of the vision. The fierce ancient life, the greed of his men for women and gold, have become nothing to him. The crew would slay him, but his uplifted spirit, through the harp, dominates theirs. He dreams of an immortal beyond the mortal love:—

When I hold
A woman in my arms, she sinks away
As though the waters had flowed up between;
And yet, there is a love that the gods give,
When Aengus and his Edaine wake from sleep
And gaze on one another through our eyes,
And turn brief longing and deceiving hope
And bodily tenderness to the soft fire
That shall burn time when times have ebbed away.
The fool foretold me I would find this love
Among those streams, or on their cloudy edge.

At last, upon a captive vessel, he finds Dectora, and doubts whether his love for her is the love he is bound to follow:—

FORGAEL.
I will have none of you.
My love shakes out her hair upon the streams
Where the world ends, or runs from wind to wind
And eddy to eddy. Masters of our dreams,
Why have you cloven me with a mortal love?
Pity these weeping eyes!

DECTORA.
I will follow you.
I have cut the rope that bound this galley to ours,
And while she fades and life withers away,
I crown you with this crown. Bend lower, O king,
O flower of the branch, O bird among the leaves,
O silver fish that my two hands have taken
Out of a running stream, O morning star
Trembling in the blue heavens like a white fawn
Upon the misty border of the wood,—
Bend lower, that I may cover you with my hair,
For we will gaze upon this world no longer.

Those who have felt the fascination of Mr. Yeats's work will not need to be told that of this theme he creates a poem of shimmering beauty. But, like all strongly individual poetry, it demands an acceptance of the writer's mood; and there are moods and minds to which 'The Shadowy Waters,' with its deliberate rejection of love, the human thing, for love the wraith, may well appear bloodless and phantasmal. To such may be commended the finely human treatment of a very similar motive in Mr. Trench's 'Deirdre Wed.' This story, too, belongs to the Ultonian cycle, and more particularly to 'The Tragical Death of the Sons of Usnach,' which is one of the "three sorrowful tales of Erin," and relates how Naois took Deirdre, the bride of Conchobar, and how Conchobar's revenge brought the house of Usnach to its doom. Mr. Trench is more of a Celtic archæologist than Mr. Yeats. He puts his narrative in the mouth of dead bards, who call it through the dark from their caverned tombs. His heroes dwell in a "bee-hive" hut, and feed, somewhat unpleasantly, upon badger. Their women practise magical incantations by holy wells and holy thorns. The dark sayings of Druids overhang them with fate. But it is notable that, for all its "local colour," the subject of the poem is the eternal subject of the great romances of all time—the immortal event of mortal love, the way of a man with a maid, in its most human aspects of ever-recurring simplicity. Mr. Trench has put forth all his strength to find for this a worthy setting of new splendour. In our opinion he has very largely succeeded. The meeting of Naois and Deirdre, the leaping of soul to soul and body to body, the breathless flight of the sudden lovers, the laughing of hill and wood with their joy, the mating on the secret isle in the mere, the tragic hint which all great happiness carries in it: of all this the passion is completely felt, and for the most part successfully conveyed to the reader. At his best, and especially in the third section of the poem, the 'Voice of Urmael,' Mr. Trench is master of a fine romantic manner; he aims at, and often achieves, nobleness. A few stanzas must serve to justify the praise:—

The slender Hazels ask'd the Yew like night
Beside the river-green of Lisnacaun,
"Who is this woman beautiful as light
Sitting in dolour on thy branchéd lawn;
With sun-red hair entangled as with flight,
Sheening the knees up to her bosom drawn?
What horses mud-besprent so thirstily
Bellying the hush pools with their nostrils wide?"
And the Yew old as the long mountain-side
Answer'd, "I saw her hither with Clan Usnach ride."

"Come, love, and climb with me Findruim's woods
Alone," Naois pray'd. Through broom and bent
Strown with swift-travelling shadows of their moods,
Leaving below the camp's thin cries, they went.
And never a tress escaping from her snoods,
Made the brown river with a kiss content,

So safe he raised up Deirdre through the ford.
Thanks, piteous Gods, that no foreboding gave,
He should so bear her after to the grave,
Breasting the druid ice, breasting the phantom wave.

Here are a richness of music and a glow of imagination by no means too common in contemporary poetry. And these qualities recur again and again throughout Mr. Trench's volume. The passage describing the consummation of the day of Naois and Deirdre upon their island is good; and this, in which the girl dances before her lover:—

And in her eyes and glimmering arms she brings
Hither all promise,—all the unlook'd-for boon
Of rainbow'd life—all rare and speechless things
That shine and swell under the brimming Moon.
Who shall pluck tympans? For what need of strings
To waft her blood who is herself the tune—
Herself the warm and breathing melody?
Art come from the Land of the Ever-Young? O stay!
For his heart, after thee rising away,
Falls dark and spirit-faint back to the clay.

Griefs, like the yellow leaves by winter curl'd,
Rise after her—long-buried pangs arouse—
About that bosom the grey forests whirl'd,
And tempests with her beauty might espouse,—
She rose with the green waters of the world
And the winds heaved with her their depth of boughs.
Then vague again as blows the beanfield's odour
On the dark lap of air she chose to sink,
As, winnowing with plumes, to the river-brink
The pigeons from the cliff come down to drink.

Not only 'Deirdre Wed,' but also several of the shorter poems in Mr. Trench's volume are marked by great intellectual sincerity and frequent felicity of rhythm and phrase. Did space permit, we would gladly quote from his 'Ode on a Silver Birch' and the 'Song for the Funeral of a Boy.' The faults that we have to find with him are mainly on the side of technique. Here he contrasts unfavourably with Mr. Yeats, one of whose greatest charms lies in his power of saying, exactly and with ease, the precise thing which he wants to say. In its absolute freedom from all signs of the workshop his lucid verse has the naturalness and inevitability of a flower. It is not so with Mr. Trench. There is often a slip between his conception and the expression of it. Awkward inversions, uncouth archaisms, and haphazard punctuation suggest an effect of imperfectly smelted ore. The material is not thoroughly fused in the furnace of art. Frankly, at times we fail altogether to catch his meaning. This is in part due to a deliberate straining after novelty of diction, which is one of his dangers; but partly also to an apparent failure to realize that an idea or image clearly outlined to his own mind may not be equally clear to his reader, unless he takes pains to make it so. The most sympathetic reader will not do all the work. In two pages, for instance, at the beginning of 'Deirdre Wed,' there are two apparently difficult puzzles. Of forest trunks it is said that

never since they sway'd buds in the glens
Or spun the silken-floating violet gleam
Had those spars groan'd above so fierce a breath.

We should prefer "spun" to "span," and "the silken-floating violet gleam" remains a mystery. A few lines later,

Deirdre stood,
Hearing from distant ridges the first bleat
Of lambs perturb the dusk—bleats shivering out
Like wool from thorns.

Here the exact force of the simile, doubtless answering to some impression in Mr. Trench's own mind, eludes us.

Probably Mr. Trench will some day give all these poems a strenuous verbal revision, to their advantage. In any case, we do not wish to make too much of his imperfections of technique. They will inevitably keep him from his wider audience, as they long kept Browning from his; but they do not weigh greatly beside the welcome evidence which 'Deirdre Wed' and its companions afford of a new and genuine poetic personality at work.

Leading Documents of English History, together with a Bibliography of Sources. By Dr. G. C. Lee. (Bell & Sons.)

THIS work, like one or two other American books of the same type, is better in conception than in execution. But even in conception the compiler halts rather disastrously between various opinions. His leading idea is to give in English a series of documents illustrating history from contemporary writers. But he never seems to have clearly made up his mind at what type of extracts to draw the line. His chief collections illustrate constitutional and ecclesiastical history, and we do not quarrel with him for including chronicles as well as documents within his purview. But we complain of the capriciousness which, for example, leaves out any passages from so fundamental a source as the 'Germania' of Tacitus. This tendency, which is luckily only occasionally to be found in the mediæval part, seems to grow in strength as Dr. Lee comes to later times, and has made the post-Revolution extracts of a distinctly accidental and arbitrary character.

Dr. Lee has combined with his extracts a "bibliography of sources," which we are obliged to condemn as inaccurate, arbitrary, and misleading. It is so carelessly put together that the commonest names are misspelt, as, for example, "Lynwood," "D'Archery," "Hanzard," "Patriologiæ," and "the Ingufian forgery" (cf. the "Ingulfas" of index, p. 594). It is so casual in its choice of authorities that, to take one example, it omits Murimuth, Galfridus le Baker, and the 'Chronicon Angliæ' (1328–1388) from the list of fourteenth-century sources. It is so uncritical that it refers to Buchon's editions of Froissart and Monstrelet, and solemnly states that "Petri Blessensis Continuatio ad Historiam Ingulphi" is "important for the reign of Edward IV." A continuation of the Crowland Chronicle is, of course, important for that period, but Peter of Blois, who lived three centuries earlier, could hardly have written it, and, as a matter of fact, the best scholars agree in regarding the continuation of "Ingulph" attributed to Peter of Blois as no less a forgery than the original chronicle itself.

It is only fair to Dr. Lee to say that this bibliography is out and away the worst part of his book. For the extracts themselves we should, after our protest as to the want of principle of selection, have had little but praise, if only they had been all made in a scholarly way. But surely the time is past for writers to go on reprinting scraps of imperfect and unscholarly translations like those of the late Dr. Giles, or, for that matter, those contained in the Statutes of the Realm and other pre-scientific publications of records. Things are better when Dr. Lee borrows from newer sources like the translations and reprints of the University of Pennsylvania. Yet even these latter are in no wise infallible. What will the scholar make of such a translation as the following extract from the Assize of Clarendon? The Latin runs, "Et si non fuerit publicatus, pro saisina quam habet, eat ad aquam." The Pennsylvania version is, "And if he shall not have been accused on account of the profession which he has, let him go to the water." And we do not think Dr. Lee can pass blameless because he has borrowed slipshod translations from other sources. If you devote yourself to the humble but useful work of publishing a "crib," you should at least see that your crib is good.

Dissatisfaction must also be expressed at the emptiness of some of Dr. Lee's introductory prefaces to his documents. That he is not an ideal guide in matters ecclesiastical may be gathered from such statements as these: "To Henry [*i.e.*, Henry VIII.] the Church of Rome was the true Church"; "The four great religious parties of the age of Elizabeth were the Anglican, the Catholic, the Presbyterian, and the Puritan." Remarks, however, of this type show only some confusion of language. We are much more intolerant of such a dictum as "No student of history can pass lightly over the pages which deal with Mary, Queen of Scots." We are sorry to be obliged to speak our minds as to the limitations of Dr. Lee's compilation. At first we read it with pleasure, thinking that it would prove a useful little book. But further study soon convinced us that in its present form it could hardly be recommended to the type of students for whom it is intended. It is a great pity that it is so, for a careful revision, which would alter only a small proportion of the contents of the book, would make it as useful in substance as it is handy in form. American teachers of history are providing many useful lessons, but though some of them produce admirable work, others need to raise their standards of accuracy and scholarship if they wish their efforts to receive the full welcome that we desire to offer them.

Madagascar, Mauritius, and the other East-African Islands. By Prof. Dr. C. Keller. (Sonnenschein & Co.)

IN an introductory note Mr. H. A. Nesbitt declares that "there is no book in existence which presents so complete and trustworthy an account of Madagascar, the Mascarenes, and the smaller islands of the ocean to the East and South-East of Africa as this work of Prof. Keller." Had he merely stated that this small volume contains the most condensed and best illustrated sketch and summary of all that was known of these islands by a German naturalist some few years ago, he would have given what was fairly his due to the author whose pages he has now translated for English readers. The professor himself, more modest than his translator in his claims on our attention, states frankly that, as during his journey in those regions

some twelve years since he devoted himself almost exclusively to working out special questions of natural science, he has been under the necessity of discussing matters foreign to his pursuits, and he mentions at length the various authorities to whom he is indebted for the information of which he has availed himself. At the head of these he rightly places M. Alfred Grandidier, whose portrait occupies an honoured place among the numerous illustrations.

Prof. Keller is chiefly known to European men of science as the first to make known the existence of an enormous earthworm in Madagascar, that wonderful island which has so long been distinguished as the home of so many abnormal types in both its fauna and flora. He writes :—

"The earthworms of the island are specially remarkable. Of the smaller species *Pontoscolex corethaurus* and *Perichæta biserialis* occur the most frequently. A truly gigantic species was discovered by me in 1886 (*Kynotus darwinii*). I possess several specimens of the thickness of the finger and a yard and a half in length. In the formation of mould and preparation of the soil they take a pre-eminent share, for they make deep passages in the ground and thus contribute to the airing and breaking up of the surface mould. These gigantic annelida, after the fashion of our earthworms at home, pass a mass of earth through their intestines to cast it up afterwards on the surface; masses of these lumps of excrement lie about in many places. When dry they weigh on an average from 4½ to 5 ounces, and some specimens attain the weight of from 6 to 6½ ounces. The disturbance of soil must thus be very considerable, and it is calculated that these animals are able in the course of fifty years to supply to the surface a stratum three feet in thickness."

In historical research the author is, as he himself confesses, not so much at home. He names Fernando Soarez as the discoverer of Madagascar in 1506; whereas the first discovery of the great island is now more properly attributed to Diogo Diaz in 1500. In anthropological matters Prof. Keller differs from the President of the Société de Géographie in Paris :—

"Grandidier regards the Hova, and them only, as genuine Malays, who have made their way into the country from Java or a region near to it. The negroid elements, according to him, point to the district of Indo-China in their customs and religious conceptions. In this latter point I am obliged to differ from him, as I hold the second element, so far as it has remained without admixture, to be of genuine African origin. We have obviously to do with negro tribes which have come from South-East Africa. As soon as we leave the east coast and enter the district of the Sakalava on the west the African stamp of the population becomes unmistakable."

In the modern history of Madagascar Prof. Keller's summary is of the briefest description and not brought up to date, for he proceeds no further than the deportation of Ranavalona to Réunion in 1897. Of the great task of the pacification of the island, or the means by which General Gallieni admirably worked it out, not the slightest intimation is afforded, although the two volumes of the 'Rapport d'ensemble du Général Gallieni' have long since been published. On the other hand, wherever we encounter the observations of the traveller himself, they are keen, practical, and suggestive. Thus, on produce, he writes :—

"Madagascar is not poor in fruit trees. The citron grows wild, but its fruit has a somewhat bitter taste; the oranges, on the other hand, are of unsurpassed delicacy. They are largely exported to Réunion and Mauritius, but only keep for a short time owing to their thin rinds. The mango, of which there are numerous plantations, especially in North Madagascar, yields rich returns. Near Vohemar and on the islands of Ste. Marie and Nossi-Bé I saw groups of mango trees of a most picturesque appearance, and vying in size with the mightiest oaks of our forests. Although the flying foxes plunder the fruit every evening, the crop is produced in such a quantity that the overplus is often used for feeding swine."

Although Mauritius occupies a prominent place on the title-page, under seven pages are occupied with that notable colony, whilst nine are apportioned to Réunion, and about ten to the Mascarene group, its fauna and flora. In fact, not so much space is devoted to the Mascarenes and the other widely scattered islands of the South-East Indian Ocean as an ordinary gazetteer affords. Again, whilst the description of the Comoro Islands fills four pages, and a similar number is allotted to Nossi-Bé, the account of Juan de Nova, a mere sandbank some three miles long, occupies two whole pages; and it must be borne in mind that, with large print and paragraphs amply disposed, each page represents but a minimum amount of text, so that the "complete" account of these islands is necessarily very highly condensed. In these later chapters, too, Dr. Keller's information is somewhat belated and behind the times; for we find that mention is made of the steamers of the Messageries Maritimes ceasing to call at Mahé in the Seychelles; but it is not added that communication has since been kept up with Colombo and Mauritius by the British India boats, or that Mahé has been connected by telegraph cable with Mauritius and Zanzibar.

After noticing these shortcomings, there remains the pleasanter duty of praising the fifty photographic illustrations, many of which are widely known, as they originally appeared in the *Revue Générale des Sciences*, and have also been reproduced in that admirable *brochure*, 'Ce qu'il faut connaître de Madagascar'; but they are none the worse for that; indeed, the impressions from the *clichés* have been more carefully got up in the English book. The photographs by Dr. A. Brauer of the double cocoanut palms in Praslin and the vegetation in Mahé are especially to be commended. Likewise there are eighteen maps and sections, so in every respect the text is fully illustrated, besides having an index. As a popular account of the natural history and physical geography of this quarter of the globe the professor's book is excellent, but, as might be expected, a naturalist cannot occupy his mind with historical and political details, and information on such points must be sought for elsewhere.

The Place-Names of West Aberdeenshire. By James Macdonald. (New Spalding Club.)

In the late Mr. James Macdonald Scotland has lost a laborious and learned investigator of her place-names and ancient speech. The difficulties with which the subject is embarrassed are indicated by Prof. Mackinnon in an introduction. That the author was interrupted in his work must be a matter of great regret, for revision, while it would probably have led in some instances to correction, would in many more have served to supply the meanings of numerous Gaelic words which have perforce been left without a solution. "He held strongly," says his nephew and editor, Mr. Troup,

"that there are many names in the district covered by his work whose original form is so completely lost as to put their meaning beyond the reach of reasonable conjecture: but others of them he was still investigating at the time of his death, and it may be taken as certain that in some cases he would have arrived at conclusions which he would have embodied in the work."

The conclusions already drawn will, Prof. Mackinnon thinks, "be accepted as in the main satisfactory by competent scholars." But in the north-eastern counties the old Celtic or pre-Celtic names have been many times modified, herein presenting far greater difficulty than has to be faced in the more purely Gaelic regions of the west, where, except for the infusion on the coast and in the isles of Scandinavian elements, the place-names present little trouble to any one acquainted with modern Gaelic. The case of Aberdeenshire is rather parallel with that of Ireland, where Saxon settlers have translated, transformed, and permuted ancient names by the substitution of approximate sounds until the old meanings have to be hunted back through centuries. It is remarkable, however, how the corruptions run on regular lines in both countries, and how much light is thrown, for instance, by Dr. Joyce's researches and canons of interpretation on parallel instances which presented themselves to Mr. Macdonald.

A certain number of old Aberdeenshire forms are called Pictish, which we take to be either archaic Gaelic or possibly Brythonic, in any case probably including a pre-Celtic element. As scholars think that this ancient type was not so completely superseded in the north-east as elsewhere by the Scottish Gaelic which invaded the whole country from the west, it is odd that no more derivations have to be relegated to that mysterious category.

How conjectural must be the interpretation of this class of words is well put by Prof. Mackinnon :—

"If it be allowed that the Pictish speech was in these parts preceded by a still earlier one, that earlier speech, almost to a certainty, is represented in one or other of the oldest names of the rivers and hills in the district. Such a name, if it exists, was sounded by a person of whose language and race-relationship we are, at present, entirely ignorant. The sound was taken up more or less accurately by a Pict, whose language has survived chiefly in names of persons and places, but of the sounds, forms, and structure of which we know next to nothing. The sound was again caught up, in a modified form to a certainty, by a speaker of Gaelic, who transmitted it to a fourth individual of alien tongue. This last was the first to reduce this sound, still further disguised on his lips, to writing, no doubt in as correct a form as he could."

Pictish, in fact, except in certain accepted forms, as the "blessed word" Pit or Pet, for *baile*, of which so much has been made, may be taken as something like the unknowable.

The Dee seems pretty good Gaelic, and the Deveron, though Mr. Macdonald is uncertain about it, may without much forcing be construed as Dobhran, the diminutive of *dobhar*, water. If Noth was a personal name, Tap o' Noth may be so far Pictish, though *taip a nochd*, the watch-hill, seems a reasonable interpretation. But far the greater number of difficulties with which Mr. Macdonald has had to cope arise from tricks of pronunciation and orthography with regard to names of Gaelic origin.

For the sources of information for the early names and their changes, the author, in default of such ancient authorities as the historical manuscripts of Ireland, has had recourse to: (1) Old charters (those collected in the Old Spalding Club publications), the Register of the Great Seal, and Robertson's Index of the Charters; (2) old descriptions of marches, bonds of manrent, remissions to barons and their followers in rebellion, old rent rolls, "and all such documents as contain place-names which have evidently been supplied by local officials"; (3) the old inquisitions (these are less trustworthy, dating only from the beginning of the sixteenth century); (4) later Record Office publications and ecclesiastical records, also the Poll Book of Aberdeenshire in 1696, which gives the popular pronunciation approximately; (5) the forms of names given in old histories and narratives. A copious list of authorities precedes the text. "From the close of the eleventh century," says our author in his work on 'Place-Names in Strathbogie,'

"to the close of the fifteenth, the changes which occur are for the most part either phonetic or literary, and therefore not very difficult to trace; while many of those found in the writings of the sixteenth century and forward result from ignorance, carelessness, or the conceit of the scribes."

This naturally followed the extinction of Gaelic as a practical medium for business, although we believe the author to be right in supposing that in the "landward" parts the old tongue died hard. He knew, he said, that within fifty years (of 1891) there were old families, natives of the lordship of Huntly, who had inherited the knowledge and continued the use of the old language. In the highland districts of the county the common speech must even yet be a guide to the proper identification of place-names. Still, the spelling is generally ingeniously corrupt.

It is here that Irish analogies have proved of much assistance. Such changes as the dropping of the letter *l*, the change of the terminals *ch* and *chd* to *th* and *t*, the addition of *d* to *n*, various alterations of the terminal *ach*, the substitution of *m* for *n* in the article, aspirated *c* or *ch* turned into English *h*, *c* and *ch* into *quh* and *f*, the addition of the English plural to Gaelic forms, are all practices upon which Irish etymology throws a useful light. Thus Joyce's Ardtonnagh and Lissatunny (the high rampart, the foot of the rampart) give the author a clue to Ardtannes or Ard Tonies (Ard an t'sonnach, with English plural annexed). Belties and Beldygordon (1408) remind him of Baltyboys and Baltydaniel (*bailte*, townlands of Boyce and Donall); Mount Keen (*monadh caoin*, beautiful hill) of Lough Keen and Drumkeen in Ireland. Such references might be multiplied; they are enough to show the intimate correspondence of the modernizing process, and of the material dealt with, on both sides of the Channel.

There is much, of course, of other than philological interest in this collection. The saints are tolerably in evidence, though somewhat disguised in this latitude. Oyne and Skeulan form sufficient buckram suits for the saintly Adamnan, otherwise St. Eunan, to lurk in; Kennéthmont commemorates St. Alcmund, the Northumbrian prince immigrant to Pictland. Carmaferg has been thought to stand for St. Fergus's cairn (the possessive pronoun is often an endearing equivalent for saint). But *mo* would aspirate the *f*. Or else, if *m* has crept in for *n*, *carn chearc*, cairn of the hen (grouse), would, our author thinks, with the common Aberdeenshire *quh* and *f* for the initial guttural *ch*, and the strange half-vowel sound so often inserted between syllables in Gaelic, satisfy the phonetics of the case. Banchory Devenick, the light-coloured corrie, is the burial-place of St. Devenic; Clochmaloo records the name of the favourite saint Moluac. Other interesting names are connected with old customs. That of the open-air celebration of the Sacrament, also common to Ireland, is indicated probably in Carnaveron, *Carn Aifrinn*, the Hill of the Mass. The accent is against the rejected alternative, *Carn a' bhroinn*. Monaltrie, *mon' altarain*, moor of the little altar (the diminutive occurs in the 'Book of Deer'), seems also a happy explanation. Sunday's Wells perpetuates in Lowland speech an old Celtic usage. We trace a secular institution in Muthillock, a hybrid of which the first component is Mòd, a court of justice. Pantieland, or Panderland, commemorates the sway of the ground officer or poynder, who was also an old English functionary. Auchtavan (*achadh da mheann*) recalls the days when two kids paid the rent.

Of Scotch forms really Gaelic, of course, there are plenty. Allt na Kebbuck is obviously the burn, not of the cheese, but of the *ceapach* (Keppoch), the tilled plot. Allt na Wheille, by a usual transliteration, is Allt na Choille, the burn of the wood. Annesley, by its earlier spelling Achinsley, betrays itself as an Anglicized form of *ach 'innse*, the meadow field. Of other oddities may be cited Boilmore, of course the great *baile*, or town-place; Balastrade, another *baile* with a street in it (*sràid*); Badilauchter, which Mr. Macdonald thinks is a doublet, *bad* G. and *lauchter* Sc. being each equivalent to *tuft* (may not the burn possibly be named from the "clump of the tawny land," *lachduinn*, Middle Ir. *lachtua +tir ?*); Cocklarachie, a robust version of Culclerochy or *Cul a' chleirich*, the clergyman's nook. Eclipsis plays its part in Tomnaman, which oddly seems to mean the women's hillock, *Tom nam (b)an*. Bodylair has a Scotch look, and seems somewhat gruesome; but it is reassuring to find it identified with Bad na làire, the clump of the mare. Drumlassie is unexplained. Would *lasaidh*, "of the kindling," be a possible meaning, in connexion with a beacon on the ridge?

Of pure Scotch words, with a touch of humour, we find Reekitlane (of a lonely shieling); Cleekumin, suggestive of a hard soil, or perhaps a harder factor; Brankinentum, with a hint of justifiable swagger on the tenant's part; Scrapehard and Piketillum. The Gael, on the other hand, takes a more leisurely outlook on nature; the beasts and the birds are more to him than the ungrateful soil. The syllable kirk, *cearc*, indicates the grouse hen as well as the church, which is to him the *caglais* or ecclesia; Monellie, *mon'ealaidh*, connotes the swan; Knock-na-hullar and other names are reminiscent of the presence of the eagle (*iolair*). The infinite variety of form and colour in the moors and hills supplies the main basis of his nomenclature; personal names, except those of saints, enter more rarely into it.

Some well-discussed names are here the subject of original suggestions. Ballater has been connected with *leitir*, a hillside; but it is pointed out that this suits neither the accent, which is on the first syllable, nor the locality. It is pronounced like Be'-alter or Be'-halter, says our author, by the Gaelic people, and he regards it as a contraction of Baile-challater, "town of the wooded stream." But he confesses an uncertainty as to this interpretation. Balmoral he discovers to have been Bothmoral in 1451. This leads him to reject *mhorar*, the earl's (town), and *mòrail*, majestic; and he prefers the derivation *mòr choille*, big wood, as the old name of Ballochbuie forest, on the analogy of Glaschoil, Glassell, Duchill, &c. Among the various interpretations of Garioch he prefers *garbhlach*, "rough district," believing that *l* after *bh* would easily slip into the sound of *y*, and that *r* would hardly be dropped out of *garbh-chrioch* (rough bounds), so as to make Garviach, the earliest Lowland name.

These discussions, however interesting, do not perhaps give the best impression of this valuable though unfinished work. The writer did not claim to have a native knowledge of Gaelic, but he was racially inclined to the study, was a patient investigator, knew the value of comparison of documentary evidence with the *vox viva* of the people, had a scientific mind, and considerable familiarity with the works of modern Celtic philologists. Hence, though he sometimes failed through want of readiness in the vulgar tongue, and sometimes was badly beaten by the horrific products of Aberdonian orthography (it must have been hard sometimes to maintain mental balance in the presence of words like Albaclanenauch and Sclenemingorne), he accounted for most of the words investigated in a scholarly way, and proved himself a worthy pioneer in a fascinating field of study. Alas that in philology, more than in most branches of knowledge, *ars longa, vita brevis!*

The Letters and Inscriptions of Hammurabi. Translated and edited by L. W. King. Vols. II. and III. (Luzac & Co.)

THE concluding volumes of this important book are out at last—we reviewed the first as far back as September, 1899—having been delayed by the discovery of additional texts which have been included in vol. ii. Most of these are in the Assyrian Department of the British Museum, in which Mr. King is an assistant, but two of them are copied from votive inscriptions in the Louvre.

The third volume contains Mr. King's transliterations, translation, and commentary, and the whole makes up a fairly complete series of texts, casting light upon one of the most important reigns in Babylonian history.

Whether Hammurabi was or was not the Amraphel of Genesis, a point on which Mr. King has nothing to say, he was undoubtedly a powerful king, who ruled over Babylonia from Babylon about the year 2200 B.C. He was one of the kings of the First or Babylonian Dynasty, beyond which the later Babylonians did not apparently care to reckon, and Mr. King here gives his reasons for supporting M. Pognon's theory that the dynasty was of Arab origin. According to him, the first two syllables of the king's name form the name of a god, Hammu or Ammi, and the whole name signifies "great is the god Hammu." This seems likely enough, inasmuch as two of Hammurabi's successors were called Ammi-ditana and Ammi-zaduga respectively, the latter name meaning, by the same reasoning, "Hammu is just." He appears to have had to fight hard for his crown, and subdued Larsam, which power, according to some authors, was supported by Elam, always a most troublesome neighbour to Babylonia. In the thirtieth year of his reign he overthrew Elam also, and thereafter reigned in peace, the invasions of the Kassites, who eventually supplanted the dynasty of Hammurabi, not beginning till his son's reign. Although the boast on one of the inscriptions here included, that "righteousness was established" in Hammurabi's time, must not be taken too literally, he seems to have been a fairly benevolent monarch, who kept a sharp eye on the details of government and employed his troops of slaves on public works intended, at any rate, for the good of his people. He built temples, fortified cities, and made statues of the gods with great diligence. One of the great canals of Babylonia was named after him, and he "led the Euphrates," or, as is more probable, made a canal from it, to Sippar. Finally, after a reign which is generally said to be fifty-five years, though only forty-three are here accounted for, he died, and was succeeded by his son Samsu-iluna. These facts, which make up practically all that is known about Hammurabi, are abundantly confirmed by what is called a "chronicle" of the dynasty, here translated, which is, in effect, a series of annals in which every year is described by reference to some great event which occurred in or near to it. Mr. King has checked them by the contract tablets to be found in profusion in the museums, and these combined sources make up a more solid basis for history than perhaps the early annals of some countries nearer home.

The letters inserted also, consisting for the most part of despatches from Hammurabi to Sin-iddinam, governor of Larsam and probably the general commanding for the king on the Elamite frontier, throw considerable light on Babylonian manners at the time. They are extremely curt, and lack the elaborate protocols of the Tel el-Amarna epistles, a fact which Mr. King thinks is due to their coming from a superior to an inferior. The inference, perhaps, is rather that Hammurabi was as yet not so much an absolute sovereign as first among his peers, and that neither he nor they had yet abandoned the primitive simplicity of their forms of address. Yet, to judge from some of the evidence here, Babylonia must have enjoyed during his reign a relatively high civilization, which was probably a legacy from Sumerian times rather than of Semitic introduction. There seem to have been regular posts passing between the capital and the provinces, and a very complicated system of law, mention being made of a lawsuit which lasted for two years. Mr. King thinks there is evidence that the king heard law cases personally, and there are certainly many instances in this volume in which he orders the parties to be brought before him at certain times and places. As, however, this is still the form of royal writs and summonses, it does not preclude the existence of a judiciary. Taxes, it appears from some of the letters, were mostly paid in kind, and the principal means of transport was by water, while religion is represented by the detailed directions given by the king for the respectful carriage of the gods conquered from the Elamites from their own shrines to Babylon and back again, a proceeding which, as Mr. King shows, was exactly imitated by the Philistines in the case of the ark of Israel.

But it is the letters dealing with the administration of justice which are the most instructive, some of them going to prove that, as Sir Walter Scott said, if some of the virtues are modern, at least all the vices are ancient. Here, for instance, is a bribery case:—

"Unto Sin-iddinam say: Thus saith Hammurabi. 'Summan-la-ilu hath reported unto me, saying, Bribery hath taken place in Dur-gurgurri [the town of the metal-workers], and the man who took the bribe, and the witness who hath knowledge of these matters, are here. In this wise hath he reported. Now this same Summan-la-ilu.....I am dispatching unto thee. When thou shalt behold this tablet, thou shalt examine into the matter, and, if bribery hath taken place, set a seal upon the money or upon whatsoever was offered as the bribe, and cause it to be brought unto me. And the men who took the bribe and the witness who hath knowledge of these matters, whom Summan-la-ilu will point out unto thee, shalt thou send unto me.'"

The king's anxiety that the bribe shall reach him untouched is suggestive of the ways of the court officials in Zadig, who returned to the prisoner on the royal order the four hundred ounces of gold they had fined him; "only they retained three hundred and ninety-eight for legal expenses, and their servants expected fees." Here, too, is a money-lending case:—

"Unto Sin-iddinam say: Thus saith Hammurabi. 'Lalum, the *kadur* [qy., serf], hath informed me, saying, Ani-ellati, the *raganu* [meaning unknown], hath laid claim to certain land which I have held from days of old, and the crop of the land he hath taken. After this manner hath he informed me. Now a tablet hath been found in the palace, and it ascribeth two *gan* of land unto Lalum. Thou shalt examine into the matter, and if Ani-ellati took the land on pledge from Lalum the *kadur*, thou shalt return his pledge unto him, and thou shalt punish Ani-ellati, who took the land on pledge.'"

Here, curiously enough, a registry of title such as we are now attempting to set up in England is successfully appealed to to defeat a usurious claim. Another letter shows that the king was forced to look after the Church as well as the State:—

"Unto Sin-iddinam say: Thus saith Hammurabi. 'When thou shalt behold this tablet, thou shalt cause them to bring unto thee all the overseers of cattle attached to the temples of the gods, and Arad-Samas, the son of Eribam, the shepherd of the temple of Samas, who is under thy control, together with all their accounts. And thou shalt dispatch them unto Babylon that they may render their accounts. See that they travel by night and by day, and reach Babylon within two days.'"

Mr. King supplies an excellent vocabulary for both the Sumerian and Semitic words used in these texts, and although his transliteration differs somewhat from that adopted by German cuneiform scholars, he has kept most commendably clear from philological discussion. That his translations will meet with universal and unquestioning approval is, of course, too much to hope for in the present state of Assyriology, but they are couched in excellent and dignified English, and probably convey an adequate idea of the original. Altogether, both he and the Museum are to be congratulated on the completion of a difficult task.

Mittheilungen des Seminars für orientalische Sprachen an der Königl. Friedrich Wilhelms-Universität zu Berlin. Herausgegeben von dem Director, Prof. Dr. Eduard Sachau. Jahrgang III. (Berlin, Spemann.)

The unobtrusive work done by the Berlin Oriental Seminary goes steadily if slowly forward. The subjects dealt with in its lectures are never likely to be widely popular, but within certain limits they are urgently needed and earnestly pursued. The report before us shows an increase over the previous year of seven students in the summer and eleven in the winter term, the latest figures reaching 118 in the former case and 190 in the latter. Instruction is given in fifteen languages, viz., Chinese, Japanese, Gujarati, Hindustani, modern Arabic (Syrian, Egyptian, and Maghribin), Persian, Turkish, Swahili, Herero, Hausa, Dualla, Ephe (Efik), Russian, modern Greek, and Spanish. Of the five students who passed their diploma examination last year, three took Japanese and two Turkish. No certificates appear to have been granted in any of the five African languages in which lectures are given.

The *Transactions* of the Seminary, published annually, are in three parts, dealing respectively with Eastern Asia, Western Asia, and Africa; the first division being edited by Profs. Arendt and Lange, the second by Prof. Fischer, Prof. Foy, and Dr. Brockelmann, and the third by Dr. C. Velten and Dr. Lippert. The volume includes some very able contributions, and the linguistic papers in the African part may especially be commended to the attention of students.

Prof. Arendt's 'Synchronistic Tables of the Chinese Dynasties'—a work of immense labour and research, of which the first part appeared in a previous issue—are in this volume brought down to A.D. 396. They are followed by a paper on 'The Chinese System of Finance and Taxation'; but articles likely to be of more general interest are Prof. Lange's on 'Japanese Children's Songs' and 'Songs used in Japanese Elementary Schools.' The latter treats of the songs edited and arranged (and

to a certain extent composed) for the use of schools by Mr. Isawa Shuji, Director of the Higher Training School for Teachers (Koto Shihangako) at Tokyo.

The West Asiatic division contains a narrative taken down in the Oman dialect of Arabic by W. Rössler; a dissertation on an Arabic verbal particle, by Dr. G. Kampffmeyer; the first part of a learned essay on 'The Ownership of Land in Turkey,' by W. Padel; a study of the Turkish vowels, by Prof. Karl Foy; and a bibliography of Russian works on Western Asia.

The African part of the volume opens with a paper on the Kikami language by Dr. C. Velten, already known by his excellent work in Swahili. Ukami is a district of German East Africa, lying somewhat inland from Bagamoyo, south of Uzegua, east of Usagara, and north-west of Uzaramo. Its chief, Kingo, a Mzeguha by birth, whose father was well known thirty years ago under the name of Simbamweni, paid a visit to Dar-es-Salam in 1895, and on that occasion Dr. Velten obtained from him and his followers the materials for the present essay. Except for a few words and sentences in Last's 'Polyglotte Africana Orientalis,' and a grammatical sketch, with a vocabulary of about 250 words, by Herr Seidel, in the *Zeitschrift für afrikanische u. orientalische Sprachen* (vol. ii. No. 1), this appears to be the first work that has appeared on the subject. Kikami belongs to the group of languages which imperceptibly shade off from Yao to Kisukuma north-westwards; whether there is any definite break on the west it is hard to say. One point which strikes one, even on a casual view, is the frequency of the aspirate in Kikami, which differentiates it at once from Yao and other languages, where the sound does not exist at all. In fact, both Yaos and Mang'anja have a positive difficulty in pronouncing an aspirated *h*, and usually turn it into *s*. Sometimes *f* is substituted for it. Swahili, again, on the one hand, and Zulu and Ronga on the other, introduce aspirates with the greatest frequency, Ronga being especially partial to them; *e.g.*, Z. *inkomo* (a bullock), which in Swahili and other languages has the "ringing *ng*" (*ng'ombe*), is in Ronga *yi-homu*. This subject of the distribution of the aspirates is well worth following up. Besides a grammatical sketch, Dr. Velten provides a vocabulary and a collection of sentences, so that the materials for determining the plan of the language are tolerably abundant.

Dr. P. H. Brincker, formerly a missionary among the Herero, contributes a valuable study on the character and manners of the Bantu element in German South-West Africa. The missionary writing about the people among whom he has laboured for many years has, unfortunately, to steer very carefully between a Scylla and a Charybdis. On the one hand, he is naturally alive to their good points, and desirous that his readers shall find them as interesting as they are to him, and in extreme cases an unkind public calls him a sentimentalist and refuses to believe in his angelically perfect aborigines. On the other hand, beset by the equally natural (and probably unconscious) desire to magnify his office, he is led to paint their natural characters in the darkest shades, and deny them any virtues except such as they have acquired through missionary agency. Dr. Brincker seems not so much to have fallen into the second error as to be rather hard on his people through a sensitive over-anxiety to avoid the first. This is hardly the place for an ethical or anthropological discussion, but one may remark in passing that several points which come out incidentally in Dr. Brincker's detailed description of the Herero do not altogether bear out the bad character he assigns to them in the beginning. It is curious to find that one of the great faults imputed to them is avarice; and the foresight and care shown in the acquisition and preservation of property—*i.e.*, cattle—are very unlike what one expects in the case of savages. But this cannot, if taken strictly, be applied with any propriety either to Herero, Zulu, or Mang'anja.

The next most important item is a collection of Kihehe words by a Benedictine missionary, P. Cessian Spiss. This vocabulary, of which the Kihehe-German part occupies twenty-seven and the German-Kihehe forty-eight good-sized pages, is a work of no little labour and patience, and it is much to be regretted that it had to be sent home without the revision of the compiler, who was absent in Ungoni. One cannot help thinking that among the errors apologized for on this ground is to be reckoned the entry on p. 161, "hernach, *pambele*, *kumbele*." *Mbele* and words analogous to it meaning "the breast" (Zulu *amabele*; Chinyanja *ma-ere*, for *ma-bere*; Yao *ma-wele*) are so often intimately connected with the word meaning "in front" or "before" (in point of time), as Zulu *pamlili*, Swahili *mbele*, that one suspects the meaning in this case has been accidentally reversed. On a cursory inspection Kihehe reminds one very much of Yao, especially in the letter-changes of verbs and the possession of the perfect in *-ile*. This might be expected from the position of the Wahehe country, somewhat to the north of the original Yao habitat, as far as it can be made out, in the mountains east of Nyasa. It is curious that Elton and Cotterill, who were in the district in 1878, seem not to have heard the name Wahehe, but call the tribe Machinga or Majinga. The Machinga, of whom the well-known Mponde on the Upper Shire is a chief, are counted as Yaos by all the people of the Shire Highlands: the Yaos of those parts appear to reckon five principal tribes of their nation—the Machinga, Mangoche, Masaninga, Makale, and Namataka.

The Yaos themselves are represented in this volume by ten stories, written down (but unfortunately in Swahili, not in Yao) and translated by P. Basilius Ferstl, of the Benedictine Mission at Lukuledi (German East Africa). Several of these stories contain "song parts," chanted in chorus by narrator and audience, and these are preserved in the original language. Most are of the type of animal stories made familiar by 'Uncle Remus.' One entitled 'Masewe' (the name of a species of fruit) is a curious variant of the Undine legend. A childless woman put two *masewe* fruits into a pot, covered them up and left them, and in due time they became children, a boy and a girl. When they grew older they cried, not for the moon, but for the reflection of the sun in the water. Their mother, unable to content them, reproached them, in her impatience, with their origin; they immediately ran away, sprang into a tree, and became *masewe* once more. It is to be hoped that no opportunity will be lost of making original collections of this kind.

We have left ourselves no space to speak of Dr. Lippert's 'Sudanica,' and several minor papers of great interest. We can only wish an assured and prosperous future to this valuable publication, which so far maintains the high level reached by the first and second numbers.

NEW NOVELS.

Dr. North and his Friends. By S. Weir Mitchell, M.D. (Macmillan & Co.)

To a clever man who has considerable knowledge and experience it must be no very difficult task to write a book like 'Dr. North and his Friends.' You choose a number of characters, labelled appropriately as the scholar, the doctor, the painter, and so on, and make them say all that comes into your head. Introduce a few charming women and a thread of a love-story, and the thing is done. The difficulty is (as so often in actual life) to know where to stop. Dr. Mitchell stops just short of 500 pages, not too soon. In these well-filled pages there are many interesting bits of learning, many shrewd bits of wisdom, and some choice specimens of American wit and humour. Still, there is too much of it. Dr. Mitchell should have remembered the Sibylline books. It is as impossible to notice Dr. Mitchell's work without a reference to 'The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table' as it was for a descriptive reporter to write about the rebuilding of Chicago without mentioning the phœnix. Since Oliver Wendell Holmes's day the world has not grown more patient.

The Inner Shrine. By Mrs. Alfred Sidgwick. (Harper & Brothers.)

Many poorer novelists seem more discussed than Mrs. Alfred Sidgwick (once Mrs. Andrew Dean), yet she has staunch admirers, and in the memories of discriminating readers lingers as a writer of pleasant and wholesome, yet not common stories. 'The Inner Shrine' is worthy to rank with these by virtue of an agreeable manner and good matter, a quiet thoughtfulness and a restful sense of humour. The people in it are interesting, because the author has found a way of making them reveal themselves; they and the situations in which they are placed are at times arresting and even poignant, though the verge of caricature or sensationalism is never approached. The heroine is pleasant, perhaps because everything and every one give her pleasure. Though by her nature and upbringing she is a retiring kind of girl, she is no fool. Loyal, simple, sweet, and yet spirited, she is one of the "nice" girls of modern fiction. Their number is not enormous, and the experienced reader welcomes them as readily as flowers in May. In a vicarage amid the wild hills and fells of the North Country she lives with a parson brother, his wife, and their little boy Billy. On their deaths hangs the tale of

the girl's subsequent fortunes. Amongst the characters we thoroughly realize and enjoy, without admiring, an entertaining and shiftless couple, done to the life. This husband and wife are distinct, and prototypes of their kind. The dialogue does not pretend to be very smart and epigrammatic, but it has its touches. Certain turns of phrasing and construction are not always impeccable, but there is more to cheer and please than the reverse.

Deacon Bradbury. By Elwin Asa Dix. (Macmillan & Co.)

The taste for novels of a dreary religious cast seems to be strong in America, at all events among American novelists. Whether they know their market or not is a different matter. The climax of dreariness in 'Deacon Bradbury' is reached in the sermon delivered on the occasion of the formal withdrawal of the deacon from the Congregational church at Felton, in the state of Vermont. Here, however, the author's relish for his work seems most keen, and here no doubt he is making his strongest appeal to his readers. But the book is stated to be a novel, and must be judged as such. All this sermon should have been cut out. For the rest, the writing is not without good points. The presentment of the dour and sturdy deacon is strong, there is a dash of a grim sort of humour in the story, and the deacon's lively daughters are pleasantly and vivaciously sketched.

MILITARY BOOKS.

It is entirely desirable that trustworthy records of our military training schools should be kept and published, for they form part of an interesting register of changes in manners and customs as well as in education; and if along with these matters brief biographical notices of the more distinguished men connected with the institution are included, the result ought to be attractive to a considerable section of the public and useful as a book of reference for military men. For the school whence we draw our supply of artillery and engineer officers Capt. F. G. Guggisberg, R.E., has, in "*The Shop": the Story of the Royal Military Academy* (Cassell & Co.), made a praiseworthy endeavour to supply such a history, but without the biographies; his task being made more difficult by the destruction of papers in the fire of 1873, though Col. Jones's 'Records of the R.M.A.,' having been printed, were available. To judge from results, there was much less unofficial information existing about Woolwich than there is about Addiscombe, the similar institution for the East India Company's service. Why this is so we know not, but Woolwich apparently boasts of no historian such as Sir John Kaye in the forties, who is credited with the authorship of 'Peregrine Pultuney,' a humorous description of cadet life at that time, or in the fifties the author of 'In the Company's Service' (W. H. Allen & Co., 1883). Capt. Guggisberg quotes from the latter a graphic description of a public examination held at Addiscombe, Woolwich procedure being practically the same. The whole performance was theatrical, and was carefully rehearsed till the actors were familiar with their parts, so it generally went off well. The prize-giving followed, which was a more genuine affair, and in which there was sometimes a little conflict between the donor, who tried to improve the occasion with oratory and exhortation, and the recipient, who desired to shorten the ceremony as much as possible. This is very well described in connexion with the presentation of the Pollock Medal to the most distinguished cadet of the season; and as Capt. Guggisberg has not quoted it, we supply the omission.* The story of the Pollock Medal is recounted in 'The Shop' from sources not difficult to trace, which are in many respects but imperfect history; we are, however, less concerned with that than with its presentation:—

"'Gentleman-cadet Lane,' said the chairman, holding out the case containing the medal, and addressing the head cadet, who stood blushing before him 'the inhabitants of Ca'cutta, in remembrance of the noble——' But no sooner did Gentleman-cadet Lane get his hold upon the prize than he gave evidence, by a vio'ent tugging, that his desire to retire with his reward was in no way affected by any curiosity to learn the motives of the inhabitants of Calcutta in bestowing it. Had not the chairman, forewarned by past experience, kept a tight grip on the medal-case, it would have slipped from his grasp, and the customary address would have lost its point. As it was, the contention was so sharp between them as to stop the current of the chairman's words, and he had to get a new 'purchase' before he was able to proceed with the descriptions of the heroism and success of General Pollock."

Since 1741, when the Royal Military Academy was started, there have been many changes. At first the cadets were mere children, and among other professors there was a dancing-master; gradually the ages of admission were extended, and so regulated as to avoid undue difference. In the old days life was rough, food insufficient and coarse, and there was much bullying; nowadays these things are greatly changed; cadets dine late, and are provided with billiard and smoking rooms. Capt. Guggisberg traces the history with considerable minuteness, and introduces the names of some of the more distinguished persons who were educated at Woolwich, such as the Duke of Connaught, the Prince Imperial, &c.; and he very properly devotes a chapter to "Shop" games. The illustrations are specially good and well chosen; indeed, author and publishers may both be congratulated.

It is impossible not to sympathize with Sir Edward T. Thackeray in his endeavour to record the history of the corps to which he belonged, and which may be considered as closed with the retirement from active employment of Major-General C. Strahan, yet the volume entitled *The Royal (Bengal) Engineers* (Smith, Elder & Co.) cannot be said to meet requirements satisfactorily. The difficulties are great. In the first place, though the regimental list is filled with names of great distinction, yet the men were, save in rare instances, comparatively unknown in England; and even when their services were acknowledged in this country, lapse of time has caused them to be forgotten. Next, the section of the public interested, always small, has now dwindled almost to the vanishing point, for though the Bengal corps had and still has a measure of separate existence, it was merged in the Royal Engineers nearly forty years ago. Hence many rare attainments, combined with research and accuracy, must be brought to the task of writing their history if it is to be an adequate record. With these qualities success should be attainable, for the eminence of many members of the Bengal Engineers is beyond question and altogether remarkable in proportion to their numbers. As military commanders, Lord Napier of Magdala, Sir John Cheape, and Sir Archibald Campbell; as men of science and literature, James Rennell the geographer, Sir Alexander Cunningham the archæologist, Sir Henry Yule, and Sir George Chesney; whilst as men of general attainments Sir Henry Durand, Col. Richard Baird Smith, and Sir James Browne are names which would be difficult to match in any regimental list. And they do not exhaust its wealth, for the names of officers still living are excluded. The system adopted by Sir E. Thackeray is a reasonable one: he divides the existence of the corps into five periods, beginning in 1756 and ending in 1890; of each he writes a short but good historical sketch, which is followed by biographical notices of selected officers who died or retired during the period. Now, had the notices been written on the same scale and with the view of being eventually brought together, they might have sufficed; as it is they are a miscellaneous collection gathered from sources of very different value, and the consequence is that the sense of proportion is often lost. There are many mistakes, some of which are no doubt printers' errors, but they should have been corrected. To those who know it is amusing to read of the Hon. W. W. Bird, as Governor-General in 1843, making an appointment on the recommendation of the Earl of Ellenborough; the fact being that Bird and the rest of his class were most submissive, however much they may have disliked their imperious master, and, if the expression may be pardoned, scarcely dared to call their souls their own, whether Lord Ellenborough was with his Council or whether he was absent from it, when the senior member acted as president. Again, "Francis Cunningham, brother to Joseph Davey, and to George Broadfoot," &c., reads very strangely; "the rajahs of Jumna," for Jammú; "T. S. Broadfoot," for J. S. Broadfoot; "Sir A. Barnes," for Burnes; "T. W. Fulton," for G. W. W. Fulton; "T. McL. Innes," for J. McL. Innes; "W. F. Blair" and "R. Blair," for H. F. Blair; "Dharnkote," for Dharmkot; "Holditch," for Holdich; and so on, all trifling slips, but some of them likely to aggravate the persons concerned. Again, though nothing is further, we are sure, from the compiler's intention than to borrow without acknowledgment, yet the indications of sources used leave something to be desired; in cases sentences have been modified and inserted without special reference to the author and without marks of quotation. This is generally undesirable; in a quotation insertions should be placed in brackets, omissions should be indicated in the usual way, and the rest should appear as a quotation, the source being plainly declared. It is interesting to note how the Thackeray family were connected with the Bengal Engineers: first, "In 1761 Major Rennell became engaged to Jane Thackeray, the sister of William Makepeace Thackeray, Factor and Fourth in Council at Dacca, and grandfather of William Makepeace Thackeray, the great author and novelist." Again, in 1818 Major Carmichael Smyth married Mrs. Thackeray, the author's mother, and the name is still borne on the retired list of the corps in the description of the gallant and distinguished officer whose valuable volume is now under consideration.

Operations of General Gurko's Advance Guard in 1877, by Col. Epauchin, of the Russian staff, translated by H. Havelock, which is the seventh volume of the "Wolseley Series" of Messrs. Kegan Paul & Co., treats in detail a specially instructive episode of the Russo-Turkish war. Gurko's expedition was successful in demoralizing the enemy, inflicting substantial loss upon them, cutting two lines of railway, and spreading terror to within a few marches of Adrianople That he was compelled to abandon the south side of the Balkans was not his fault, but that of the headquarters, who, instead of supporting him, used up their resources in trying to capture Plevna instead of masking it. The advance guard formed on June 18th was a scratch force, largely composed of Cossacks and including six newly raised Bulgarian battalions. The author asserts that the Russian cavalry was in this war in every way superior to that of the Turks. In truth, the Turks had no cavalry worthy of the name, only horsemen, inferior even to the overrated Cossacks. The Russian cavalry

"was not yet fully trained in pro'onged and rapid movements, so that, when increased activity was required of it, it suffered great losses. Its training in patrolling and still more in reconnoitring proved extremely slight. Though after the American War

* From an article, 'Addiscombe,' *Blackwood's Magazine* for May, 1893.

of 1861-5, and in the Franco-Prussian of 1870, we had acquired a higher notion of what the arm should do as the screen of an army, at the same time the great increase in the power of artillery and rifle fire led to the general adoption of the false idea that the action of the arm would for the future be very limited on the field of battle. It was held that cavalry could no longer attack infantry, and hence it often dismounted even where the ground was well suited for charging. There were even instances of it using its firearms on horseback. There were no charges made by large bodies, and such as there were were made by small bodies, this being partly accounted for by want of enterprise in the leaders and partly by the injudicious use made of the arm."

Notwithstanding their defects, the Russian cavalry were active, daring, and brought in much information, being, of course, well aided by the Bulgarian villagers. Gurko displayed considerable strategical skill, and combined prudence with audacity in a most happy manner. His chief difficulty was the cumbrous nature of his carts, but he lived largely on the country, and thus enabled his troops to effect miracles of marching. He was his own commissary, and the men thoroughly appreciated his exertions. "There is a general of the right sort," they cried; "he gives us good rest and good food, too; we can go on for another sixty miles, if necessary." In the capture of the Shipka Pass General Skobelev co-operated, attacking from the north while General Gurko assailed from the south. Naturally the Russian generals were doubtful as to the quality of the Bulgarians, who have not always proved themselves possessors of the highest military virtues and are held in little esteem by the armies of Europe. At first, therefore, they were kept in the background, though they had excellent Russian officers. At length, however, in the fierce fighting at Eski Zagra, two Bulgarian battalions fought with intrepidity and resolution, one battalion executing a charge which routed the Turks opposed to them, thus proving that even bad material, if subjected to discipline and well commanded, can be made into efficient soldiers. In conclusion, we thoroughly endorse the final words of Col. Epauchin, "These operations deserve to be studied." The maps and plans add much to the value of the monograph.

ETHNOLOGY AND FOLK-LORE.

Slavery as an Industrial System. By Dr. H. J. Nieboer. (The Hague, Nijhoff.)—This is a most important contribution to ethnological study. The author confines his researches to savage life, and endeavours therefrom to ascertain the sociological laws which have determined the social phenomena of the human race. He first of all defines his subject, very carefully distinguishing slavery proper from kindred phenomena which are not slavery; next he gives the evidence for the geographical distribution of slavery, and then he discusses the primary conclusions and definitions to be derived from this evidence. Finally we have the author's conclusions. It will be seen from this summary of the work that it is carried out on scientific lines. There is no hasty collection of material for the purpose of being fitted into a series of undigested conclusions. The student may test for himself both fact and conclusion, and where he differs from Dr. Nieboer he must differ respectfully. It is somewhat novel to have the terms of political economy—capital, labour, profits, rent, and the rest of them—applied to savage conditions, but we think the result is wholly good. Political economists, writing from the evidences of modern civilization, have often the greatest difficulty in differentiating the various elements of their problem, because almost all these elements are expressed and stand in relation to each other in terms of a money standard. A pound that is capital and a pound that is revenue are apt to get confused even in the clearest minds, unless by the constant application of the necessary definition the two pounds are kept separate and distinct. In writing from the evidence of savages, however, these difficulties do not arise. The terms of the problem are all derived from separate concrete economical elements, untouched by a common standard of nomenclature or a common standard of thought. And thus the problems can be stated in such a way that the several stages are clearly distinguished by differences in nomenclature. We do not know of a more fruitful method of studying some of the wide differences occurring among the leading economical authorities than by reducing their terms and conditions to the standards supplied by savage culture. The theory of rent and the theory of taxation and improved rent are seen in the actual making, and the present writer has more than once tested this method. Dr. Nieboer has confined his work to the question of slavery, and has set forth very clearly certain definite principles. These principles may to some people seem somewhat trite, after having read the evidence in support of them which has been adduced beforehand, but they could not, without great difficulty and a mass of argument, have been deduced from modern conditions. They appear to be all the more valuable because of their simplicity. Dr. Nieboer defines the causes which lead to the keeping of slaves and those which prevent it as being divided into two classes, which he calls internal causes and external causes. Slavery, he says, cannot exist where there are no internal causes requiring it—*i. e.*, where there is no use, economic or non-economic, for slave labour. A tribe will not keep slaves, even though its coercive power would enable it to do so, if there is no employment for them. The same obtains where negative internal causes are found—*i. e.*, where there are definite circumstances which make slave labour useless. Again, slavery will not exist if there are no external causes rendering it possible—*i.e.*, if there is no opportunity of procuring and retaining slaves. These two fundamental principles of slavery as an institution are drawn, and we think correctly drawn, from the savage evidence collected by Dr. Nieboer. It is only when applied to the mediæval history of the Western world, and to the conclusions held by some distinguished historians upon the social phenomena of early Europe, that their true value is understood. They are simple enough when stated, and they are obvious enough by the light of the evidence which supports them. But the simple and the obvious are not to be found among the complex details of feudalism, and here it is that they give the most telling results. For instance, the commutation of labour dues for money and the transition from serfdom to freedom went on about the same period, and they have been held to be cause and effect; but Dr. Nieboer has no difficulty in disposing of Prof. Hildebrand's elaborate theory on this subject. The fact is that Dr. Nieboer's researches touch mediæval history at many points—points not recognized by him or, at all events, not mentioned by him; and we should not be surprised if one result of this book is that many writers who have derived their evidence solely from mediæval documents and the interpretation which a study of mediæval history alone puts upon it have at last to alter their views and their methods. We are glad to think this may be so. The mediæval history of Europe is not a thing apart from human history elsewhere. It is a substantial and important contribution to anthropological evidence, and therefore as such should receive light from anthropological evidence; and the sooner this is universally recognized by scholars, the sooner will the results of its study be a nearer approach to the truth. If Dr. Nieboer has accomplished nothing more, he has shown that economical laws derived from the conditions of savage culture can be reduced to order.

Popular Studies in Mythology, Romance, and Folk-lore.—Celtic and Mediæval Romance. By Alfred Nutt.—*Folk-lore: What is It, and what is the Good of It?* By E. S. Hartland.—*Ossian and Ossianic Literature.* By Alfred Nutt.—*King Arthur and his Knights.* By Jessie L. Weston.—*The Popular Poetry of the Finns.* By Charles J. Billson.—*The Fairy Mythology of Shakespeare.* By Alfred Nutt.—*Mythology and Folk-tales: their Relation and Interpretation.* By E. S. Hartland.—*Cuchulainn, the Irish Achilles.* By Alfred Nutt.—*The Rigveda.* By E. Vernon Arnold. (Nutt.)—These nine little paper books deserve notice. They are brightly written, are short, and give the results of the latest research on the subjects of which they treat. Mr. Hartland's essay on folk-lore should have come first. It is in every way worthy of his high reputation as an exponent of that subject, and of the position which he and others have gained for that branch of anthropological inquiry. It appeals not only to the student of the past, but to the administrator of the present, and we should like every minister of the Crown and every official holding a post in any of the distant lands of which the empire is comprised to possess a copy. This will, perhaps, appear a somewhat remarkable thing to say, but it is needed, for of all nations we are most neglectful of the knowledge which would make us understand the peoples we rule. "It has been felt," said Sir William MacGregor, alone among colonial governors, "that no man, or body of men, can rule justly and wisely a people with whose customs, usages, and inner life they are unacquainted." And Mr. Hartland, who quotes this passage, tells us in his tractate why this is so. Mr. Hartland's second contribution is a remarkably lucid and sane attempt to trace out the history obtainable from tradition and story. Mr. Alfred Nutt contributes four essays. They are full of good material and good reading. We like best the study of Cuchulainn, the Irish Achilles. Mr. Nutt brings home to his readers the importance of the traditions attached to this hero as being true history "in the sense of being a faithful reflection of manners and customs, a faithful expression of mood and thought. In this sense I believe the Cuchulainn tales to be true, and, as being true, to be infinitely precious. As do no other surviving monuments, they reflect the manners and customs, they express the mood and thought of the men who sacked Rome and harried Delphi, who founded a state in Asia Minor and withstood for long years the greatest of the Romans." These are conclusions which teachers of folk-lore would do well to emphasize on every available occasion. They explain what this fascinating study can do in the supply of historic documents and side views relating to periods and peoples who have otherwise never come into or have sunk out of history. We are not much struck by Mr. Nutt's study of the fairy mythology of Shakspeare, though we dare say it will appeal to many readers in a way that the other subjects do not. Mr. Billson's account of the popular poetry of the Finns is an excellent piece of work, relating to a people who must always be of great interest to Europeans; while Prof. Arnold's 'Rigveda' may almost be considered as a companion account of another people perhaps of even greater interest. Except where there is special evidence to the contrary, "the presumption must always be that these poems embody the folk-lore of the peoples amongst whom the Aryans were now settled as conquerors—that is, of the native population of Northern India." Here is an issue of supreme importance to all students of this attractive subject, and though Prof. Arnold does not, of course, in the limits of his sketch do more than suggest the evidence for this conclusion, he does enough to send the reader to more elaborate studies. Altogether these little tracts are likely to be very useful. They sketch in a short and simple form the elements of long and complex problems,

and they provide good bibliographies to assist further study. We wonder whether it is possible for some of our higher schools to use them as a means of directing the attention of English boys and girls to valuable subjects of study, which will take them beyond the region of the ordinary curriculum.

Wooings and Weddings in many Climes. By Louise Jordan Miln. (Pearson.)—This book has one essential feature—its author has travelled among most of the peoples she writes about, and she describes many of the ceremonies from notes made on the spot. This is, of course, as it should be; and we may say at once that many of the notes, being taken from the woman's point of view, are of value as evidence in the history of human culture. But Mrs. Miln does not write for the anthropologist. She has a somewhat flippant and easygoing pen, and it is wielded, we suppose, in favour of that dreadful personage, the popular reader. No doubt he will be fairly satisfied with the material got together for his benefit, but we fear that beyond his claims there is little chance of any other feeling than that of irritation at so much excellent observation being treated so unhappily. "Mrs. Grundy at the North Pole," "Friends though Wedded," "Stockings *versus* Books," are specimens of the paginal headlines which are supposed to indicate the contents. And so the following passage will convey an idea of Mrs. Miln's style of writing:—

"The Greenland bride elect, whatever she may be, must appear unwilling, and the bridegroom must gain her by force, genuine or counterfeit. For Mrs. Grundy is queen of queens, etiquette is etiquette, and appearances must be kept up on Greenland's icy mountains as on India's coral strands. The girl's relatives seldom interfere on her behalf, but still less may they seem glad to part with her. Indifference is the acme of Eskimo good form, even as it is the hall-mark of best breeding in the wigwams of North America and the mansions of Belgravia."

All this sort of thing (and there is plenty of it) seems to us to be rather silly. And it is unnecessary; for Mrs. Miln knows how to penetrate into the origin of things very well, and when she says of the Eskimo and their marriage customs that "man and woman have very little else at the North Pole, but they have each other," she expresses in a sentence what Mr. Westermarck and a few other anthropologists have failed to grasp when they have been studying marriage customs among primitive peoples. Mrs. Miln goes to Malayland, Japan, China, Canton and Mandalay, Australia, Morocco, Burma, Arab lands, Germany, Norway, Brittany, Hungary, Switzerland, Italy, Russia, Sweden, Spain, and Greece. There are many interesting notes to be found here—let us mention the Breton maid's story on p. 124—some capital illustrations, not so fully described as we should have liked, and much irrelevant matter. Mrs. Miln should have added a description of some of the wedding dresses she figures, and of one or two other obvious details, and in return we could have forgiven her much.

NEW TESTAMENT LITERATURE.

The Biblical Theology of the New Testament. By Ezra P. Gould, D.D. (Macmillan & Co.)—Dr. Gould's book on St. Mark, published as a volume of the "International Critical Commentary" in 1896, was favourably noticed in these columns, and has brought its author some reputation. He now contributes to the series of small "New Testament Handbooks" which is being produced by American scholars a volume which professes to give in the compass of 217 pages a sketch of the theology of the New Testament, seeking, as he says in his preface, "to find his way through the New Testament, as the critics have found a way for us through the Old." The critical position taken up in the introduction arouses hopes, but also fears, the genuine Pauline Epistles being limited to five, or at most seven, while the synoptic Gospels are said to have been written to show Jesus's teaching about the law, a tendency-criticism which appears in various later passages of the book (pp. 8, 117). On p. 108 we read that 1 Peter is a balanced treatment of the debate between St. Paul and the Jewish Christians, a verdict with which few will be found to agree. The attempt made in this little book is bold, and the author tells us he makes it with some diffidence. We cannot regard it as very successful. For one thing, there is wanting an adequate grasp of the realistic Jewish thought out of which that of the New Testament grew. As in his 'Mark,' so here Dr. Gould does not believe Jesus to have expected the kingdom He preached to appear suddenly on the earth by God's power, or to have looked forward to returning shortly Himself to rule over it: the kingdom Jesus spoke of is regarded as an ideal and ethical thing, His coming not as a single event, but as a gradual process—a serious error, it appears to us, in the foundation of such a building. On p. 73 we read that St. Paul's was the first attempt to rationalize the death of Jesus. But did not Jesus Himself grapple with the problem of His death, and arrive at a view regarding it on which that of St. Paul was based? We may say, however, that Dr. Gould's account of New Testament thought improves as it goes on, and that the chapters on St. Paul and St. John are good, though the treatment adopted, that of translating apostolic ideas into modern equivalents, cannot be called satisfactory. A handbook which is presumably intended to be used by students should present the facts in such an order that they shall speak for themselves.

The Second and Third Epistles to the Corinthians, with some Proofs of their Independence and Mutual Relation. By James Houghton Kennedy, D.D. (Methuen & Co.)—The meaning of the strange title of this book is that Dr. Kennedy considers that 2 Corinthians of our Bible is composed of parts of two letters of St. Paul to Corinth, the last four chapters being the end of the earlier one, and so called Second Corinthians, the first nine chapters, here called Third Corinthians, being the beginning of a letter written after that one, and referring to it. This theory has strong upholders in Germany, Hausrath having started the notion of the "Four-Chapter-Epistle," in which several prominent scholars now believe. Dr. Kennedy has here expanded into a volume the substance of papers contributed to the *Expositor* in 1897. The strength of the theory lies in the contrast which all readers have noticed between the earlier and the later portions of 2 Corinthians, and in the abruptness of the transition at x. 1; and also in the facts that the former letter to Corinth, spoken of in chaps. ii. and vii., cannot be identified with 1 Corinthians, nor the painful visit spoken of in these chapters with any of which the First Epistle informs us. The arguments for the new theory could not be better stated than they are in this little book, and it will be necessary for English theology to give them full consideration. Dr. Kennedy accounts in a very ingenious way for the curious chance which, if his theory is true, caused the end of one Epistle and the beginning of another to be joined together in one and survive in that form.

The Relation of the Apostolic Teaching to the Teaching of Christ. Being the Kerr Lectures for 1900. By the Rev. Robert J. Drummond, B.D. (Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark.)—These lectures are written in an easy style, and show wide reading both in modern theology and in literature. If they do not add to our knowledge, they discuss an important question in a manner sufficiently interesting. The book is an answer to the cry "Back to Christ!" and to the contention that the teaching of Christ is obscured and buried by that of His Apostles. Against this Mr. Drummond holds that the Apostles, instead of obscuring Christ's thoughts, enable us to know them where we should not otherwise do so. These men are the school Christ founded, and the teaching of the school reveals that of the Master. This thesis is upheld in a way which is often very uncritical. The Johannine discourses are taken as homogeneous with those of the synoptists, and used indiscriminately along with them as showing what Jesus taught. We are told that St. Paul knew enough about Christ's earthly life to have written a gospel; and of St. James we read, to our astonishment (p. 46), that three days after the Crucifixion he met his brother (*i.e.*, Jesus) alive and strong, a statement for which it would be difficult to find any evidence. The Sermon on the Mount is held to have been given just as Matthew reports it; a discourse which occurs twice in different circumstances is held, not to have been placed by tradition in different settings, but to have been twice spoken by Jesus. Such things shake our confidence in Mr. Drummond, and while he is no doubt often right in his contention that the gist of our Lord's teaching is the same as that of the Apostles, we cannot follow him when he asserts that Jesus as well as St. Paul had a doctrine as to the origin of sin, or that, when the Apostles called Christ "Lord," they meant that term in its Old Testament sense as indicating God or Jehovah. While pointing out these differences, we confess to a kindly feeling towards the lecturer, who is grappling with a very difficult and complex problem, and often shows considerable insight.

Select Narratives of Holy Women from the Syro-Antiochene or Sinai Palimpsest. Syriac Text, with Translation, by A. S. Lewis. 2 vols. (Clay & Sons.)—Mrs. Lewis enjoys the rare distinction of being indefatigable both as a discoverer and editor of ancient texts. It will be remembered that the famous early recension of the Syriac Gospels found by her at St. Catherine's Monastery on Mount Sinai formed but the lower writing of a palimpsest, and that the upper text was written about four centuries later than the great literary treasure which it covered. It was clear from the first that the later work, apparently dated A.D. 778, had a distinct value and importance of its own, and that the discoverer meant to publish it as soon as time should permit. This expectation has now been realized, and as a result we have two new and handsome quarto volumes before us, one containing the Syriac text of the upper writing of the palimpsest, and the other an English translation, and both forming fresh instalments of the series known as "Studia Sinaitica" (Nos. ix. and x.). Mrs. Lewis has taken great pains in comparing her Sinaitic text with corresponding pieces contained in MSS. at the British Museum. Whilst her sheets were passing through the press, she became aware that some of the stories had been edited by Bedjan; but as the editor just named gave no translation, and as, furthermore, her text may be considered in some respects superior to the MSS. at Bedjan's disposal, she wisely decided to go on with her work. The Syriac stories are followed by eight appendices, containing for the most part collations of her MS. with texts previously published, and ending with 'Fragments of the Acts of Judas Thomas from the Sinaitic Palimpsest,' by Mr. F. C. Burkitt, and a discussion on one of the colophons contained in the Sinai codex. We recommend students of Syriac and theological literature to take a careful survey of the work in all its bearings. The remaining space at our command we must devote to a brief review of the stories themselves. First, as to the general character and literary value of these tales, Mrs. Lewis has struck the right key when she says that

"though it would be a difficult task to sift the few grains of historical truth from their bushels of imaginative chaff, they are not without some literary beauty. Piously believed in at the time they were written, they exhibit just such a mingling of exciting adventure with godly precepts as would

make them a favourite means of edification to the monks of the Middle Ages."

Lower down she also aptly remarks :—

"The first four of the tales, especially, Eugenia, Mary, Onesima, and Euphrosyne, throw a curious light on the character of asceticism in its best (?) days. In each of them we find a maiden who runs away from home, leaving her parents plunged in inconsolable grief, to take refuge either in the desert or in a monastery of men. We have the breaking of natural ties in order to form supernatural ones ; and the Devil, whose wiles the fair recluse was supposed to have escaped, torments her more within the walls of the monastery than he could have done in the shelter of her home"

The story of Thecla, of which Mrs. Lewis only makes a summary, is well known as one of the oldest of Christian romances, and its special interest lies in its bearing on the different opinions prevalent in early days on the character of St. Paul. Tradition—in this case originally invented or based on the flimsiest of facts—had somehow connected the Apostle's name with that of Thecla, and the present story is said to have been composed at the beginning of the third century for the purpose of clearing the Apostle's name from calumny. The tale of Cyprian and Justa is of great importance, as being the earliest Christian form of the far-spread legend which to us Westerns is best known under the name of Faust. Mrs. Lewis includes a good account of the affinities of the different versions of the story, and she also reminds us that the Arabic and Greek texts of the legend have been printed in "Studia Sinaitica," No. viii. Four of the stories have been mentioned in our second quotation from Mrs. Lewis's introduction, and the titles of the other narratives are: Pelagia, Marina, Drusis, Barbara, Irene, Euphemia, Sophia, Theodosia, Theodota, and Susanna (a form of the story in the Apocrypha). Modern readers who are in search neither of edification nor of much literary enjoyment, but are for a time content to dwell on the crude romances of all but non-literary times, will find much to interest and amuse them in all these tales. To the student of Church history they are an index of the beliefs, superstitions, and morals of the time in which they were written. Mrs. Lewis deserves our gratitude for this publication ; so does her sister, Mrs. Gibson, "for her unwearied care in detecting errors" in the work of her relative.

SHORT STORIES.

On the Wing of Occasions. By Joel Chandler Harris. (Murray.)—Mr. Harris has been wise in avoiding all reference to Uncle Remus in his new book. It shows that he can succeed uncommonly well in a different class of narrative. 'On the Wing of Occasions' contains five stories, more or less connected, all dealing with incidents supposed to have occurred in the American Civil War. Mr. Harris tells his tales with much spirit, and can stir one's pulse with excitement ; and at the same time he finds scope for his excellent gift of humour, and for some wise and serious reflections which add not a little to the effectiveness of his pictures. 'The Kidnapping of President Lincoln' is the most considerable of the stories, and it is, perhaps, the best, though the fun of it is carried rather far. One of the characters comes perilously near to Uncle Remus. He is, in fact, Uncle Remus in a new dress, and to make the President spend so much of his time listening to the fellow's humorous stories seems almost too farcical.

The Queen versus Billy, and other Stories. By Lloyd Osbourne. (Heinemann.) —Some of these stories have already appeared in magazines, though there is no mention of this in the volume quaintly called 'The Queen *versus* Billy.' Mr. Osbourne has made his appearance without the ægis of Stevenson, and comes well enough out of the adventure. Several of the stories are almost good enough to have been inspired by his old partner, yet they have about them a note of individual temperament and manner. They are mostly South Sea and Samoan in kind, with plenty of local human nature and general human nature also. Mr. Osbourne is not by any means a squeamish writer, nor a novelist afraid of a situation or a pronounced description. He has often touches of humour, too, and at times a feeling for the right word, partly from training and association with an elect mind, partly, we may suppose, from a natural inheritance. It is not necessary, nor would it be particularly interesting, to point out the best amongst these stories. Some of them are slight enough, and in others a certain lack of proportion and careful selection of details is visible; but, taken as a whole and as the work of a man still young, they seem to show promise for the future.

There are nearly a dozen stories in the volume entitled *Diamanelen*, by Sadi Grant (Digby, Long & Co.), and nearly all have some reference to life in the Far East. Northern China, including Hong Kong and Wei-hai-wei, seems to be well known to the writer, whose sketches of European life in those places are among the best portions of the volume before us. The plague and the Boxers provide much of the incident which enlivens a generally light and readable collection of short essays in fiction. An exception should be made to the disadvantage of the last story in the volume, which approximates to the usual meaning of the phrase "an old chestnut." The first story is longer than any of its fellows, and gives its name to the book. The unusual word "Diamanelen" purports to be the name of an English girl, called after one of the family who flourished in the time of Charles II. : some hint might have been given as to the manner in which it is proposed to accent and pronounce the name. This story, too, concludes with an incident in the struggle between the Europeans and the Boxers.

CLASSICAL PHILOLOGY.

The Captivi of Plautus. Edited, with Introduction, Apparatus Criticus, and Commentary, by W. M. Lindsay. (Methuen & Co.)—Mr. Lindsay has shown in his 'Historical Latin Grammar' that he is exceptionally well qualified to deal with the difficulties of Latin etymology and syntax, and his brilliant essays in the *Journal of Philology* mark him out as just the right man to edit Plautus. This book will not disappoint the world of scholars. The critical and exegetical part is well done, and presents special features in the prominence given to popular Latin and colloquial pronunciation ; there is a good account of the MSS.; but the most valuable part of these pages is the metrical introduction, which is a distinct advance on all previous editions of the author. Earlier scholars vary between the extremes of squaring everything by the Greek rules and of ignoring quantity altogether. The immense mass of exceptions which is left under either of these methods is explained away by arbitrary classification or as each editor's prejudice may suggest. Mr. Lindsay hits the happy mean. He does not ignore Greek types or the rules of quantity ; he realizes the limitations of accent *ex machina*, the law of *brevis brevians*, and so forth ; and by one new principle he reduces a great mass of apparent exceptions to order. This is what we may call phrase-accent or group-accent as opposed to word-accent. No one speaks in words ; we all speak in phrases, and the Romans, like ourselves, accented words differently according to their relation to other words. For instance, preposition and noun are a group with one main accent, and for all practical purposes one word. Thus *ápud*, if ever used alone, would be accented on the penult ; but with *me* the group would be pronounced *apúd-me*. Consequently the accent of such words varies with the context, and the preposition will often have no main accent at all, as in *apud-Cicerónem*. Let this serve as an example of the principle, which applies also to unimportant or enclitic words, the verb "to be," auxiliaries (as *volo-scíre*), and so forth. We call it a new principle, not as implying that it was never recognized before, but because Mr. Lindsay is the first to apply it systematically to the metres of Plautus. This part is thoroughly well done, and we have only to suggest that the rule that "prepositions were subordinate in stress to the nouns which they accompany" is more correctly stated as we have put it, that preposition and noun are accented as one word, and follow the regular laws for word-accentuation, except, of course, where there is special emphasis. The notes, as we have said, are remarkable for their use of the Latin colloquial, which is often brought in to decide questions of reading. The Romance languages, too, are brought in evidence, with interesting results. There are some good notes on syntax, as that on *si* final (28), *refert* (296), *quod* (586); but others are less satisfactory. The explanation of *dixeram* (17) is regarded as the beginning of the late Latin tendency to substitute the pluperfect for the perfect, seen in Romance languages ; but it is more likely to be an ancient idiom, perhaps belonging to the period when the perfect did not imply past time, surviving in popular speech and developing when the literary traditions died, much in the same way as accentual verse was obscured by Greek influence and afterwards killed its rival. Mr. Lindsay says that *fueram* is so used, but probably not other verbs. Yet we have *veneram* ('Trin.,' 161), *fecerat* ('Stich.,' 251), for the simple past, and *apscessero* ('Trin.,' 625), *concessero* (1007), for the simple future. The explanation of *i dierecte* is not convincing, and Mr. Lindsay should have mentioned Nettleship's ingenious conjecture that the word is a bastard form of διαρραγείης. There are other points we might question if we had space, but we offer a tribute of admiration to the work as a whole. It will be indispensable to the student of Plautus, and we hope Mr. Lindsay will follow out his plan of editing other plays of the author, and treating one by one "the remaining topics of interest, such as Plautine accidence and syntax, and the history of the Plautine text in antiquity."

Pauly's Real - Encyclopädie. Edited by G. Wissowa. (Stuttgart, Metzler.) — It is high time for the English classical world to take note of this very important work, which is practically a new book and a record of all that has been discovered and disputed in Greek and Latin philology and archæology since the completion of Pauly's original edition in 1850. The task undertaken is indeed an enormous one. Three completed volumes and three parts (Lieferungen 46-8) are before us. They have succeeded each other with commendable speed, for the first number is about three years old. But the latest issue does not conclude the vast article on 'Colonia,' so that we cannot expect a completion of the work for half a generation. The form is royal octavo, with double-column pages, and each volume runs to over 1,600 pages. There are many sketch-maps in the text. Possibly there will be an atlas added at the end. All this sounds very formidable, but, on the other side, every classical reader who acquires the work has beside him a very complete library of reference. A glance at the latest three numbers will justify this statement. Being in C, they are exclusively Roman and Latin, and therefore not much in contact with Greek studies. Few scholars now prosecute Roman studies in comparison with Greek, and so it happens that though there are not many of the Greek articles in which English learning does not bear a part, in these instalments there is hardly a mention of it. Even in discussing the Egyptian form of the imperial *colonatus* there is no allusion to Messrs.

Grenfell and Hunt's texts from that period. But the like absence of reference to Wilcken's 'Ostraka' seems to suggest that the eminent contributor Seeck is not wholly abreast of recent discoveries. Nevertheless, this article of over thirty columns is a masterpiece; and so is the succeeding article, 'Colonia,' which not only enumerates from inscriptions and authors all the 381 known Roman colonies, but adds a lucid dissertation on the forms and variations of this great feature in the development and maintenance of Roman sway. Such an article tempts us to the vulgar practical suggestion that, if an intelligent candidate for Oxford "greats" or the higher Civil Service read it with care, he would be armed at all points for an essay on Roman colonization, provided his examiner did not resent such erudition. In no case should an efficient "coach" in ancient history and the kindred topics delay a day in procuring such a book, so long as ready-made and closely packed intellectual goods command the market. But this by the way. There is no scholar who does not require a book of reference upon such byways as the lost Roman historians Cœlius and Cluvius, on legal terms, and obscure local names, not to speak of the newest lights on the great subjects of classical and early Christian philology. To all such we commend this great work, written by a host of specialists under an editor of the highest capacity.

POLITICAL ECONOMY AND HISTORY.

MESSRS. SONNENSCHEIN & Co. publish an interesting volume by Dr. John Davidson, a political economist from Edinburgh, who is now a professor in New Brunswick. The title is *Commercial Federation and Colonial Trade Policy*. The historical part of the volume has already appeared in the *Political Science Quarterly*, but the greater part of the book is new, and the chapters which discuss future trade relations within the Empire, especially so far as Canada is concerned, are valuable. The author points out that the ancient preference to British goods in the colonies was in great part nominal, while the burden to us of the preference we gave to colonial goods was "very real." He reminds us that it was not till 1860 that the last preference to colonial goods in our duties was removed; and with regard to attempts to revive that preference he states that "the whole history of the preferential duties is one long warning against all attempt to give an artificial direction to industry." At the same time, very rigid Free Traders would perhaps think from other passages that the author has been somewhat influenced by colonial feeling, and is not quite sound. Compared, however, with most Canadians, he is a good Free Trader, and examines with skill the nostrums by which it is now attempted to reverse the policy of Lord Grey, and, in his words, "to divert capital and industry to other than their natural channels." When Dr. Davidson comes to examine the preference now given by Canada to British goods, he points out that it is "really little more than a slight diminution of the protection given the Canadian manufacturer against his English competitor. And this twenty-five per cent. reduction was not a clear reduction. The tariff rate was first of all raised." He points out the improbability of the British electorate consenting to tax their food or to hamper British manufactures by raising the price of raw material, and makes a number of suggestions for concessions to Canadian feeling, consistent with a non-reversal of our Free Trade policy, as far as taxation is concerned. While many are excellent and most of them at least arguable, one is curiously opposed to the feeling of most of the colonial electorates. Dr. Davidson suggests that we might do more than we do "to promote emigration, and divert to the self-governing colonies that stream of emigrants which the colonies grudge to see flowing towards the United States.....There might, with great advantage to both parties, be an imperial and colonial partnership in promoting emigration to the self-governing colonies." Our information is to the effect that any such policy would be fiercely resisted by the Australian colonies, and would not receive unmixed support in Canada, while it is singularly inapplicable to the case of the Dominion, as it is impossible to prevent immigrants from crossing the frontier into the United States, and difficult to prevent them from realizing for cash any advantages which may have been given them with a view to prevent their doing so.

There are not many other points in which we have adversely to criticize our author. A sentence at the bottom of p. 70 suggests that colonial Protection arises from the necessity of raising a large revenue from customs; but the whole book contradicts this view, which has little foundation in fact. Both Canadian and Australian Protection are real Protection, while examples may be found in other parts of the world of countries which raise a large revenue from customs without much of even incidental Protection. The author in the political portion of his book is a little wild for one who is so intelligent an observer of the economic situation. He writes at length with regard to the enormous effect produced in Canada by President Cleveland's message as to Venezuela; but he somewhat suggests that we came out of the discussion with flying colours, and no one would gather from his pages that in fact we yielded to the pretension for the first time set up by the United States. The substance, he thinks, was unimportant. However that may have been, the form was more important, as we agree with him in thinking; but from the point of view of form our concession was complete. Dr. Davidson, in pointing out at how high a price the French buy such colonial trade as they possess, does not swell the figures, as they should be increased, by the cost of the army in Algeria. In his final chapter, on 'Trade and the Flag,' he does not make the use which we should have expected of the figures of our trade with the Argentina. The enormously high proportion per head of British goods which we send to that country is not explained by any of the reasons which Dr. Davidson gives for the specially great character of our trade with certain parts of the world. He seems to think that, although trade cannot be shown to follow the flag, it does "follow the citizen." But the foreign element in Argentina is rather Italian and German than British. He himself says that "there has been a great deal of emigration from Germany to Southern Brazil and the La Plate Republics; and as a consequence the trade of Southern Brazil is almost entirely in German hands." The curious fact is that we have a gigantic trade with Latin America as a whole, and especially with certain portions of it in which the British population is extremely small. If, as Dr. Davidson says in another passage, labour follows prosperity and trade follows the flag—if the flag means capital and labour—while capital is "inclined to keep within national boundaries," then Latin America is a curious exception to his rules. There are a few misprints in the volume; and the insertion of the word *sic*, in a passage of an eighteenth-century despatch, after the phrases "the Mauritius" and "the Havanah," strikes us as odd in a writer of Dr. Davidson's research, as the dropping of the "the" (now thought unnecessary) in these two names, as well as in the names "the Bermudas" and "the Bahamas," is very modern.

M. Seignobos is a high authority on history, but we do not greatly value his *Political History of Contemporary Europe since 1814*, which is now translated from the French, and published in excellent form in two volumes by Mr. William Heinemann. It is difficult indeed to write of the history of Europe in modern times, for the history of Europe is, in an increasing degree, mixed up with the history of the world outside of Europe. British readers will find this drawback more disturbing to them than do French, and the popularity of the English version is likely, therefore, to be less than that of the original work. The earliest chapters of the first volume deal with what the author calls "England"; and Scotchmen will be unnecessarily irritated by the term "Angleterre," having often been translated by that word instead of by "the United Kingdom" or "Great Britain" where these are meant. The attempt to discuss "the evolution of England" without taking note of India and of the colonies is disappointing. If we turn from what specially concerns readers on this side of the Channel to what is general, we do not find that clearness of guidance which is expected from a well-known historian. The discussion on the origin of the Franco-German war is a case in point. There can be no more important part of this history, yet we find it treated in a manner which must confuse the reader. The author states all the facts, but he arranges them in such a fashion that nothing will be made of them by those who do not know the story for themselves. Under the heading 'Declaration of War, 1870,' for example, he tells us that "peace seemed assured.....when a diplomatic incident suddenly produced a complication which in a few days led to a war." This altogether outside view is at variance with the distinct statement in the text that the Archduke Albert had in the previous winter drawn up a plan of campaign in Paris for the Austrian and French armies, and it is also at variance with the foot-notes which show the history of the Hohenzollern candidature in 1869. Finally, the full light thrown on the matter by the King of Roumania is alluded to only as "a suggestion" which "indicates that the candidacy was an instrument of Prussian policy." The author, alluding to the Duc de Gramont's revelations, writes as though they were vague; but it should be remembered that an Austrian despatch was published by the duke which definitely admits the alliance. There is not one word, either in the text or in the foot-notes, pointing to the obvious military expediency for Prussia of anticipating Austro-French joint action, which, impossible in 1870, was prepared for May, 1871.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Songs from the Book of Jaffir (Macmillan & Co.) profess to be "adapted from the Persian translation of Jamshid of Yezd, the Guebr," but in spite of sundry quotations from his 'Sefarnama,' or 'Book of Travels,' not to mention a stanza of the original Persian, which, as the author prudently states, is "quite unintelligible," we more than suspect that the Oriental setting is a piece of legitimate, if not very plausible, invention. At any rate, the verse is wholly innocent of local colour, and makes no attempt to masquerade in borrowed plumes. How much it gains thereby in sincerity and naturalness will be clear to every one who has realized the immeasurable distance in literary style, taste, and feeling between mediæval Asia and modern Europe. The songs, each division of which is introduced by a prose legend, are songs of love and wine, of war, vengeance, and death. They marry simple words to pleasing and tuneful rhythms with something of a haunting quality; the refrain is used effectively, but perhaps too freely. Tender yet healthy, subtle yet high-spirited, they recall the East by a certain mystical vagueness of thought rather

than of expression. We have noticed but one cockney rhyme — "broad" and "sword." "Drafts divine" suggest Plutus, not Bacchus. The line

There is some one still left who will stand for the right

has a strong flavour of Sir Boyle Roche's immortal bird, but these accidents will happen at times. The following song of Tyra, the slave, may be quoted as a specimen of the author's graceful muse:—

The merry ripples murmured along the shore they love,
The marble temple glistened amid the cypress grove,
The smoking altar sent its cloud above the kneeling throng,
And, oh, I heard a tender word my heart will treasure long!
Still dance the merry ripples along the shore they love,
But ruined is the temple, and vacant is the grove.
The loving word that once I heard my heart remembers yet,
But dare the man remember, and can the God forget?

Readers of this little volume are not likely to lay it aside unfinished or without regretting that it is finished so soon.

The Romance of the Rose, Englished and edited by F. S. Ellis, is now completed in three volumes. We have already noticed the first part of this valuable addition to the "Temple Classics" (Dent). 'The Romance of the Rose,' like the 'Faerie Queene,' is a book more suitable to be dipped into than to be read as a whole. The poem of William of Lorris by itself—the first portion of the 'Romance'—would never have attained world-wide celebrity, even if it could have survived to our own day. It served its best purpose when it afforded a stage and personages ready set out for Jean de Meung—scholar and poet, the Rabelais of a cleaner and manlier century. The reader will find it interesting and profitable to turn over Mr. Ellis's excellent index and refer to one or the other passage as a name catches the eye. The list of names is an epitome of the Middle Ages. Metaphysics and natural science, moral philosophy and woman's wiles, are discussed in turn with biting satire or naïve inconsequence. With regard to the task Mr. Ellis set himself in undertaking this translation, we must begin by recognizing the difficulties with which it is surrounded. There is, in the first place, no accurate text. Meon's, published during the First Empire, is perhaps the best, but it is very rare; Michel's (1864) is almost equally rare, and is disfigured by several blunders, notably by that through which the numeration of all lines beyond line 3407 is 600 in advance of the true number; while the Édition Elzevirienne of M. Croissandeau seems to be an attempt at a critical text by a gentleman whose knowledge of old French and mediæval matters was defective. Further, if a version of the 'Romance' is to be severely accurate, it must be in prose, and it is more than doubtful whether there would be a public or a publisher for it. Lastly, a work so full of allusions as this demands careful annotation, and the plan of the series admits of few notes. Our translator has struggled bravely with these difficulties. Unfortunately, he uses Croissandeau's text, with his system of numbering the lines, a system which makes reference to any other edition difficult. He has made, too, some important emendations. Thus in ii. 200 Mr. Ellis suggests "Algus," the eponymous inventor of algorism—arithmetic—where all previous texts had Argus. Another emendation he suggests is more interesting. Where Meon and Michel's text reads "Les russiaus vivens estancha," he has, evidently with Virgil in mind, substituted "vineus" (iii. 183). The early-printed texts have "Les ruisseaulx *courans* estancha," showing that "vivens" was not understood. As regards closeness of translation, Mr. Ellis's version is rather a paraphrase than a "crib"; he aims rather at reproducing the general effect than at using the precise sentences and figures of the author, and he has been successful. His boldest stroke, however, is to avoid the somewhat free-spoken ending of Jean de Meung by writing a new one of his own. Altogether Mr. Ellis is to be congratulated on the completion of a task which must have given him much pleasure, and will profit many who have not the opportunity or the means of reading the famous original.

Mr. Burdett-Coutts, M.P., publishes through Messrs. Cassell & Co., under the title *The Sick and Wounded in South Africa: What I saw and said of them and of the Army Medical System*, his letters and speeches, and defends himself against Mr. Balfour.

Rugbeians of all ages will turn with interest, and some elderly ones with a certain curiosity, to a book upon Rugby, including its athletics, by A. G. Butler, the hero of "Butler's Leap." That "house-jumping [was] intended mainly to discipline (duck and drench) the new fellows, who come home shivering in wet white trousers, and are thus saved from growing cocky and upsetting," is brought vividly before us by the mere name of the former master of Haileybury. We once saw a whole house (Shairp's it was) follow the leader over the brook at the classic spot we have mentioned, with remarkable physical (and moral) results to the fags. Not less green to the veteran memory are some of the well-known matches in which in the fifties the Rugbeians of that day had the cheering company of Butler on the football field. The story of *The Three Friends* (Frowde) opens with an incident of the game for which we can vouch, though the date, we think, is an anachronism. The conspiracy to lame an unpopular præpostor in the sixth match may have been formed and executed on more than one occasion, possibly; but it cannot have been a frequent occurrence. On the whole, we must confess that it was well to abolish hacking; but with its abolition grew the vices of mauling and hugging, until the speed and beauty of the old game were lost. The modern system of passing and of attenuated ranks has produced a swift game again, but it has lost many of the best features of the football of old Rugby. As a kind of *lampadephoria* the modern game is most scientific; but kicking, charging, and running-in seem rather lost arts. In the forties, the period covered by the story, games were beginning to be compulsory at Rugby, and the freedom enjoyed by Brown and East considerably curtailed. Bold adventurers could not then "disdain

The limits of their little reign,
And unknown regions dare descry";

although Pat O'Brien, much in character, contrives to practise some very audacious poaching under Tait's new model. Mr. Butler, a little half-heartedly, pronounces in favour of the systematic confiscation of all leisure to athletics. It keeps boys out of mischief, but certainly tends to terrible uniformity of type. It was not on this system that Waterloo was won, and recent experiences make one doubt its fertility in the matter of original resource. Be this as it may, Mr. Butler has written a pleasant picture on the whole of school life in his day. He certainly leaves an impression of more intimacy between masters and boys than we ever remember as existing, ardently loyal as boys were a decade later to some excellent masters. The pictures of Matthew Arnold and Clough are evidently from life. But the pleasantest of all the portraits is that which the writer provides, involuntarily, of himself.

The issue for 1901 of the *Clergy Directory*, the thirty-first, is already before us. Mr. Philipps is to be congratulated on producing this compact and useful record two months earlier than usual. Such promptness has no doubt caused the editor some extra work, but it was worth while.—We have also received the new year copies of the *Catholic Directory* (Burns & Oates) and Mr. Howe's *Classified Directory to Metropolitan Charities* (Longmans).

In the neat little "Westminster Biographies" (Kegan Paul) *Daniel Defoe*, by Mr. Wilfrid Whitten, is out. It is a lively piece of work, which may well lead to the further study suggested by the bibliography at the end. The author should, however, have referred here to the letters found among the Harley Papers in the possession of the Duke of Portland, published by the Historical Manuscripts Commission in 1897. No such minute account of Defoe's spying had appeared before, and one can hardly be sorry to find his business so badly paid, for a more "unabashed" double-dealer there never was.

The Librairie Hachette et Cie. publish *Sur la Frontière Indo-Afghane*, by M. Foucher, who was sent to the Peshawur Valley upon a mission of the French Ministry of Public Instruction having to do with Buddhist archæology. The gentleman in question had a pleasant trip, and has given us an entertaining volume. For any good that he did from an archæological point of view, we imagine that he might as well have spent the whole of his time in the museum at Lahore. The best things that he saw away from the Punjab capital were the reliefs which, by a horrible barbarism (productive, however, of a fine effect), are let into a chimney-piece in the mess-room of the Guides at Hoti-Mardan. The writer, of course, ridicules the popular ascription to the period of Alexander the Great of the Græco-Buddhist sculptures of North-West India. The work is very similar both to that of the Kertch vase in the Hermitage, which we call Græco-Scythian, and to that of the tombs at Arles, St. Maxime, &c., which we call late Roman or Gallo-Roman, but which are full of Greek suggestions. M. Foucher regards most of the Indian objects as being what he calls Græco-Roman of the first century of our era, and he thinks that wandering artists who went over the whole known world exported late Greek art under the patronage of Rome, and that even the Buddhas of Japan and of Java are directly connected with their models. Incidentally M. Foucher gives us a book of travels. He very carefully studied the Peshawur Valley, crossed the Malakand just before the attack upon it, and saw something of the nearer part of Swat. He makes few mistakes, though his translation of "beggars" (as applied by British officers to the agricultural population) as *mendiants* hardly strikes us as happy. We confess, however, that we do not know how to translate 'The Absent-Minded Beggar' into French. "Catch-em," as applied to the horses as well as to the men of the native frontier levies, is also difficult of explanation to the foreigner. M. Foucher understands it of men as meaning that it is their inefficiency as armed police which is alluded to by the derisory advice given to them to "catch 'em alive." The fact is exactly the opposite. It was the uniformity with which the levies used to massacre the people that they were directed to bring in which caused the issue of the order whence is derived their name, now transferred to every object which belongs to them, so that we hear of catch-em saddles, catch-em necklets for horses, and so on.

In the two excellent series of selections (Colin & Cie.) which deal respectively with living French writers and dead masters, we have "Pages Choisies" from *Alph. Daudet* and from *M. Paul Bourget*, both well introduced by M. Gustave Toudouze. It would be worth while for English schools to consider the merits of these capital books.

Commandant Weil has republished from a review, through M. Bouillant, of Saint-Denis, a paper on *La Mission du Lieut.-Col. Catinelli aux Quartiers-Généraux de Murat et de Bellegarde*. We notice this publication because it is chiefly based on the British and Austrian archives, and contains extracts from documents apparently transferred by our War Office to the Record Office which we imagine are the very

papers of Lord William Bentinck, perusal of which was a few years ago refused to the late Marquis de Sassenay when he was working on Murat—a refusal which was mentioned by us at the time.

WE have on our table *Reflections on the Origins and Destiny of Imperial Britain*, by J. A. Cramb (Macmillan),—*French Lessons in French*, by F. P. de Champtassin (Cassell),—*Tables of Divisors*, by T. Dence (Mayfair Works, 74, South Lambeth Road, S.W.),—*Studies and Appreciations*, by L. E. Gates (Macmillan),—*Education and the Philosophical Ideal*, by H. W. Dresser (Putnam),—*The Principles of Mechanics*, by F. Slate, Part I. (Macmillan),—*A Book for all Readers*, by A. R. Spofford (Putnam),—*Annals of a Doss House*, by S. Hallifax (G. Allen),—*Heredity and Human Progress*, by W. D. McKim (Putnam),—*The Advertisers' Guardian* (Dixon),—*Happy Suffering*, by F. Coppée, translated by C. M. Welby (Rivingtons),—*The Wrongdoer*, by A. Upward (Simpkin),—*The Conversion of Miss Caroline Eden*, by M. E. King (Dent),—*The Bravest of the Brave*, by H. Atteridge (Cassell),—*His Only Son*, by C. Darrah (Hood, Douglas & Howard),—*Fluffy and Jack*, by H. Atteridge (Cassell),—*An American Anthology, 1787-1899*, edited by E. C. Stedman (Boston, U.S., Houghton, Mifflin & Co.),—*Wings, a Book of Verses*, by M. E. Ashton (Kegan Paul),—*Jesus of Nazareth*, by C. Hargrove (P. Green),—*The Apostles' Creed*, by A. Hopkins (Putnam),—and *La Mort des Dieux*, by D. de Mérejkowsky, translated from the Russian by J. Sorrèze (Paris, Lévy). Among New Editions we have *Agricultural Zoology*, by Dr. J. R. Bos, translated by J. R. A. Davis (Methuen),—*Fights for the Flag*, by the Rev. W. H. Fitchett (Newnes),—*Cherry Ripe*, by Helen Mathers (Jarrold),—and *The Herb-Moon*, by John Oliver Hobbes (Newnes).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Gloag (P. J.), Evening Thoughts, cr. 8vo, 4/
Hillis (N. D.), The Influence of Christ in Modern Life, 6/
Lawlor (H. J.), Thoughts on Belief and Life, cr. 8vo, 3/6 net.
Lewis (H. E.), The Life of E. Herber Evans, D.D., 6/
Mackenzie (W. L.), Pure Religion, and other Sermons, cr. 8vo, 2/6 net.
Miniñe (W. C.), The Mask Torn Off, and other Sermons, cr. 8vo, 2/6 net.
Nestlé (E.) Introduction to the Textual Criticism of the Greek New Testament, translated by W. Edie, and edited by A. Menzies, 8vo, 10/6
Peabody (F. G.), Jesus Christ and the Social Question, 6/
Taylor (Mrs. H.), One of China's Scholars: the Conversion of a Confucianist, cr. 8vo, 2/6
Walker (W.), The Reformation, extra cr. 8vo, 6/

Fine Art.

Fothergill (G. A.), Notes from the Diary of a Doctor, Sketch Artist, and Sportsman, folio, 52/6 net.
James (T. M.), Longmans' Complete Course of Needlework, Knitting, and Cutting Out, cr. 8vo, 6/

Poetry and the Drama.

Davies (D.), The Wisdom of Nathan Gray, and other Poems, roy. 16mo, 5/ net.
Thrush, The, No. 1, imp. 8vo, 4*d.*
Vagabond Songs and Ballads of Scotland, edited by R. Ford, Second Series, imp. 16mo, 5/ net.

Music.

Huneker (J.), Chopin, the Man and his Music, cr. 8vo, 10/

Political Economy.

Cunningham (W.), An Essay on Western Civilization in its Economic Aspects (Mediæval and Modern Times), 4/6

History and Biography.

Bourinot (Sir J. G.), Canada under British Rule, 1760-1900, cr. 8vo, 6/
Grant (A. J.), The French Monarchy, 1483-1789, 2 vols. 9/
Mabie (H. W.), William Shakspeare, roy. 8vo, 21/ net.
Round (J. H.), Studies in Peerage and Family History, 8vo, 12/6 net.
Seignobos (C.), A Political History of Contemporary Europe since 1814, translated from the French, 2 vols. 20/ net.

Geography and Travel.

Bates (K. L.), Spanish Highways and Byways, 8/6 net.
Smith (S. P.), China from Within, 8vo, 3/6

Education.

Collar (G.) and Crook (C. W.), School Management and Methods of Instruction, cr. 8vo, 3/6

Philology.

New English Dictionary on Historical Principles: Green—Gyzzarn (Vol. 4); Invalid—Jew (Vol. 5), 4to, each 5/

Science.

Blount (B.) and Bloxam (A. G.), Chemistry for Engineers and Manufacturers: Vol. 2, Chemistry of Manufacturing Processes, 8vo, 16/
Golebiewski (E.), Atlas and Epitome of Diseases caused by Accidents, translated by P. Bailey, cr. 8vo, 16/ net.
Hovell (T. M.), A Treatise on Diseases of the Ear, Second Edition, 8vo, 21/
Lawler (J. J.), Modern Plumbing, Steam and Hot Water Heating, imp. 8vo, 21/ net.
Levy (E.) and Klemperer (F.), Elements of Clinical Bacteriology for Physicians and Students, translated by A. A. Eshner, roy. 8vo, 12/ net.
Lockwood's Builder's, Architect's, Contractor's, and Engineer's Price-Book for 1901, ed. by F. T. W. Miller, 4/
McKay (W. J. S.), The History of Ancient Gynæcology, 8vo, 7/6 net.
Mracek (F.), Atlas of Diseases of the Skin, edited by H. W. Stelwagon, cr. 8vo, 15/ net.
Parkes (L.) and Kenwood (H.), Hygiene and Public Health, cr. 8vo, 12/
Perry (J.), England's Neglect of Science, 8vo, 2/6 net.
Sheldon (S.) and Mason (H.), Dynamo Electric Machinery, its Construction, Design, and Operation, 10/6 net.
Zuckerkandl (O.), Atlas and Epitome of Operative Surgery, edited by J. C. Da Costa, cr. 8vo, 13/ net.

General Literature.

Dunn (A.), The Fading of the Light, and other Stories, 3/6
Henry (L. E.), England's Armed Neutrality, 8vo, 6/ net.
Melrose (C. J.), Bridge Whist, cr. 8vo, 3/6
Michell (R. N. L.), Egyptian Calendar for the Koptic Year 1617 (1900-1901 A.D.), 8vo, 3/ net; sewed, 2/6 net.
Spencer (H.), Various Fragments, Enlarged Edition, 8vo, 6/
Warden (F.), Morals and Millions, cr. 8vo, 6/

FOREIGN.

Theology.

Oort (H.), Textus Hebraici Emendationes in Vetere Testamento, 5m.

Fine Art and Archæology.

Jahrbuch der kunsthistorischen Sammlungen des Allerhöchsten Kaiserhauses, Vol. 21, 90m.
Oertzen (O.), Die mecklenburgischen Münzen des grossherzogl. Münzkabinets, Part 1, 4m.

History and Biography.

Biré (E.), Mémoires du Général d'Andigné: Vol. 2, 1765-1857, 7fr. 50.
Grisar (H.), Geschichte Roms u. der Päpste im Mittelalter, Vol. 1, 22m. 40.
Heyck (E.), Friedrich I. u. die Begründung des preussischen Königtums, 3m.
Lavisse (E.) et Rambaud (A.), Histoire Générale du IVme Siècle à nos Jours: Vol. 12, 1870-1900, 16fr.

Philology.

Minor (J.), Goethe's Faust, Entstehungsgeschichte u. Erklärg, 2 vols. 8m.
Schmidt (E.), Charakteristiken, Part 2, 6m.
Wülfing (J. E.), Die Syntax in den Werken Alfreds des Grossen, Part 2, Section 2, 15m.

SOPHUS SCHANDORPH.

THE obituary of the twentieth century cannot fail, I suppose, to open with the name of the Danish poet and novelist Schandorph, since he died, after a long and hopeless illness, at his house in Frederiksberg, at five o'clock on the morning of New Year's Day.

Sophus Schandorph, whose real surname (I believe) was Skamdrup, was born at Ringsted, a small market town in Zealand, on May 8th, 1837. His father was postmaster there, and it is said that the comic types of ostlers, postilions, and diligence drivers, which so frequently recur in his stories, are reminiscences of his early surroundings. Sophus Skamdrup (or Schandorph) went quite early to the famous grammar-school at Sorö, and then in 1855 to the University of Copenhagen. His student life was protracted over seven years, and he successively abandoned ambitions to adorn the pulpit and the stage. He finally took up philology as the probable study of his life. A warm friendship for the poet Kristian Arentzen turned his thoughts to literature, and in 1862 Schandorph published a volume of poems, in 1867 a story called 'Out in the Woods,' and in 1868 'New Poems.' These were awkward attempts in the romantic manner at that time in vogue. None of them attracted the least attention, and Schandorph concluded that he had no creative gift. He certainly had no kind of vocation to write the sort of prose or verse popular in Denmark in those sentimental days.

Early in the seventies the teaching of Dr. Georg Brandes set on foot a revolutionary movement in Danish literature, in which a number of very young men, among whom the leaders were Jacobsen and Holgar Drachmann, took part. Schandorph discovered that the naturalistic tendency of this new school was intimately sympathetic to him. In his fortieth year, and after having resigned all ambition, he suddenly determined to write like a beginner, and he found his place at once. He says of himself, in an interesting autobiographic poem—

> My beard had grown bushy, my hair was thin,
> Ere a house of my own I contrived to win,

and he had the very curious position of being a middle-aged man walking abreast of boys in a revolt against convention. His volume of short stories of country manners, published in 1876, began this new career, and attracted the hostility of the critics. The young group, however, warmly welcomed him within their ranks, and in 1878 his first great novel, 'Without a Centre,' made a wide sensation and achieved a popular success. He now began to write abundantly, and it is only possible to refer here to his most notable books. Among those are 'The Story of Thomas Friis,' 1881; 'The Old Apothecary,' 1885; 'Bridget's Fate,' 1888; and 'Helga,' which appeared so lately as 1900. Schandorph seemed to be a very powerful man, but the end of his life was burdened by a slow consumption of vital power—what is now called by the doctors pernicious anæmia—which for some months past had made his body a load too heavy to bear, and for some weeks had clouded his mind also.

The characteristics of Schandorph's imaginative work have been compared to those of the Dutch painters of low life. He delighted in humorous, highly coloured, exactly detailed compositions of the daily life of the inhabitants of country towns. In this field he exercised the privileges of a realist with great boldness, and was by no means careful to consider the susceptibilities of the delicate reader. The extremely refined balance of his sentences and the rich colour of his diction are sometimes oddly contrasted with the rudeness and even the unseemliness of the scenes he depicts. It is difficult to find a recent English parallel to Schandorph, but his liveliest pages would certainly have amused Fielding, who would probably have found nothing to disapprove of in them. He was a rough and jovial man, with a huge laugh not easily to be forgotten, and a loud, jolly voice. He had no taste for "society," and could rarely, even in the days of his greatest popularity, be lured into the *salons* of Copenhagen; but he was the most loyal of friends, and a writer of remarkable originality, who has left no one in the North who is quite like him. EDMUND GOSSE.

COPYRIGHT IN SERIAL MATTER.

New York, December 22nd, 1900.

I SHOULD be glad if you will kindly permit me through your widely read journal to call the attention of authors and publishers to the advisability of printing, in English periodicals where novels and other material is printed on which a copyright is obtained in the United States, the notice of copyright required by American law in this form: Copyright, followed by the name of the author or publishers, followed by the year—*i.e.*, "Copyright by Maurice Hewlett, 1900," will do as an example.

It frequently happens that an editor of an American magazine, being short of material, sees some article well suited to his needs in the current number of an English periodical, and promptly uses it, unmindful of the fact that he may be called upon for damages in case an American copyright has been taken out.

Such a case is before me at the present time: an article, having appeared in the summer number of one of your well-known monthly reviews, has been reprinted in no less than three instances by different publishers of magazines in the United States; and as a result small books have appeared containing this matter, whereas the whole of the material was duly protected by copyright in advance of publication of the original article, as required by law.

It is true that the author or owner of the copyright has in such cases recourse to law; but as it is also true that the law provides that the owner of the copyright shall show what damages he has suffered by the unauthorized publication of his material, and this is sometimes difficult to do in a satisfactory manner by the author before an ordinarily intelligent jury, it would, it seems to me, be much better if the copyright notice were printed in the original journal on publication in England, thus obviating the possibility of these reprints.

Few decisions have been had as yet in this country under the American International Copyright Act which went into effect in 1891, and it is sometimes difficult to prove that any damages have been suffered by the author or owner of the copyright which will warrant a jury in allowing the owner a sufficient sum to reimburse him for the trouble and costs of bringing the suit. Moreover, to go to law is as expensive and tedious in this country as it can well be anywhere, and should if possible be avoided.

May I hope, then, that you will, in publishing this letter, add your good word to urge upon English authors and publishers issuing serially articles, or serials that have been copyrighted in the United States, the printing of the copyright notice which would aid so much in protecting the property on this side?

GEORGE P. BRETT,
President The Macmillan Company.

THE THEORIES AS TO HUCHOWN.

Clarendon Press, Oxford, January 5th, 1901.

WITH three hypothetical Huchowns and two Mr. Neilsons among the disputants, this discussion is becoming bewilderingly complicated. I do not think Mr. J. A. Neilson's interesting quotation yields anything more than a curious coincidence. As *awle* is not known as an English word, the vernacular form of "Hugo de Aula" would not be "Huchown of the Awle," but "Huchown of the Hall"; and we are not told that Hugo lived at Ryhull, but only that he lived within the hue and cry district to which Ryhull and Ingoe belonged.

Mr. Anderson denies the correctness of my statement that in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries the names Hugh and Huchown "seem to have been as distinct in use as James and Jacob are now." The only argument which he adduces, however, is the fact, already well known to me, that the two names had the same equivalent in Latin. This does not prove that they were interchangeable in vernacular use; the modern Maria and Mary are alike in Latin, but we may not speak of the author of 'The Absentee' as "Mary Edgeworth." Of course, a man who was known to posterity from Latin documents in which he was named Hugo would be called Hugh or Huchown, according as the one name or the other happened to be more familiar to the later writer by whom he was mentioned. It is quite possible that Mr. Anderson may be acquainted with evidence which shows that the two names could be applied indifferently to the same man, apart from divergent translation from Latin. There would, indeed, be no great improbability in supposing, even, that Huchown was regarded as the full or dignified form of the name, and Hugh or Hew as a familiar abbreviation. If Mr. Anderson asserts that this was actually the case, I shall willingly defer to his authority, and admit that one of the minor objections to Mr. G. Neilson's hypothesis must be abandoned. I should be glad of more light on the origin of the form Huchon. It seems clearly to have been used in Anglo-French of the thirteenth century instead of Huon, the regular oblique case of Hue; but I do not see how it can be etymologically identical with this. Perhaps it may represent an Old High German Hugizo.

As to the relation between the three extant poems ascribed on Wyntoun's authority to Huchown, my present view—which may prove to be mistaken, but which seems to me to account for the phenomena so far as I know them—may be stated as follows. All the poems were originally written in West Midland dialect, and in alliterative long lines. The 'Morte Arthure' has come down to us unchanged, except that the dialect has been to some extent northernized by the Yorkshireman Robert of Thornton, or perhaps by still earlier scribes. The two poems in thirteen-line rhyming stanzas—the 'Susan' and the 'Auntyrs'—are paraphrases, or watered-down versions, by a Northern man, who retained the original diction as far as the alteration of metre would permit. Possibly the local knowledge of Cumberland which appears in the 'Auntyrs' may be due to the adapter, and not to the original poet. I do not think the adapter was a Scotsman, because the rhymes are not exclusively Northern (cf. *riche*, *liche*, *diche*, *siche* in the first stanza of the 'Susan,' and *gold*, *bold*, &c., in the 'Auntyrs'). A Northern English rhymer, working upon a West Midland poem, might naturally have recourse, for the sake of rhyme, to the forms of a dialect more southerly than his own; a Scotsman would, I think, be much less likely to do so. Besides, not one of the extant copies of either poem was written in Scotland. We have two English copies of the 'Auntyrs,' and five of the 'Susan,' one of them being written by a Southern scribe as early as 1380. It is worth noting that there is extant a poem in the thirteen-line metre ('Reliquiæ Antiquæ,' vol. ii. p. 7) which is clearly suggested by the episode of Fortune's Wheel in the 'Morte Arthure.'

I cannot help thinking that if the author of the 'Morte Arthure' could have foreseen that the nation which he so unpolitely designated as "Scathell Scotland" would one day try to appropriate the credit of his own poetry, he would have anxiously considered whether the laws of alliterative verse would permit him to strengthen the discourteous epithet.

HENRY BRADLEY.

A RECLAMATION.

University of Michigan.

PERMIT me to give just one example of a note in my edition of Lewes's 'Principles of Success,' which Mr. Knowlson has printed as his. It occurs on p. 13 of his edition, on p. 29 of mine:—

"It not infrequently happens that new ideas for which the public is hungry, it knows not why, are embodied in inferior works. Readers find in such writings what they seek in vain in more finished productions. The enthusiasm with which Wordsworth read the sonnets of so undeniably second-rate a mind as that of Bowles, finds its explanation in the fact that the latter poet, despite his mediocrity, had embodied in his commonplace lines some of the new ideas about nature with which Rousseau had stirred the heart of Europe."

Are these ideas (not very brilliant, to be sure) Mr. Knowlson's ideas? Is this halting style Mr. Knowlson's native manner of expression?

As for my quotation references, which Mr. Knowlson has so ingeniously "tagged," how does it happen that he failed to verify the same quotations that I failed to verify? As for the text, how comes it, if he was working independently, that he committed the same errors that I committed? Verily, in the hands of one entirely callous the scissors are mightier than the pen. Mr. Knowlson has discovered the art of editing made easy.

FRED NEWTON SCOTT.

DEATH OF KING ALFRED.

Bamff, Alyth, January 4th, 1901.

I AM unwilling to prolong this controversy, but, with all deference to Mr. Anscombe's canons for computing mediæval dates, which certainly deserve most careful attention, I must point out that, on the principles of sound historical criticism, if the chronology of Æthelweard were ever so clear and consistent, the authority of a man who wrote nearly a century later cannot be set against that of absolutely contemporary authorities, such as the Winchester Chronicle or the charters, 'Codex Dip.' Nos. 1076 and 1077, which all three, when the clerical error in the Winchester Chronicle has been corrected, agree in stating that Ælfred died, and Eadweard came to the throne, in the course of the year 900. To Mr. Anscombe we are indebted for having pointed out that apparently the writers of the time, or at any rate, as he now says, the Southern writers, began their years on September 24th. As Ælfred died in October, the year of his death would be our 899. Again, I say that if we take that view we shall get a harmony in our chronology for the reigns of Ælfred and his immediate successors never yet attained to. As for the dates of the other Anglo-Saxon chronicles, I take it that their entry of Ælfred's death is simply copied, and copied verbatim from the uncorrected text of the Winchester Chronicle. Even if we could attribute to any of them an independent authority for their date, we should require to know what that authority was before it could be set against the voice of others which are clearly primary.

J. H. RAMSAY.

Literary Gossip.

SOME contributors to the *Athenæum* and friends are giving a dinner to Mr. MacColl, on Friday, January 25th, at the Criterion, at 7.30. Dr. Jessopp will be in the chair, and a considerable company is expected.

MANY fresh record entries and documents relating to Chaucer have been found by the well-known record agent Mr. R. E. G. Kirk and his son Ernest, in their search for the volume of 'Enrolments and Documents' which they undertook for the Chaucer Society at the instance of Dr. Furnivall. The results will be issued by the Society as soon as Mr. Kirk can find time to write his introduction to the book. Among the most interesting new finds are, firstly, that Chaucer was on October 12th, 1385, associated with Simon Burley, Warden of the Cinque Ports, Hugh Falstolfe, and fifteen others, as one of the Justices of the Peace for the county of Kent; and was on June 28th, 1386, named as one of the said Justices of the Peace in a commission to the said Simon Burley, then Constable of Dover Castle as well as Warden of the Cinque Ports, and fifteen other men besides Chaucer,—secondly, that on May 16th, 1386, Chaucer (who on May 1st, 1380, had been released by Cecilia Chaumpaigne from all claims in respect of her "raptus") was, presumably on the principle of "set a thief to catch a thief," commissioned, with a fellow Justice of the Peace and two others, to inquire into the raptus of Isabella, daughter of William atte Halle, whom certain evildoers and disturbers of the king's peace found at Chislehurst in Kent, and seized and carried off (*rapuerunt et abduxerunt*). Unluckily, no return to this commission has been found, so that we do not know the result of the poet's magisterial inquiries.

'As the Chinese see Us' is the title of a book on China by the Rev. T. G. Selby, giving, from the Chinese standpoint, a view of the problems which have arisen there, which will be published by Mr. Fisher Unwin in the coming spring. Most people will concede that the Chinaman has his grievances, and the book, while dealing with these, criticizes the Western point of view in matters military, moral, domestic, and social. A plea for a more sympathetic reading of the Chinese riddle is rather a bold attempt in the face of the present state of European feeling.

Mr. W. de Gray Birch, who recently calendared the Margam Abbey MSS., and had previously assisted the late Mr. G. T. Clark in compiling his great collection of Glamorgan charters (works which in each case were, however, printed for private circulation only), is now engaged on a 'History of the Cistercian Abbey of Neath and other Glamorganshire Monasteries.' The work, which will be uniform with the author's 'History of Margam Abbey,' will be illustrated with facsimiles of charters and seals, and with views and drawings of some of the architectural and sepulchral remains. Mr. J. G. Wood, Q.C., is also engaged on a similar history of Tintern Abbey, based upon charters and original documents.

It will probably be of interest to genealogists to know that the Chief Librarian of Manchester has issued (under the auspices of the Corporation of Manchester) an index to the contents of the John Owen MSS. The value of the collection of this Lancashire worthy—a true after-type of Old Mortality—deserves to be appreciated outside Lancashire, for it is of great genealogical and archæological value for other parts of the north of England as well, including especially the Isle of Man. The Manchester Corporation is to be congratulated on its public spirit in securing the MSS. The collection extends to over eighty folio volumes of MSS., and includes church notes and sketches, transcripts of registers, and rubbings and transliterations of inscriptions. The index, an excellent piece of work throughout, has been compiled by Mr. Ernest Axon, who has also printed an account of the MSS. in the *Proceedings* of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society.

Just as we are going to press comes the news of the death of Chancellor R. C. Christie, whose services to letters we hope to notice at greater length next week.

A book dealing with 'Roman Catholicism as a Factor in European Politics,' by Mr. Frederick C. Conybeare, is about to be published by Messrs. Skeffington. The same publishers also announce a translation from the French of extracts from the diary of Madame Hoskier, who perished in the fire at the Bazar de la Charité in 1897, under the general title of 'Thoughts, Memories, and Meditations.'

On Wednesday next the Bishop of Hereford is to preside at University College over a widely representative meeting which aims at establishing yet another talking body of educational experts. It cannot be said that the necessity for a new organization of this kind has been clearly manifested; but the idea of a "National Educational Council," on a "Parliamentary" basis, appears to have taken hold of a considerable number of persons.

In addition to the two volumes already published, the Records Committee of the Cardiff Corporation have decided to issue two further volumes of borough records, to which the editor (Mr. Hobson Matthews) will add a supplemental volume containing indexes, glossaries, and other explanatory matter.

The lecture list of the Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion for the coming session will include an address by Mr. Goscombe John, A.R.A., on 'Welsh Domestic Art,' and a paper by Mr. Hubert Hall on the 'Diplomatics of Welsh Records.' The next volume of the Society's journal, *Y Cymmrodor*, will contain an essay on the 'Administration of English Law in Wales and the Marches,' by Dr. Henry Owen, F.S.A.; a paper by Mr. A. N. Palmer, of Wrexham, on the Broughton family of that district; and a Welsh love-song of the sixteenth century, recently discovered by Mr. J. H. Davies.

Mr. C. Sanford Terry writes from King's College, Old Aberdeen, under date January 5th:—

"May I take advantage of the excellent suggestion made in the very able review of my 'Rising of 1745' in your number of to-day's date? I should be exceedingly obliged if owners of rare Jacobite works, and those who may detect omissions in the bibliography appended to my book, would communicate the titles to me, in order that I may include them in future editions."

In our review of Mark Rutherford's 'Pages from a Journal' we implied by a mischance that some of the essays had appeared before. Excepting the 'Byron, Goethe, and Matthew Arnold,' which came out in the *Contemporary Review* in 1881, everything in these 'Pages' is new. The point is of some importance, as writers now often pass off old articles in book form as new, or, at any rate, give no sign that they are not so.

Some very interesting letters and other autographs of Burns will be sold at Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge's on February 9th. They were the property of the late Dr. A. de Noe Walker, of Carlyle Square, who inherited them from his grandmother, Mrs. Riddel, of Glen Riddel. The letters are nearly all addressed to Mrs. Riddel, and the most important of these is one in which the poet expresses his gratitude

"for allowing me a longer perusal of 'Anacharsis.' In fact, I never met with a book that bewitched me so much, and, as a member of the library, must warmly feel the obligation you have laid us under. Indeed, to me the obligation is stronger than to any other individual of our Society, as 'Anacharsis' is an indispensable desideratum to a Son of the Muses."

There are also several short poems with Burns's autograph.

Apart from the eloquent address of Canon Bell to the Assistant Masters' Association at St. Botolph's, and the paper of Mr. Storr (Merchant Taylors') on the well-worn but still important subject of registration, perhaps the leading feature of their meeting on Tuesday last was the speech of Mr. T. E. Page (Charterhouse) on the necessity of considering the views of assistant masters in the organization of secondary education. Assistants are kept in a state of "perpetual and hopeless infancy"; it is forgotten that "mere discipline often produces mere dullards." If the aspirations of assistants are to be driven home, it must be by persistent hammering. The pretensions of head masters exclusively to represent the profession were thoroughly disposed of.

An appeal is made for subscriptions to a fund in honour of the late Canon Shuttleworth. The object of this fund will be to benefit the children of the deceased, and it is commended by the Bishop of Stepney, the Archdeacon of London, and others.

Last week, in his eighty-second year, died at Birmingham Sir John Jaffray, a Scotchman who by hard work and diligence raised himself to be one of the chief powers in provincial journalism as proprietor of the *Birmingham Daily Post* and *Birmingham Daily Mail*.

This month's number of the *Literary Era* announces that

"for fifteen years the Pegasus Club has met and written verses in Philadelphia, its members not infrequently publishing their productions—mostly elsewhere. It is the oldest, if not the only, club of the sort in the country. About sixteen of its members have been accustomed to write verse, and of these six are included in Mr. Stedman's Anthology. That is an honor which many a town would know and mention somewhat freely; but we don't mention these things in Philadelphia."

Doubtless the Pegasus Club is a nest of singing-birds, and true poetry is rare nowadays. Still, we should be more certain of the merits of our friends over the water if they were less persistently "cracked up," even in a form which is something like "modesto-vanitas." Anything that needs this process is, we fear, liable to suspicion.

From Paris comes the news of the death of M. Maurice Block at the age of eighty-five, a distinguished writer on political economy, who was a member of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences and several foreign learned bodies. Among his numerous works may be mentioned 'Des Charges de l'Agriculture dans les divers Pays de l'Europe' (1851), 'Dictionnaire de l'Administration Française' (1855–6, often reprinted), 'Dictionnaire Général de la Politique' (1862–4), and several works on statistics. M. Block was also responsible for many years for the annual summaries of French administration and political economy.

The death of the Russian novelist C. V. Nasarjev is announced from St. Petersburg. The writer, who was in her fifty-second year, was the author of over fifty novels, stories, and dramas.

The French Minister of Public Instruction (who fathered the recent decree for the "simplification" of French syntax) and the committee nominated by the Academy to consider that document have held an amicable consultation on the subject. The outcome of their deliberations is expected to be a compromise between the innovators and the conservators of the popular language of France.

How long, one wonders, will the Pope and his advisers continue the somewhat

mediæval and rather futile process of placing books on the Index? By the time the prohibited works are so distinguished most people have read them, or have decided not to do so, as the case may be. Moreover, the mere fact of a book being placed on the Index gives it a fresh lease of life—sometimes, indeed, preserving it from complete oblivion. The new catalogue of books which "good Catholics" are not allowed to read is on the eve of publication, and will form a volume of 250 pages. If it gave in each case reasons *in extenso* for prohibiting the dangerous volumes it would be interesting.

The printing of a manuscript in the Utrecht University Library, containing the 'Italian Journey' of Arnoldus Buchelius, has been distributed among four different nations. A first instalment of the portions relating to Italy appeared in the latest number of the *Archivio della Società Romana di Storia Patria*. The parts relating to Germany will be published in the *Annalen des Vereins für die Geschichte des Niederrheins*, and the French portion will be issued by the Société pour l'Histoire de Paris. The remainder of the manuscript is to be published in the organ of the Historisch Genoatschap of Utrecht.

At a meeting of the Schillerverein in Stuttgart, under the presidency of Baron von Soden, the Würtemberg Minister of the Interior, it was resolved that the permanent building for the Schiller-Archiv in Marbach shall be commenced early in the present year. The foundation-stone is to be laid in March or April, and it is hoped that the building will be completed in the summer of 1902. The total cost is reckoned at 212,000 marks. The Freifrau Mathilde von Schiller, the widow of the poet's grandson, was present at the meeting.

There are no Parliamentary Papers likely to be of interest to our readers this week.

SCIENCE

St. Kilda. By Norman Heathcote. (Longmans & Co.)

The author comes before us under favourable auspices, inasmuch as the two visits which he has made to St. Kilda have resulted in the production of a useful map, honoured by publication in the *Journal* of the Royal Geographical Society for last February. This map was accompanied by a short account of the island and its inhabitants; and the narrative has now expanded into a very readable volume, with eighty illustrations of the people, scenery, and birds from sketches and photographs by the author. There is a somewhat lengthy account of the earlier history of the island, especially as regards the well-known imprisonment of Lady Grange; but when we come to more recent times the author's omission to mention one of his predecessors is rather remarkable. For instance, he expends some unnecessary pity upon two young Englishmen who talked of living in a tent, for he had been assured by the factor, John Mackenzie, that "no tent could stand against the squalls that come down off the hills," although it was matter of common knowledge in the island that Mr. R. M. Barrington passed three consecutive weeks in a bell-tent in 1883. Moreover, as a botanist and zoologist Mr. Barrington thoroughly explored every island and every islet of the group, climbed every rock visited by the boldest native, including the famous Stac na Biorrach, and was assured by the St. Kildans on his departure that nothing was left undone that they could do. As for Stac Lii, one of the chief breeding-places of the gannets, Mr. Heathcote's sister may be congratulated upon having attained the summit, but for a man accustomed to crags the feat is hardly worth mention. Not the climbing, but the landing and embarking, form the real dangers in visiting these stacks. In saying that so far as he could learn no visitor had "been an eye-witness of the serious business of the St. Kildan fowling expeditions," Mr. Heathcote has been singularly unfortunate in obtaining information, for it is still remembered that Mr. Barrington went out with the fowlers on many occasions, and attained proficiency in capturing birds after their fashion.

For the benefit of those who have not visited St. Kilda, it may be stated that under this name are included three islands of some size. The largest is the only one which is inhabited, and off its south-eastern extremity lies the Dūn, a fragment detached by sea action. About four miles to the north-east lies Boreray, a wonderfully picturesque mass, resembling, from one point of view, some vast Gothic cathedral in ruins and overgrown with green moss. This is usually the first island sighted by vessels coming from the Sound of Harris, and the two great gannet rocks in its vicinity, Stac an Armin and Stac Lii, send forth their inhabitants on the approach of a vessel like snow-flakes—a sight never to be forgotten. It was on the former stack that the last British great auk was killed about 1840. To return to the main island, there is to the north-west another island called Soay, the chief home of the fulmar petrels, their numbers far exceeding those on the great cliff of Connacher, usually visited by tourists. Remains of a rude stone altar may still be seen on the upper part of Soay, and there also exists a flock of sheep said to be the descendants of animals introduced by the Vikings. They are not quite pure bred, for about eighty years ago four or five rams from the main island were turned loose; but even now the sheep of Soay are very different from those on St. Kilda and Boreray, being much darker and very small, only about 18 lb. in weight. Mr. Heathcote says that they are "light-brown," and we will not dispute about tints. Not long ago a statement got about that specimens were wanted for the Natural History Museum, and it was suggested that the best way of obtaining them was to drive them over the cliffs, selecting the least smashed for science and making mutton of the rest, an unimportant detail being that these sheep are the property of The MacLeod of Dunvegan! Of course Mr. Heathcote has a good deal to say about the feathered inhabitants, and says it right well, while disclaiming any knowledge of scientific ornithology. His sketches are very spirited, one of the happiest being the heading to chapter iv., showing an assemblage of the principal birds of the islands—every species being recognizable—with the ghost of the extinct great auk looming nebulously against the horizon. In the foreground may be seen the little wren, differentiated by species-makers as *Troglodytes hirtensis*; also a mouse, the representative of one or other of two forms which have been isolated so long as to be considered by Mr. Barrett-Hamilton worthy of specific distinction as *Mus hirtensis* and *M. muralis*. Entomologists have been less enterprising, and the name *Pediculus hirtensis* still awaits application, though there is no lack of material for diagnosis. The full-page illustration of the puffins is admirable for its life and movement—indeed, in rendering motion Mr. Heathcote excels; for example, in the totally different figure subject called 'The Race for the Island,' illustrative of the legend of the Highland chief who chopped off his left hand and hurled it ashore, in order to claim "first touch." The reproductions of photographs are quite as good in their way, and perhaps the best of all is the "vast sea of grey mist" (p. 70), taken, we imagine, from the top of Connacher.

It is a pity that the book should be marred by repeated allusions to "Sassenachs" in an unpleasant manner, the last sentence in the book—though by no means the most offensive—being, "I don't want to find my happy hunting-grounds invaded by a host of Sassenachs." This is gratuitously aggressive on the part of one whose paternal ancestors belong to Huntingdonshire, although he is also a nephew of The MacLeod. The following little story is not without its moral. About a year ago there was, on board one of the Cape liners, a young war correspondent who talked of his Cornish descent until his voice was temporarily stilled in the Bay of Biscay; but he reappeared near the Canaries, and then made some slighting remarks about Sassenachs. These were remembered next day, when he figured in the fullest Highland costume, fit for the Northern ball at Inverness; and, on being asked the reason for this display, he claimed a right to the tartan by the female side. Justice was done to this blend of the Gael and the Cornishman by dubbing him The Mac-Pilchard.

MEDICAL BOOKS.

Memoirs of Edward Hare, C.S.I., late Inspector-General of Hospitals, Bengal. By C. E. Hare, Major I.M.S. (Grant Richards.)—This is a short but sufficient account of a representative of the best type of Englishman developed by the Honourable East India Company in the administration of India before the consolidation of the present Empire. Born in country villages, the sons of the squire or parson, these men went to India after a more or less scanty education at home, and were there trained in habits of obedience and command. They performed many parts, usually in a most successful manner; but their hearts were always at home, and at the end of their servitude they were content to return to England and live as plain county gentlemen amongst associates who had only the vaguest idea of the share they had taken in founding an empire. Edward Hare (1812-97) was such a man. Born in Norfolk, educated at Clapham and at Cambridge, he wished to enter the Church; but, having no means and no chance of preferment, he qualified in

medicine, and entered India in July, 1839, as an assistant surgeon on the Bengal establishment. He soon saw active service, and passed unscathed through the dangers of the first Afghan war, forming a part of the garrison under General Sale which jealously defended Jelalabad against the whole power of the surrounding country from November 12th, 1841, to April 16th, 1842. As soon as his term of service was ended he returned to England and married; but he was soon recalled to India to fill higher posts, until he retired with the rank of Honorary Inspector-General of Hospitals and the distinction of Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India—a man broken in health, but of indomitable spirit. He devoted his leisure time to overtaking the advance of science and studying comparative religion. Thousands who are ignorant of Hare's name owe him a deep debt of gratitude, for he abolished bleeding and calomel in the treatment of Indian fevers, and substituted the use of quinine. This drug had, indeed, been used in remittent fever before the time of Hare, but his predecessors and contemporaries had always given it in small doses as a tonic after the attack, never in larger quantities to shorten the paroxysm. The book is modestly and pleasantly written by Major Hare, who includes incidentally many pictures of Indian life before, during, and shortly after the Mutiny. There are several illustrations of great merit, whilst the maps and plans enable the reader to follow the progress of the narrative with great clearness.

Memoir of James Macartney, M.D., F.R.S. By Prof. Alexander Macalister, M.D., F.R.S. (Hodder & Stoughton.)—This book deals with the rise and progress of a part of the Dublin school of medicine, and shows how the labours of one enthusiast brought the anatomical teaching in Ireland from nothing to a high state of perfection. It is the story of a remarkable man, who carried out his designs by sheer force of character in spite of the jealousy and petty persecutions of those who should have helped him, a story presented in a most interesting form by one who has peculiar qualifications for the task. Prof. Macalister formerly occupied the Chair of Anatomy in the University of Dublin which was first rendered famous by Macartney, and he was called thence to fill a similar position at Cambridge, where it has been his fortune to preside over and enlarge the anatomical collection amassed by Macartney, who sold it to the university when he resigned his professorship in Dublin. Prof. Macalister, in addition to his scientific attainments, has also the wide knowledge of Irish and English history at a difficult period which alone could enable him to write a successful account of so full a life as that of James Macartney. Macartney was born at Armagh in 1770, the youngest child of Presbyterian parents. His early years were spent amidst the excitement attending the organization of the Irish volunteer force, and at the age of ten he had enrolled himself in the Armagh corps under the Earl of Charlemont, when he was still so small that the ladies kissed him, and Grattan carried him round the room on his shoulder. His father died in 1790, and for two years James undertook to farm the family property. The dissensions between Catholics and Protestants led him in 1792 to become an active member of the "United Irishmen," and further to organize a company of National Guards, whom he drilled at night in Newry in defiance of the law. But the projects of the United Irishmen soon became too revolutionary, and, after some misunderstandings with the Sheares and Tone, Macartney withdrew himself from politics, married, and reapplied himself to the study of medicine. He left Dublin in 1796 and settled in London, where he was admitted a member of the newly founded College of Surgeons in 1800. A month after he had received his diploma he was appointed Lecturer on Comparative Anatomy in the medical school of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and here he delivered the first systematic and comprehensive course of lectures ever given in Britain. Events proved that his love of soldiering had been only in abeyance, and was not killed. From 1803 to 1812 he served as surgeon to the Royal Radnor Militia, and was quartered in many parts of England and Ireland, though he continued to deliver lectures in London and was doing sound scientific work during his periods of leave. Prof. Hartigan, to whom Macartney had been apprenticed, died in 1812, and in the following year, after a contested election, Macartney was duly, but not unanimously, appointed Professor of Anatomy at the University of Dublin, a post which carried with it the office of clinical physician to Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital. His troubles began at once, and were due partly to professional misunderstandings with the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Ireland, partly to his anomalous position as a professor of the university, whilst he was not a member of the board of Trinity College and could only get his views represented at second hand. It became his duty to reorganize the teaching of anatomy in Dublin, to obtain suitable buildings for his class, and to bear the brunt of an outbreak of popular excitement on the subject of vivisection. His work was crowned with success in each part. He had one of the largest anatomical classes in Great Britain, his teaching was recognized throughout Europe, and for a time his enemies were put to silence. From 1827 to 1834 he was harassed with anatomy troubles, but his evidence before Warburton's Commission shaped in some measure the Act which still regulates the practice of anatomy in this country. From 1834 he was again subjected to many petty annoyances at the hands of his colleagues. These he endured for three years before he resigned his professorship and devoted some part of his leisure to preparing for publication his long-projected work on inflammation. His views on this important pathological subject were widely accepted, and it is only within the last few years that the advance of bacteriology and applied physiology has led to any great modification of them. He was found dead in his study on March 8th, 1843. The book should appeal to a wide circle of readers outside the medical profession, as much on account of the interest of the story as for the peculiar insight it affords into academic methods of obstruction in Dublin during the early years of the last century. It sadly wants an index.

GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

Sir Thomas Holdich writes regarding some discrepancies we indicated between his map of the Indian frontier and Mr. Ravenstein's recently reviewed by us, and points out

"that neither Kuram, Chitral, or Hunza are as yet officially included within the boundaries of British India any more than is Baluchistan. Our official boundary on the north-west of India is still very much the same as it was when we inherited it by the right of conquest of Sind and the Punjab, including Kashmir. The military occupation of certain posts beyond the frontier line, even when combined with political supervision, does not constitute annexation of the districts surrounding those posts; so that we are not quite so 'forward' as Mr. Ravenstein's map would indicate. The administration of the Kuram district is as directly British as is that of 'British' Baluchistan, but the red line does not as yet officially pass to the west of it. Chitral is as independent as Kabul, and Hunza pays tribute to China (or did so till quite recently) and Kashmir, but contributes nothing to the British treasury. Gwadar, on the Arabian sea coast (where we have a station of the Indo-Persian telegraph), is a dependency of Muskat, and has nothing to do with Persia."

We understand the matter to be as follows:—The "official boundary" to which Sir Thomas Holdich refers is a fiction, except for the purposes of the Civil Government of the Punjab. For example, a clause was put into the Government of India Act, after full debate in the House of Lords, to provide that Parliament should specially sanction the employment of Indian troops beyond the frontier of India, and no application under this clause is considered by the Government of India necessary in the case of operations in Baluchistan, or in Chitral, Hunza, Kuram, &c., or, indeed, anywhere up to the line agreed upon with the Ameer of Afghanistan as the boundary of our sphere. Some of the most important military stations garrisoned by our army are far outside what Sir Thomas Holdich calls "our official boundary." Loralai, which has been garrisoned for many years, and where we have large barracks, is outside this frontier. More recently a large garrison has been established at Fort Sandeman, which is also far outside the "official boundary." The case of Chitral is, of course, well known. With regard to the statement that "Chitral is as independent as Kabul," we cannot admit this for one moment. It is to our mind the exact opposite of the fact. The suggestion that Gwadur is Persian is not ours. We objected to it, as being made by a line round it and a colour which, as we said, "seems to make it Persian." There is no reason for dissociating it, as is done in Sir T. Holdich's map, from the country round it, or from Baluchistan generally.

Lepcha Land, by Florence Donaldson (Sampson Low), is the account of a six weeks' holiday spent in Sikkim, which turned out to be "a prolonged picnic in one of the byways of the Himalayas." The author and her husband entered the country by the beautiful valley of the Tista, and penetrated as far as the Gnatong Fort, which lies at an elevation of 12,030 feet. From the Jeylap, 14,390 feet, they had a peep into Tibet; and from the Penlong La, near Guntok, the modern capital of Sikkim, they were fortunate enough to catch a glimpse of Kunchinjinga. The author does not claim to have written a book of scientific value, and would probably not have written at all had it not been at the "request of friends." On this occasion the friends were well advised, and this unpretentious account of a trip to one of the most readily accessible and most attractive districts of the Himalayas may be read with profit by those who plan a similar tour, whilst in the case of those who have already been there it will recall pleasant memories. The volume is liberally illustrated, for the author made good use of her camera.

The *Mitteilungen aus der Deutschen Schutzgebieten* publishes a full report on the survey of the Anglo-German boundary between Lakes Nyasa and Tanganyika. The report is accompanied by a splendid map in four sheets, and on a scale of 1 : 100,000, based upon the surveys made by Capt. Hermann, Dr. Kohlschütter and Lieut. Glauning. The surveys made by the English members are not included, although some of their trigonometrical points have been utilized, and it seems a pity that both surveys should not have been combined.

Dr. L. Frobenius in the last number of *Petermann's Mitteilungen* concludes his interesting essay on the "Kulturformen" of Australasia and Oceania. He deals successively with stone implements, woven stuffs, the style of building, weapons of every kind, and so forth, and winds up by tracing the signs of Nigritian, pre-Malayan, and Malayo-Asiatic culture, the first being most abundant in Australia and the East Indian Archipelago, the last very widely distributed, but almost completely absent from the Australian continent. The essay is illustrated by eighteen small maps.

Dr. Fischer, Professor of Geography at the University of Marburg, is about to undertake

a final journey to Morocco, at the expense of the Hamburg Geographical Society, in order to complete his survey of the country.

We learn from the Central Committee of the Swiss Alpenklub that Herr J. H. Huber, who died in April, 1900, has bequeathed to the Club a sum of 20,000 francs, under the following conditions: (1) The capital is to remain intact; (2) the interest is to be employed in grants to the needy widows and orphans of "patented" Swiss mountain-guides who have perished in the exercise of their calling; (3) all benefactions from this "Huberstiftung" are to be given in the name of the Swiss Alpenklub, and at the discretion of its Central Committee.

SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*Dec.* 13.—Viscount Dillon, President, in the chair.—Mr. E. Peacock exhibited and presented a photograph of a black jack, dated 1682, in his possession.—Mr. Willis-Bund exhibited a bronze axehead found at Bewdley, and a bronze key of mediæval date.—The Rev. Dr. Fowler read a note on an inscribed doorway in Yarborough Church, Lincs. The doorway is at the west end, and consists of a pointed arch with square compartment over, with sculptures of the Fall on one side and the emblems of the Passion and the Holy Lamb on the other. Round the arch is an inscription, of which only the following words can be read: "wo | so | looks | thys | [tree ?] | opon | pray | for | all | yat | ....." Various suggestions of alternative readings have been made, but as the stone is somewhat decayed in places, it is difficult to say which is the most probable.—Mr. Norman read a paper on Sir John de Pultenay and his two residences in London—Cold Harbour and the Manor of the Rose. Sir John, who was one of the greatest citizens of mediæval times, founded in 1336 a college in honour of Corpus Christi, for a master, thirteen priests, and four choristers, by the church of St. Laurence Candlewick, which on this account came to be known as St. Laurence Poultney. He resided for a time in Cold Harbour, a very important mansion on the bank of the Thames, which in 1410 was granted by Henry IV. to his son Henry, Prince of Wales. After passing through the hands of many illustrious people, it was taken down by the sixth Earl of Shrewsbury, who built there many small tenements. Afterwards the Hall of the Watermen's Company was on the site, but in its turn gave place to Calvert's Brewery, now represented by the City of London Brewery. By reference to a deed in the Husting Roll, Mr. Norman was enabled to correct and amplify Stow's remarks on Sir John de Pultenay's disposal of this property. Sir John's other mansion, called by Stow the Manor of the Rose, was on Laurence Poultney Hill, near the church of St. Laurence, and was occupied by him after he had parted with his life interest in the neighbouring Cold Harbour. In 1384 the College of Corpus Christi, having come into possession, exchanged it with the Earl of Arundel for the church at Napton. In the fifteenth century it belonged to the De la Poles, Dukes of Suffolk, and, having reverted to the Crown, was granted in 1506 to Edward Stafford, third Duke of Buckingham. This nobleman, who was of great wealth and illustrious descent, kept possession of it until he was attainted in the thirteenth year of Henry VIII. It was he whose association with the house is mentioned by Shakspeare, in a passage taken almost word for word from Holinshed's 'Chronicle.' After various vicissitudes the property was sold by Thomas Radcliffe, Earl of Sussex, to John Hethe, who shortly afterwards divided it into two moieties. One parcel, sold to Richard Botyl, citizen, became the Merchant Taylors' School, which, having been rebuilt after the Great Fire, continued on the site until quite recently. The other part of the mansion, after belonging to the Beswick family, passed about 1650 to Patience Warde, who resided here. He was knighted, and served the office of Lord Mayor in 1680. In 1859-60 the Warde estate in the parish of St. Laurence Poultney was bought by the Merchant Taylors' Company. It comprised, among other houses, No. 4, Laurence Poultney Hill, having beneath it a beautiful crypt of the early fourteenth century, with more than one chamber. This was illustrated by a series of lantern-slides from photographs and drawings, and Mr. Norman, after describing them and briefly referring to other London crypts until lately in existence, suggested that the chief chamber was under the hall of Sir John de Pultenay's mansion, and showed in its ground plan that an adjoining passage was under the screens and a smaller chamber under the buttery. He also showed a view of the old churchyard and of the details of two fine old houses hard by, which still exist, and gave an historical sketch of the parish. The crypt was unfortunately swept away in 1894.—In the course of a few remarks after the paper Mr. H. B. Wheatley expressed his regret that the various efforts made to induce the Merchant Taylors' Company to spare this unique relic had proved ineffectual.

Dec. 2.—Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite, V.P., in the chair.—An address of condolence to H.M. the Queen on the death of H.R.H. the Duke of Coburg and Saxe-Gotha, a Royal Fellow of the Society, was submitted and approved.—Lord Balcarres was elected a Fellow.—Mr. T. F. Kirby exhibited and described a number of documents relating to the transfer of the Manor of Meonstoke to Winchester College.—Mr. T. M. Fallow communicated a note of the discovery of the broken fragments of a monumental effigy of a knight at the Normanby brickworks near Ormsby, Yorks. As there is no church near, nor any tradition of one, it is suggested that the effigy met with an accident while being conveyed from the carver's to some church near Ormsby, and so the parts were thrown away.—The Rev. J. O. Bevan exhibited a plumber's knife and a mediæval (?) lewis found in Giggleswick Church, Yorks.—Mr. C. H. Read exhibited, on behalf of Messrs. Harris, of Conduit Street, a gold armlet-like object, believed to be a head ornament, and a number of cylindrical and pyramidal beads of gold filigree, found with a second armlet in a jar at Cobdar, in the Almeria district of Spain. These objects are believed to date from the thirteenth or fourteenth century, and the *repoussé* work of the armlet resembles that of some similar specimens in the museum of Granada. The interesting feature of the exhibit was, however, the enamelled decoration of the armlet, consisting of star-shaped panels of *cloisonné* enamel, mostly translucent. Similar enamels, though of later date, are to be seen on the handle of the sword of Boabdil, the last king of Granada, now in the possession of the Marquis de Campotejar, who showed it at the Paris Exhibition.—Mr. Boyson exhibited an iron axehead found at Denton, near Newhaven.

GEOLOGICAL.—*Dec.* 19.—Mr. J. J. H. Teall, President, in the chair.—Mr. D. Forbes was elected a Fellow, M. Gustave F. Dollfus, of Paris, was elected a Foreign Member, and Prof. Ernst Koken, of Tübingen, a Foreign Correspondent.—The following communications were read: 'On the Igneous Rocks associated with the Cambrian Beds of the Malvern Hills,' by Prof. T. T. Groom,—and 'On the Upper Greensand and Chloritic Marl of Mere and Maiden Bradley in Wiltshire,' by Messrs. A. J. Jukes-Browne and J. Scanes.

MICROSCOPICAL.—*Dec.* 19.—Mr. W. Carruthers, President, in the chair.—Notice was given on behalf of the Council that at the next meeting the name of Dr. C. T. Hudson would be submitted for election as an Honorary Fellow.—A valuable microscope by Powell & Lealand, with a complete set of objectives and apparatus, received from Miss Whittell, whose late father desired that it should be given to the Society, was placed upon the table for inspection.—Mr. E. M. Nelson exhibited a small pocket microscope, lent for exhibition by Mr. H. E. Freeman. It was made by H. Gilbertson, of London, but the date was unknown. It was non-achromatic and designed for field use; it has neither stand nor stage, but in the place of the latter it has a compressorium or live-box which slides over the body of the microscope, this sliding tube constituting its sole focusing arrangement.—Dr. Hebb read the list of those who had been nominated by the Council for election, at the annual meeting in January, as officers and Council for the ensuing year: As President, Mr. W. Carruthers; as Vice-Presidents, Dr. Braithwaite, Messrs. Michael and Nelson, and the Right Hon. Sir Ford North; as Treasurer, Mr. J. J. Vezey; as Secretaries, Dr. Dallinger and Dr. Hebb; as Council, Messrs. Allen, Beck, Bennett, and Browne, the Rev. E. Carr, Messrs. Dadswell, Disney, Karop, Plimmer, and Powell, Prof. Urban Pritchard, and Mr. Rousselet; as Curator, Mr. Rousselet.—Mr. Barton exhibited some new forms of lanterns which could be used for ordinary projection purposes, either with or without the microscope. The first was a lantern constructed so as to exclude all light from the room except what passed through the lenses. The manner of using this in connexion with a microscope was shown. Another lantern exhibited was larger and more complete, and could be used for all purposes, including enlargements. The excellent definition of this lantern was demonstrated by the exhibition on the screen of photo-micrographs of mounted preparations of insects, and of whole insects mounted in balsam. Mr. Barton also exhibited and described several new forms of microscope, with detachable circular stage, &c., and a new form of electric arc lamp for lantern use. A new form of limelight was also exhibited, which attracted much attention from its extreme brilliancy and great steadiness and the silence with which it burnt.—Mr. Nelson said he was very much struck with the perfection to which the last-mentioned lamp had been brought, and inquired if the gases had been enriched in any way, and how the light was produced with such complete absence of noise.—Mr. Barton said nothing was used but the two gases, and the effect was produced by causing them to impinge upon each other previous to their entrance to the mixing chamber and by the construction of the chamber itself.—The President said that the exhibition on the screen was a remarkable illustration of perfect definition.—It was announced that the annual meeting would take place on January 16th.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—*Dec.* 18.—Mr. J. Mansergh, President, in the chair.—It was announced that 25 Associate Members had been transferred to the class of Members, and that 37 candidates had been admitted as Students.—The monthly ballot resulted in the election of 9 Associate Members and 1 Associate.—Three papers were read, entitled 'Glasgow Bridge,' by Mr. B. H. Blyth,—'Railway Bridge over the Fitzroy River at Rockhampton, Queensland,' by Mr. W. J. Doak,—and 'The Niagara Falls and Clifton Steel Arch Bridge,' by Mr. L. L. Buck.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.—*Jan.* 9.—*Annual Meeting.*—The following were elected Council and officers for the current year: *President*, Prof. A. H. Sayce; *Vice-Presidents*, the Archbishop of York, Lord Amherst of Hackney, Lord Halsbury, A. Cates, F. D. Mocatta, W. Morrison, Sir C. Nicholson, Dr. A. Peckover, Canon Rawlinson, the Right Rev. S. W. Allen, and General Sir C. Warren; *Council*, Rev. C. J. Ball, Prof. T. K. Cheyne, T. Christy, Dr. M. Gaster, Dr. J. H. Gladstone, F. Ll. Griffith, Rev. A. Löwy, Rev. J. Marshall, Prof. G. Maspero, C. G. Montefiore, Prof. E. Naville, J. Pollard, and Dr. E. B. Tylor; *Hon. Treasurer*, B. T. Bosanquet; *Secretary*, W. H. Rylands; *Hon. Secretary for Foreign Correspondence*, F. Legge; *Hon. Librarian*, W. H. Rylands (*pro tem.*).

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MON. Royal Academy, 4.—'The Renaissance,' Prof. V. C. Prinsep.
— Aristotelian, 5.—'Art and Personality,' Mr. H. Sturt.
— London Institution, 5.—'The Evolution of the Brain,' Dr. A. Hill.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'Elementary Art Education,' Lecture I., Mr. J. Liberty Tadd (Cantor Lectures).
— Institution of Mechanical Engineers, 8.—'The Structure of Metals,' Prof. J. A. Ewing.
— Surveyors' Institution, 8.—Discussion on 'The Future of the London Water Supply.'
— Geographical, 8½.—'Explorations in the Canadian Rocky Mountains,' Prof. N. Collie.

TUES. Royal Institution, 3.—'Practical Mechanics,' Lecture I., Prof. J. A. Ewing.
— Asiatic, 4.—'Economic Development in Ancient India,' Mrs. Rhys Davids.
— Statistical, 5.—'A Review of Indian Statistics,' Mr. F. C. Danvers.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'Cameos,' Mr. Cyril Davenport.
— Colonial Institute, 8.
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—Discussion on 'Glasgow Bridge'; 'Railway Bridge over the Fitzroy River at Rockhampton, Queensland'; and 'The Niagara Falls and Clifton Steel Arch Bridge.' Paper on 'The Present Condition and Prospects of the Panama Canal Works,' Mr. J. T. Ford.
— Zoological, 8½.—'Third Contribution to the Ichthyology of Lake Tanganyika,' Mr. G. A. Boulenger; 'Some New and Interesting Exotic Spiders collected by Messrs. G. A. K. Marshall and R. Shelford,' Rev. O. P. Cambridge; 'Contributions to the Anatomy of Picarian Birds: No. IV., On the Skeleton of the Ground-Hornbills, *Bucorvus abyssinicus* and *B. caffer*,' Mr. F. E. Beddard.

WED. Meteorological, 7½.—Annual Meeting; President's Address on 'The Climate of Norway and its Factors.'
— Society of Arts, 8.—'Photography of Natural Colours by the McDonough Joly Process,' Mr. H. Snowden Ward.
— Microscopical, 8.—President's Address.
— Entomological, 8.—Annual Meeting.
— Folk-lore, 8.—Annual Meeting; President's Address on 'Some Problems of Early Religion in the Light of South African Folk-lore.'
— British Archæological Association, 8.—'Fonts in Cornwall,' Dr. Fryer.

THURS. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Origin of Vertebrate Animals,' Lecture I., Dr. A. Willey.
— Royal Academy, 4.—'From Titian to Sir Joshua,' Prof. V. C. Prinsep.
— Royal, 4½.
— Society of Arts, 4½.—'Metalliferous Mining in India,' Dr. J. W. Evans.
— London Institution, 6.—'Modern Aëronautics,' Mr. E. S. Bruce.
— Linnean, 8.—'The Affinities of *Zeugopus melanoleucus*,' Prof. E. Ray Lankester; With a Description of the Skull and some of the Limb-bones by Mr. R. Lydekker; 'The Natural History and Artificial Cultivation of the Pearl Oyster,' Mr. H. Lyster Jameson.
— Chemical, 8.—'The Preparation of Esters from other Esters of the same Acid,' Messrs. T. S. Patterson and C. Dickinson; 'Tecomin, a Colouring Matter derived from *Bignonia tecoma*,' Mr. T. H. Lee; 'A New Method for the Measurement of Ionic Velocities in Aqueous Solution,' Mr. B. D. Steele; 'Metal-Ammonia Compounds in Aqueous Solution: II. The Absorptive Powers of Dilute Solutions of Salts of the Alkali Metals,' Messrs. H. M. Dawson and J. McCrae.
— Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, 8.—'Methods of the Masters of Musical Design,' Mr. A. Gilbert.
— Society of Antiquaries, 8½.—'Excavations on the Site of the Roman Town at Caerwent,' Mr. A. T. Martin; 'Implements of the Bronze Age found near Westbury-on-Trym,' Mr. A. E. Budd.

FRI. Institution of Mechanical Engineers, 8.—Annual Meeting; Discussion on 'Power-Gas and Large Gas-Engines for Central Stations.'
— Royal Institution, 9.—'Gases at the Beginning and End of the Century,' Prof. Dewar.

SAT. Mathematical Association, 2.—Annual Meeting; 'Some Contributions to Geometry from Recent Dynamical Work,' Sir R. S. Ball; 'The Teaching of Proportion in Geometry,' Prof. M. J. M. Hill.
— Royal Institution, 3.—'The Government and People of China,' Lecture I., Prof. R. K. Douglas.

Science Gossip.

WE understand that the four professors and three lecturers at the Royal Engineering College at Cooper's Hill, who recently received notice of an intention to terminate their appointments at the end of the Easter term, mainly on economical grounds, have reason to believe that a committee will be appointed to inquire into the general condition of the College, and that in this way it may be possible that the circumstances of their dismissal may come under review.

THE *Gardeners' Chronicle* has issued an excellent Diamond Jubilee number, with some interesting memorials of past days, when men like Paxton and Darwin wrote for the journal.

PROF. KEITH, who is attached to the Medical School of the London Hospital, has undertaken to complete a volume on 'Practical Anatomy,' which was left in an advanced condition by his late colleague Prof. Hughes, Director of the ill-fated Welsh Hospital at Pretoria.

THE Report of the Government Astronomer (Mr. E. Nevill) for the Colony of Natal has recently been received for 1899, and consists chiefly of the results of meteorological observations in different parts of the colony. The reduction of the vote during the last two years has made it necessary to limit the astronomical department almost entirely to time and other routine work. Some observations have, however, been obtained of comets and minor planets, as well as of some special phenomena.

MR. DOUGLASS, of the Lowell Observatory, Arizona, noticed on the 8th ult. a projection, visible for a considerable time, on the northern edge of the Icarian Sea in Mars.

TWO new variable stars have been discovered by Mr. R. T. A. Innes at the Cape Observatory, to be called 24, 1900, Araæ, and 25, 1900, Octantis. The former is remarkable for the shortness of its period, which amounts to only $0^d{\cdot}3115$, or $7^h\ 28^m\ 34^s$; its magnitude changes from 8·9 to 9·75. The magnitude of the latter varies between 7·7 and 10·3.

PROF. KREUTZ publishes in *Astronomische Nachrichten* No. 3679 the result of a calculation by Herr J. Möller and himself of the orbit of the comet (*c*, 1900) which was discovered by M. Giacobini at Nice on the 20th ult. It appears that it passed its perihelion on December 3rd at the distance from the sun of 0·98 in terms of the earth's mean distance, and is also receding from the earth, from which its distance is now about 1·08 on the same scale. Its brightness, therefore, never great, is only about half what it was at the time of discovery, and diminishing. It is now situated in the southern part of the constellation Cetus, and moving in a north-easterly direction.

FINE ARTS

Scottish Market Crosses. By J. W. Small. Illustrated. (Stirling, Mackay.)

MR. ENEAS MACKAY, who has distinguished himself by publishing comely books on Scottish antiquities, lays us under a heavier obligation than ever by issuing this large quarto upon an out-of-the-way subject, and one which, except in fragmentary contributions to serials and essays in the proceedings of Scottish antiquarian societies, has hardly been touched. It has certainly never been dealt with on such a large scale as the present. The book comprises drawings and terse notices of 150 examples still existing in towns and market villages from Dornoch in Sutherlandshire to Cockburnspath in Berwickshire, as well as from the east of Fife to the west of Argyllshire. It is a pity Mr. Mackay did not select a smaller scale, with narrower margins and lighter paper, as well as content himself with a modest octavo and woodcuts in the place of the sketches offered, which add nothing to our knowledge that prints half as big could not have conveyed. Mr. Small's rather rough and dashing pen-work would not suffer, but gain, by being stringently reduced in size; nor did his few descriptive lines about each plate need six-inch margins above and below. So much for the manner in which Mr. Small's matter is presented to the world.

As to the text and its occasion, the drawings from the numerous antiquities, there is more than enough of both to justify the pains of all concerned in the book, although, so far from being ancient, a considerable proportion of the crosses in view date from comparatively modern times, late in the seventeenth century, while some are even less ancient than that. Thus, the cross of Cupar is now dated "1897," the Ionic pillar at Swinton is inscribed "1769"; and of the cylindrical shaft surmounted by a pseudo-Corinthian capital, which supports a lion *sejant* holding an escutcheon of the Marchmounts, we learn that "this cross is said to have been erected in 1829, to take the place of the one to be next noticed." This last is a much less elegant affair, now standing at Greenlaw, Berwickshire, whither it was removed; the date of it is 1696. We think Mr. Small is open to correction when he writes, "The locality of this old cross bears out the theory that the market crosses had their origin in ecclesiastical crosses." That an "ecclesiastical cross" might have stood on or near the place where the example in question now rears its incongruous head is likely enough—at any rate, it is not open to challenge; but that market crosses were simply places of meeting for hucksters and their customers is manifest from the history of the best of them in England, as at Chichester, Exeter, and other old towns, where they had no pious object. Of old, crosses (so called) served all sorts of civic and personal functions: commemorative in the case of the Eleanor Crosses and those of St. Louis; as marks of boundaries frequently in Cornwall (witness scores of remains), Devonshire, and Wales. Also they were employed to mark wells (as at Athelstaneford, Haddingtonshire), to point out graves of chieftains and even trackways upon moors. These instances were not ecclesiastical, except when, as in the Eleanor Crosses and the like, they were indirectly so. A church cross, as at Neath and similar places, is a definite thing, but shows its varieties, as in France and Germany, where it often bore a lantern, designed to guard the sacred precinct against evil spirits. Wayside crosses, such as the innumerable Calvaries of the Continent, belong to the same class as those which still abound in the west of England; and both of these are doubtless "ecclesiastical," but they are not market crosses with a function of their own. We hear of prelates preaching at crosses, as did Hooker on a memorable occasion at Paul's Cross, which was the most renowned of the peculiar preaching crosses; but there is no record of preaching at the Greenlaw Cross, which is indeed simply what Mr. Small designates the relics he has illustrated—a market cross, and nothing else.

It is almost certain that a large proportion of the relics drawn in this volume, of which the shafts and heads are comparatively modern, if not recent, actually rest upon mediæval bases. Some of these—such are the freaks of Time—find themselves in queer company, as at Paxton, where nothing more "ecclesiastical" than an Egyptian obelisk "of substantial character" stands upon a mere rectangular base of no character at all. Again, at Coldingham, so famous in ballad lore, there is a pillar, erected by the Douglases, of the Ionic type, sustaining the crest of Home, and a base shaped like a modern chalice. Ignominious is the function of the cross at Stenton, near Dunbar, where was formerly, it seems, a well-head, which has given place to a modern street lantern of a curiously inartistic type. At Leven, in Fife, there is an erection of astounding hideousness, which suggests a fatuous intention of compounding sundials with an obelisk of peculiar ineptitude. Mr. Small does not seem to know what to make of this monster; why he drew it passes our guessing. At Wester Pencaitland there is a structure surmounted by a real sundial, probably of seventeenth-century date, resting upon an octagonal shaft, which may be mediæval, the base or plinth of which, with the proportions of the whole, suggest the result of an attempt to produce after a fashion the general aspect of what might have been a graceful Gothic cross of the Decorated type. The picturesque cross which occupies the centre of the village green at Ancrum, Roxburghshire, or what remains of the headless relic, is manifestly mediæval and roughly carved.

Mr. Small has not been tempted to extend his studies far into the histories of the remains, which attracted him to excursions such as would have done honour to Old Mortality himself. Had it been otherwise, he could not have been content simply to draw the cross of the Canongate, Edinburgh, without telling us what happened in its neighbourhood. It is attached to the wall of the ancient Tolbooth. The most elaborate of all the specimens before us is the cross of Linlithgow, a complication of very late and florid Gothic with rococo details, surmounted by a unicorn and enriched with four statues, the nature of which Mr. Small's draughtsmanship has not treated exhaustively. The cross at Doune is fine in its way, and the best of all the mediæval or quasi-mediæval examples here delineated. Late as is its date, 1686, the fountain-like cross at Aberdeen is an important illustration of the ambition of that ancient city to "have a taste" in matters architectural. Haddington's ambition in the same direction is creditable to the civic virtue of "a local firm" (not named here), who set it up in place of the wooden post which represented the original "Mercat Croce" of the twelfth century, which had a history of its own. By far the most beautiful of all relics delineated in this book is the (probably original) market cross at Inverkeithing, the date of which Mr. Small suggests as 1398; but we should put it considerably later—say, allowing for its

situation in the North, where architectural fashions, whether French or English, took time to penetrate, about 1450. It is the design of an artist, and, so far as the plate enables one to judge, the work of a sympathetic and fairly well-trained carver. It comprises a well-proportioned, banded, octagonal shaft, a cap with four shields, and a head furnished with four sundials, and surmounted by the Unicorn of Scotland bearing aloft the escutcheon of St. Andrew.

It is a pity that the text does not supply the measurements of the antiquities which the plates illustrate, especially as the drawings have not been made to a uniform scale. Mr. A. Hutcheson supplies a well-informed antiquarian essay upon Scottish crosses in general, with many details of some of the more interesting records about them. Accepting this addition at its best, and approving the zeal of Mr. Small, we are grateful to everybody concerned for preparing this volume, which pleads earnestly for the preservation of the whole class of structures, modern as well as old, with which it has to do.

The Token Money of the Bank of England, 1797 to 1816. By Maberly Phillips. (Effingham Wilson.)—Mr. Phillips has written a judicious and readable essay, well illustrated by reproductions of tokens and bank-notes. The Bank tokens have often been described, but a full account of the circumstances of their issue was well worth writing. Towards the close of the eighteenth century the English coinage was in a truly deplorable condition. Change of any kind was extremely scarce, and the coins were constantly found to be defaced and clipped. In February, 1797, cash payments had been suspended at the Bank, but in the following month the first specimens of the Bank dollar and token series made their appearance. Their form was peculiar, for at that time the Government had an enormous stock of Spanish dollars, captured at various times and places from the treasure-ships of Spain. Many of these dollars were now made legal tender by the simple process of countermarking them with the small oval stamp used at Goldsmiths' Hall for stamping plate. This stamp consisted of a small head of George III., which was impressed on the neck of the Spanish king:—

> The Bank, to make their Spanish dollars pass,
> Stamped the head of a fool on the head of an ass.

These dollars were current for 4*s.* 9*d.*, their bullion value being 4*s.* 8*d.* Unfortunately, the Spanish dollar was a common coin, and unscrupulous dealers by counterfeiting the Goldsmiths' stamp were able to make any 4*s.* 8*d.* dollars that they possessed of the value of 4*s.* 9*d.* The false stamp could hardly be discerned from the true, and in October the Bank offered to redeem for 4*s.* 9*d.* all dollars, whether the stamp was genuine or not. In 1804 Spanish dollars were again issued, this time with an octagonal instead of an oval counter-mark. An octagonal stamp was readily forged to meet the case, and in May of the same year the Bank thought it advisable to issue a new "Bank of England Five Shillings" piece. The head and titles of George III. now occupied the entire obverse; but even for this coinage the old Spanish dollar was utilized, its original types being first obliterated by Boulton, of the Soho Mint. Some clever forgeries now appeared, though by weighing your dollar, examining its edge with a glass, and using a gauge provided by the ingenious Boulton, it was just possible to distinguish true from false. But other adverse influences threatened the dollar. The value of silver had risen, and by March, 1811, private persons found it more profitable to melt their dollars than to tender them at their face value of 5*s.* The Bank accordingly offered to buy in its dollars at 5*s.* 6*d.* A London dealer is said to have offered 5*s.* 9*d.* and still to have made a profit. In July, 1811, the Bank tried again, and tokens of 3*s.* and 1*s.* 6*d.* were issued in large numbers. From this year till 1813 tradesmen in all parts of England began to issue silver tokens of their own. The Bank tokens (with their corresponding forgeries, pieces of copper plated with silver) were still in use in 1816, but early in 1817 the issue of a Government coinage of silver put an end to the old state of affairs. The dollars and tokens were called in, but they long continued to be presented at the Bank of England, and Mr. Phillips, who was a teller at the Bank, states that he remembers instances of this in the late fifties.

Fine-Art Gossip.

WE are reminded that, though the late Mr. Wimperis contributed, as we said last week, to the New Society (not then the Institute) of Painters in Water Colours, this was not his *début* as an exhibitor. That circumstance occurred at the Portland Gallery, Regent Street, in 1859, when he showed a small work called 'The Old Mill,' and its companion 'The Common.' Before he became a member of the Society of British Artists, Suffolk Street, in 1870, he had contributed to their gallery as an "outsider" from 1866, when he sent three works, namely, 'A Quiet Day,' 'Evening,' and 'Old Barn, near Abinger,' and again variously in 1867, 1868, and 1869.

MR. GEORGE SMITH, whose death at Maida Vale on the 2nd inst. is recorded, was born in London in 1829, and, becoming a student in the Royal Academy in 1845, was employed by C. W. Cope, R.A., to assist him in executing mural pictures in the Houses of Parliament. His first exhibited picture was, we believe, 'The Gipsy Girl,' at the British Institution in 1847: from this time he contributed to many galleries, including the Royal Academy from 1848, the British Institution, Suffolk Street, and minor collections, until 1887, when his 'Blanche' and another picture appeared in Burlington House. His subjects were mostly "domestic," and are well represented by the titles: 'The Launch,' 'The Bird Trap' (which had a great success in its way), 'Beware of the Dog,' 'The Valentine,' 'Who comes here?' 'Out in the Cold World,' and 'Paying the Legacies.' He finished highly in a smooth way, and in taste and power in design approached Webster, with greater harshness of tone and tint, and some excess of blackness in the shadows of the interiors which he much affected. He exhibited about 140 works in all, some of which were reproduced and became popular.

THE annual exhibition of the six landscape painters, Messrs. R. W. Allan, A. D. Peppercorn, J. Aumonier, Leslie Thomson, James S. Hill, and E. A. Waterlow, who follow the best traditions of the romantic school, is now open at the Dudley Gallery, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. The work is up to the usual high standard. The exhibition does not close till the end of the month.

MR. F. R. PICKERSGILL, R.A., Keeper, whose obituary we published the other day, possessed a good collection of ancient armour and some pictures at his house, Yarmouth, I.W. The armour will be sold in London during the coming season; the pictures are bequeathed to the late owner's family.

A REMARKABLE find of old money has occurred at Closeburn, Dumfriesshire. The coins, of which there is a great hoard, are silver pennies, chiefly of the reigns of Edward I. and Edward II. Each of them measures three-quarters of an inch across, and their total weight is 5 lb. There are one or two coins of King Alexander of Scotland (1249 to 1285), besides a few bearing the mint-mark of Waterford, in Ireland. In 1313, the year before Bannockburn, Edward Bruce drove the English out of Nithsdale, and it is suggested that some Englishman, in haste to reach the border, put his two thousand silver pennies in a potsherd and buried it in the ground. The Crown, it may be added, is claiming the pieces as "treasure trove."

THE Turner drawings which were left to the Scottish nation by the late Mr. Henry Vaughan are now on view in the Scottish National Gallery, Edinburgh. They will not be visible after the end of the month, as the bequest only allows them to be shown for that time in the year. There are in all thirty-eight drawings in water colour. In the English series there is a notable pencil sketch of 'Old Dover Harbour' and a very fine drawing of Durham Cathedral. Of the Scottish series perhaps the most striking is 'The Falls of Clyde,' painted in 1801, though great interest is attached to 'Melrose,' painted while the artist was the guest of Scott at Abbotsford. There are two or three drawings assigned to the year 1792, when Turner was only seventeen. The whole collection is valued at 10,000*l.*

AT the sale of the late Sir William Fraser's engravings at Messrs. Christie's on the 4th inst. some high figures were realized, a wonderful advance being shown on the prices Sir William paid to Mr. Harvey, of St. James's Street, for his portraits. Thus, Mrs. Siddons, after Downman, by P. W. Tomkins, fetched 150*l.*; Lady Bampfylde, by T. Watson, 135 guineas; Mrs. Hardinge, 94 guineas; Miss Kemble, 195 guineas; the same, 126*l.*; Miss Meyer as "Hebe," 92 guineas; Lady O'Brien, 260 guineas; Duchess of Cumberland, after Gainsborough, 93 guineas; William Innes, 51 guineas. All these cost their late owner about a tenth of these prices.

THOMAS R. MACQUOID, R.I., and Katharine S. Macquoid, artist and author, hope to reach their golden wedding day on the 28th of this month. They have been working for the public, the former for more than fifty years, his partner for nearly as long a period. They hope health will allow them to labour some time longer.

MESSRS. BEMROSE & SONS are going to publish 'Memorials of Old Buckinghamshire,' edited by Mr. P. H. Ditchfield, which should be of interest. There will be chapters on several places of varied historic reputation, from the houses of Milton and Hampden to the scandalous Medmenham Abbey.

THE French school of *animaliers*, or rather that German variety of it which was admirably represented by M. Auguste Frédéric Albert Schenck, is the poorer through the death of that capital artist at Paris, on Wednesday of last week. He was born at Gluckstadt, in Holstein, in 1820, and, following art when very young with exceptional success, went to Paris and studied in the École des Beaux-Arts under Léon Cogniet. He made his mark early in the Salon, and, besides many vigorous and soundly painted compositions of animals, produced some telling landscapes, especially snow pieces containing horses, or, more frequently, sheep and dogs. All who remember the great excellence of these works will endorse the praises in our annual reviews of the Salons from 1867 till 1890, when Schenck's last exhibited work, 'Les Survivants du Troupeau — Souvenir de l'Auvergne,' was No. 2159. M. Gambart showed to the English public in the French Gallery more than one of his pictures, and several have been engraved by various methods. He obtained a Salon medal in 1865, and in 1885 the Legion of Honour.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

Prof. Prout on 'The Proper Balance of Chorus and Orchestra.'
St. James's Hall.—Popular Concerts.

The sixteenth annual conference of the Incorporated Society of Musicians was held last week at Llandudno, and on January 1st, the opening day, Prof. Prout read a paper on 'The Proper Balance of Chorus and Orchestra.' The swamping of the orchestra by the chorus was, as he showed historically, a matter of wholly modern growth; and he complained that by the monster performances which were the rule at our great musical festivals and chief choral societies a false standard had been set up and the taste of the public vitiated. To remedy this evil he proposes to limit the size of the chorus for all works given with orchestral accompaniment. There is not a shadow of doubt that his contention is a reasonable one, and that, as a rule, in performances of the music of Handel, and more especially of the polyphonic music of Bach, the balance between voices and instruments intended by the composers is destroyed. The same complaint might, by the way, be raised as to the balance of strings and wind in many modern performances of the symphonies of Haydn and Mozart, and even Beethoven. It is certainly most desirable that other attempts should be made similar to the one last year at Newcastle, when Handel's 'Alexander Balus,' with the Handelian balance of voices and instruments, was performed by members of the Incorporated Society of Musicians. The understanding and also the enjoyment of Handel and Bach would thereby be greatly increased. As regards certain festival and large choral societies, we feel with the learned professor that they are "past praying for." He, of course, only considered the matter from an artistic point of view; but there is another side to the question, which, if calmly considered, will, at any rate, extenuate the injustice done to composers. The large choirs of the present day are the natural outcome of the large number of students of music as compared with the past, and the large halls are the answer to a demand for more room on the part of the public, which year by year takes greater interest in musical matters. Again, the discrepancy between voices and instruments has no doubt in many cases been the result of ignorance on the part of provincial conductors as to the proportion required. How to reconcile performances of music of the past with the social conditions of the present is a difficult problem, one which is open to discussion. Prof. Prout's demand that justice be rendered to Handel and Bach is nevertheless just.

The Ysaye Quartet (MM. Ysaye, Marchot, Van Hout, and J. Jacob) made a first appearance at the Popular Concerts on Saturday afternoon. The first quartet was Mozart's in B flat (No. 3 of the set dedicated to Haydn), and the performance was remarkable for delicacy, refinement, and ensemble. In the second quartet, Schubert in D minor, the three associates were overmastered by the tone, technique, intellect, and emotion of their leader. The quartet party consisted of a king and three willing subjects, rather than of four artists playing together in unity. This inequality was far more noticeable in the Schubert music; the more modern the composer, the more does M. Ysaye seem to display his individuality. We may be wrong, but we fancy he is in closer sympathy with nineteenth than with eighteenth century music. Miss Louise Dale, the vocalist, sang with much taste songs by Henschel, Schubert, and Schumann. There was no pianoforte music.

Musical Gossip.

The committee of management of the Purcell Operatic Society hope to present Purcell's 'Dido and Æneas' and Handel's 'Acis and Galatea' in the early spring. It was originally proposed that these performances should take place last autumn, but the time for preparation was found insufficient.

The music of the operetta performed last week at Llandudno was, as mentioned, written by eleven musicians. The co-operation of composers in one work is not new. There is, for instance, the opera 'Muzio Scevola,' in which Handel, Buononcini, and Ariosti or Mattei took part; the oratorio 'Die Schuldigkeit des ersten Gebotes,' the joint work of Mozart, Michael Haydn, and Adlgasser; and the 'Hexameron,' to which Liszt, Thalberg, Pixis, H. Herz, Czerny, and Chopin each contributed a variation. Towards the opera 'La Marquise de Brinvilliers,' produced at Paris in 1831, nine composers lent a helping hand: Auber, Batton, Berton, Blangini, Boïeldieu, Carafa, Cherubini, Hérold, and Paër. For number of collaborators the Llandudno operetta, however, stands, so far as we are aware, highest.

In Mr. James Sime's recently published 'William Herschel and his Work' mention is, of course, made of the astronomer's great love for music, by the teaching of which, indeed, he maintained himself and his sister for many years. The father of Herschel was a musician. We can also name the fathers of two other great astronomers who were lovers of music. The one was the Florentine, Vincenzo Galilei, author of 'Discorso della Musica Antica e della Moderna' (1581). The other, Constantin Huygens, secretary and counsellor to the Princes of Orange, composed music, wrote a 'Traité' on the use and abuse of organs in the Reformed Churches, published at Paris in 1647 a collection of songs entitled 'Pathodia Sacra, et profana Occupati,' and taught music to his son Christian, afterwards so famous. It was to Constantin Huygens that William Swann—husband of Ultricia Ogle, a great friend of Huygens, and his "très-digne et très-docte escollière" in music—in 1649 sent from Vienna some music, also a letter in which he described it as "des pièces que un nommé Mons. Froberger ma donnez [*sic*] et qui est un homme très rare sur les Espinettes."

Dr. William Pole, who died recently at the ripe age of eighty-six, was Examiner in Music at London University from 1878 to 1890. His 'Philosophy of Music' and 'The Story of Mozart's Requiem' were published in 1879, the latter a reprint from the *Musical Times* of 1869. He was a man of many accomplishments, and has also claims to be noticed for his services to engineering and the scientific study of whist.

A concert was given at St. James's Hall on Thursday afternoon for the benefit of the Soldiers and Sailors' Families Association. The band of the Duke of York's Royal Military School played; but, in spite of this and other attractions, the audience was, unfortunately, small.

Le Ménestrel of January 6th announces that the score, as well as the book of words, of Herr Siegfried Wagner's second opera, 'Herzog Wildfang,' is printed, but that Herr Max Brockhaus, of Leipzig, who also published 'Der Bärenhäuter,' is for the present keeping the opera locked up. A Dresden journalist, however, has managed to get hold of a copy of the libretto, and has published the argument. *Le Ménestrel* gives the plot, and considers the libretto very much after the style of those which Lortzing and Nicolaï set to music. It certainly is of a very light kind; but Herr Wagner is at any rate wise in trying, apparently, to avoid comparison with his illustrious father.

The competition for the Richard Wagner monument has been opened. Among the members of the international jury are to be found the names of the French and Belgian sculptors M. Antonin Mercié and M. Van der Stappen. It is hoped that the inauguration of the monument will take place on May 22nd, 1903, the ninetieth anniversary of the birth of the tone-poet.

Wagner's 'Lohengrin' was performed at the Vienna Hofoper on December 27th for the three-hundredth time. The opera, produced at Weimar in 1850, was afterwards performed at many German theatres, the Vienna Hofoper included. It was in the latter city that the composer first heard his work on May 15th, 1861—*i.e.*, two months after the 'Tannhäuser' fiasco at Paris. It was at Vienna also that two performances of the opera were given on December 15th, 1875, and March 2nd, 1876, under the master's own direction.

Liszt's 'Faust-Sinfonie' was performed for the first time at Paris at a Lamoureux Concert on December 2nd, under the direction of M. Chevillard, and with such signal success that it was repeated at the next concert on December 9th. M. Pierre Lalo, in *Le Temps*, regards the production of the work as "an event in every respect of high importance," while M. Bruneau, in the *Figaro*, declares that "the triumphal success of the Liszt cause is assured." Time will show. It is, at any rate, one of Liszt's best works, and although not received with any enthusiasm when produced here in London, Dr. Richter might some day afford another opportunity of hearing and judging it.

Apropos of Liszt, we note that his 'Krönungsmesse' and 'Hunnenschlacht' were recently performed by the Bachverein at Heidelberg, under the direction of Prof. Wolfrum, and with these was brought to a close the series of all important vocal and instrumental works of Liszt, which was commenced twelve years ago by Prof. Wolfrum.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Sun.	Sunday Society Concert, 3.30, Sunday League, 7, Queen's Hall.
Wed.	Miss Violet Murray's Recital, 8, Steinway Hall.
Thurs.	Mr. George Grossmith's Recital, 3, St. James's Hall.
Sat.	Saturday Popular Concert, 3, St. James's Hall.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

Comedy.—'The Taming of the Shrew.'

On Mr. Benson eyes have long been fixed as the one man to whom we might look to provide us with a Shakspearean repertory. That he regards himself as so destined is obvious from the steps that he takes to establish himself permanently in London. At one theatre after another he essays a few experiments, and hopes for a regular home. His ambition is laudable, and the efforts he makes meet with much friendly encouragement. None the less, he goes the wrong way to work; and if his venture is to interest scholars, he must change his method. There are those who would rather have bad

performances of Shakspeare than no performances at all. With these we are not in accord. If Mr. Benson will do the thing worthily, and dismiss the base traditions that reach us from the days of Garrick, and perhaps from those of Betterton, there is a place for him. As one possessed of a certain measure of academic training, he ought to do this. Unfortunately, his tendency is in the wrong direction. What is most farcical in the past treatment of comic scenes he emphasizes and accentuates. In the duel between Sir Hugh Evans and Dr. Caius in 'The Merry Wives of Windsor' the two combatants clung together and rolled over one another until their proceedings, which were imitated — they could not well be parodied—by their servants, reminded us of the humours of a sack-race. In 'The Taming of the Shrew,' which is now being given, every contemptible tradition is preserved. Quite weary are we of pointing out evident things. The method adopted by Petruchio for taming Katharina is by showing her an unreasonableness and a determination worse than her own, and so frightening and cowing her into submission. When, in the scene in Petruchio's country house, the cook brings up the leg of mutton for her choleric master, he declares it uneatable and orders it away; when the tailor brings her home dresses and hats, he pronounces them abominations and flings them about the stage. Yet Katharina declares of the viands that

> The meat was well, if you were so contented,

praises the cap, and says of the dress,

> I never saw a better fashioned gown,
> More quaint, more pleasing, nor more commendable.

What becomes of Petruchio's lesson if the robes are such as no gentlewoman would look at, and the meat a mass of soot that smirches the cook's apron as effectually as a blacking-brush? With all the sanction that they have received from successive actors, these things remain base, degrading, and contemptible. We looked to Mr. Benson to remedy them. He will not, and we cannot attach much interest or importance to his proceedings. But one excuse, or what may pass for one, is possible. The public, it may be said, likes such things and roars with laughter at them. That the desires and tastes of an English public are extraordinary we concede. It may even be that, if Mr. Benson's experiment is to succeed, it is necessary to stoop to devices such as are adopted. It may be granted for the sake of argument, though our own observation points in another and an opposite direction, that any other method of acting Shakspeare would lead to ruin; if so, our answer is ready: Do not act him, then. It would be no very great loss if 'The Taming of the Shrew' were to be seen no more. We would far more gladly acquiesce in banishing it from the stage than accept it as Mr. Benson renders it. We are sorry to be compelled so to speak, the more so as, apart from these scenes, many of the parts are respectably and some are well played. Everything is sacrificed in order to make the play in technical language "go." So well does this succeed that we should be glad, unless a radical change can be made, to see it go altogether.

Dramatic Gossip.

'THE WEDDING GUEST' is this evening withdrawn from the Garrick Theatre, and 'Shock-headed Peter' and 'The Man who Stole the Castle' will on Monday be put in the evening bill. When this run is exhausted Mr. Bourchier, by arrangement with Sir Squire Bancroft, will revive 'Peril,' with Miss Violet Vanbrugh as Lady Ormond, Mr. Brandon Thomas as Sir George Ormond, Mr. Graham Brown as Capt. Bradford, Mr. Leonard Boyne as Dr. Thornton, and Miss Lily Grundy as Lucy.

THE performance at the Comedy Theatre of 'Faust' scarcely fulfilled English expectations, but was received with favour by the German public for which it was specially intended. Herr Max Behrend was Mephistopheles and Fräulein Josefine Dora Martha.

MR. RUDYARD KIPLING is said to have extracted from his stories of the jungle a piece entitled 'The Jungle Play,' which is intended for stage production.

ONCE more there seems a chance of a rivalry between the Haymarket and the Prince of Wales's. The management of the former theatre are credited with the intention of celebrating the return to the stage of Miss Winifred Emery by a revival of 'Masks and Faces,' in which she will play Peg Woffington. So great is the success of Capt. Marshall's piece now running, that no change of programme is within measurable distance. Miss Marie Tempest meanwhile is contemplating a speedy revival of the same piece, in which her Peg Woffington will anticipate by a long space that of Miss Emery.

MR. MARTIN HARVEY has written to the press to contradict the assertion that has been made that he is accepting from Mr. Freeman Wills a play on the subject of Rienzi.

MR. H. V. ESMOND is said to be occupied upon a romantic comedy, the central figure in which is designed for Mr. Lewis Waller.

MISS ELIZABETH LEE complains of the manner in which at the Comedy Theatre one German play is, without adequate announcement, substituted at a late moment for another. She points out that the 'Johannisfeuer' of Sudermann, the production of which we mentioned last week, was replaced by 'Die Näherin,' and that exactly the same thing took place with Dreyer's 'Probekandidat.' This is a genuine grievance, and we are sorry to have made the mistake about Sudermann.

THE production by Mr. Alexander of Mr. Haddon Chambers's new play, 'The Awakening,' is fixed for the 23rd inst.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—T. W. W.—F. R. B.—H. J. M.—N. H. L.—received.

F. R. S. & SON.—You should say when the book was sent in.

A. W. F.—No, thanks.

H. R. B.—Not suitable for us.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1901.

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LITERATURE

In the South Seas. By R. L. Stevenson. (Chatto & Windus.)

HERE the ordinary booklover has at last what the more elaborate Stevensonians may describe as "the ultimate Stevenson," since it does not seem likely, or, indeed, desirable, that the trifling Davos-Platz *brochures* of which bibliographers have made so much will be reprinted, and other personal memoirs due to Stevenson have been left so long in the dubious glory of limited editions that they are not likely to be popular now. These "Letters" are described in the sub-title as 'An Account of Experiences and Observations in the Marquesas, Paumotus, and Gilbert Islands, in the course of two cruises, on the yacht Casco (1888) and the schooner Equator (1889).' A good deal has happened since these dates, and Stevenson himself has partly suggested why these pages are so sadly belated in their appearance by the tone of his references to them in the 'Vailima Letters.' He was not proud of them, it appears; he wrote and rewrote them without satisfying himself, and he was too much of an artist not to know the danger of elaborate things becoming "ripe and rotten." They appear to have been a task rather than a pleasure in the writing. This being so, it would have been well to add, in view of these complaints, on whose authority the letters are published now. Did their author relent later about this difficult child of his? We know at least that a small edition of part of this book was actually published and seen by Stevenson in 1890, though there is no word of this inserted here. Indeed, the absence of all bibliographical comment is extraordinary. We were hoping for a higher standard in these matters, but the good example of a few publishers seems to have been unheeded by others.

The first part of this volume is on the whole, we think, unsatisfactory reading, though a fair judgment is difficult. The fact is that since Stevenson's success his real buoyancy and youthful gusto have become a commonplace pose. Essayists have taken the open road in alarming numbers, and taken also, it would seem, the excuse of juvenility of feeling to talk naïvely and lengthily about themselves with the callousness and impertinence of the schoolboy: they have carried the cult of the unusual adjective so far that one is weary of style, and ready to cry, "O sancta simplicitas!" That Stevenson was deliberately imitated is, of course, no fault of his, rather a testimony to his merit; but we think that many have begun to weary of this aping of leading literary personalities, and of the signs that style, as understood by the moderns, is not the man himself, but too often the burlesquing of some other man. We are anxious to be wholly fair and forget these considerations, and our careful verdict on the style of these "Letters," except in the last part, must be, to use Sir Hugh Evans's phrase, "Why, it is affectations." These pages are overloaded with forcible things that are forced, elaborate comparisons that are far-fetched—in fact, with things contrary to the bright speed which should animate the narrative of an observer in a new country. When, however, real adventure is on hand, the writer brightens sensibly; he sees his chance to live romance for once instead of writing it. He is never inclined to "dodge and palter" with peril. He interferes like a boy where he has no evident business to interfere; he dashes in, revolver in hand, to grapple with drunken natives, though he is a little ashamed of his bubbling pleasure on the occasion, and introduces it by a reference to his greater countryman Scott. Altogether, no white can be said to be wholly secure in these islands, and it is certain that the circle of peril which gathers so silently and appears so suddenly round the European needs an adventurous man to appreciate it.

At the beginning of this book Stevenson is not up to his optimistic self. The lights are a little lowered. The Scotch are (even a Scotchman has confessed it) moralists at heart, but even allowing for this, we find the author too apt to gloomy lessoning in the Marquesas. The work of the artist, which should always be a joy in itself, is, it appears, mainly done for the praise of posterity:—

> "Fond as it may appear, we labour and refrain, not for the rewards of any single life, but with a timid eye upon the lives and memories of our successors; and where no one is to succeed, of his own family, or his own tongue, I doubt whether Rothschilds would make money or Cato practise virtue."

Out upon such a theory! we say, and so would the author at his best and brightest. It must be the offspring of a passing mood: it is certainly not characteristic of Stevenson.

The civilization of the Old World is a little hardly treated in view of noble savagery. There is an extensive and embarrassing system of giving prevalent in Polynesia. This suggests

> "the cognate absurdity of marriage presents. There we give without any special thought of a return; yet if the circumstance arise, and the return be withheld, we shall judge ourselves insulted. We give them usually without affection, and almost never with a genuine desire to please; and our gift is rather a mark of our own status than the measure of our love to the recipients. So in a great measure and with the common run of the Polynesians: their gifts are formal; they imply no more than social recognition; and they are made and reciprocated, as we pay and return our morning visits."

One almost fancies that this is another voice, that of one who decries the shallowness of our Western civilization with a splendid verbosity which loses nothing by not adhering too strictly to fact.

An instance of the belated effect of this book appears in the explanations about taboo, here throughout spelt *tapu*. Stevenson seems to think that these strange prohibitions, which can plunge a whole native state into strong drink after absolute abstinence, or, more wonderful, bring the drinkers up short at a certain day and hour, will appear mere nonsense to the English mind. But of late years we have seen taboo canonized: it is not a savage rite, but religion; it is recognized as the conscience of the tribal self. Such a case as the following, too, would not be received with wholesale incredulity nowadays. In the Marquesas the cocoa-nut and bread-fruit taboo, a cruel restriction on a chief means of supporting life, works swiftly:—

> "Suppose you have eaten tapu fruit at the evening meal, at night your sleep will be uneasy; in the morning, swelling and a dark discoloration will have attacked your neck, whence they spread upward to the face; and in two days, unless the cure be interjected, you must die. This cure is prepared from the rubbed leaves of the tree from which the patient stole; so that he cannot be saved without confessing to the Tahuku the person whom he wronged. In the experience of my informant, almost no tapu had been put in use, except the two described: he had thus no opportunity to learn the nature and operation of the others; and, as the art of making them was jealously guarded amongst the old men, he believed the mystery would soon die out."

The numerous stories which deal with the Marquesan ideas of spirits are well told, and may be recommended to Mr. Tylor to swell the next edition of his collection of legends concerning animism. Abundant parallels to the rites and observances of other countries could be made. The peculiarity of the Marquesan theory of spirits is that ghosts are held to have a material body, which putrefies like the corpse which it has left.

It is rather amusing to find Stevenson talking of "my historic attitude." He is never an unbiassed observer; he evidently takes sides. He, however, claims to be a closer student of the native than some who have gone before:—

> "I read in a pamphlet (I will not give the author's name) that the Marquesan especially resembles the Paumotuan. I should take the two races, though so near in neighbourhood, to be extremes of Polynesian diversity. The Marquesan is certainly the most beautiful of human races, and one of the tallest—the Paumotuan averaging a good inch shorter, and not even handsome; the Marquesan open handed, inert, insensible to religion, childishly self-indulgent—the Paumotuan greedy, hardy, enterprising, a religious disputant, and with a trace of the ascetic character."

Regarding religion as introduced by Protestant and Catholic emissaries, Stevenson recognizes many absurdities and much lack of humour, a deficiency which leads some,

we fear, to overrate human virtues. Still, he does distinctly state that the missionaries are the best and most useful whites in the Pacific. The white field to choose from is not wide; the only other Europeans are traders, who have not precisely high ideas of morality in any sphere of life. We light on the phrase "the world-enveloping dishonesty of the white man." Rarely comes to these parts, we dare say, a novelist and essayist like Stevenson, who satisfies the gaze of an acute chief directed at his eyes and mouth, and wins a splendid reception after passing this severe scrutiny. Stevenson had a face which did not suggest confidence as a rule, and has made pretty play elsewhere with his gift of looking disreputable; but it appears that Tembinok' of Apemama in the Gilberts saw deep, and the stay of the Stevenson party on the island near the palace of that magnate was so entrancing to them that it has made good reading for us. Here author and narrative are both at their best; and for this fourth part, which is more naturally and effectively written than the rest, we forgive him any unsatisfactory things that we have noted before. Tembinok' is a remarkable monarch, and goes far to reconcile one to the theory of the benevolent despot as the best of governments. He is a man of great character, who recognizes his limitations. He acknowledges that he is swindled a little by English traders, of whom he buys anything that is new, but, much swindled, he may object to deal again. He wears anything from a frock to a naval uniform, and he rules with an apparent, but skilfully directed indolence over three well-planted islands. His entire household is ordered by feminine hands, his "pamily." Besides the queen proper and the favourite of the hour, we find figuring in the background

"a multitude of ladies, the lean, the plump, and the elephantine, some in sacque frocks, some in the hairbreadth *ridi;* high-born and low, slave and mistress; from the queen to the scullion, from the favourite to the scraggy sentries at the palisade. Not all of these of course are of 'my pamily,'—many are mere attendants; yet a surprising number shared the responsibility of the king's trust. These were key-bearers, treasurers, wardens of the armoury, the napery, and the stores. Each knew and did her part to admiration. Should anything be required—a particular gun, perhaps, or a particular bolt of stuff,—the right queen was summoned; she came bringing the right chest, opened it in the king's presence, and displayed her charge in perfect preservation—the gun cleaned and oiled, the goods duly folded. Without delay or haste, and with the minimum of speech, the whole great establishment turned on wheels like a machine. Nowhere have I seen order more complete and pervasive."

Stevenson, "with a passion for all games," mastered the private and peculiar sort of poker affected by Tembinok', and the following delightful passage, which we cannot resist quoting, explains much of the monarch's success:—

"Tembinok' puts up a double stake, and receives in return two hands to choose from: a shallow artifice which the wives (in all these years) have not yet fathomed. He himself, when talking with me privately, made not the least secret that he was secure of winning; and it was thus he explained his recent liberality on board the Equator. He let the wives buy their own tobacco, which pleased them at the moment. He won it back at cards, which made him once more, and without fresh expense, that which he ought to be, — the sole fount of all indulgences. And he summed the matter up in that phrase with which he almost always concludes any account of his policy: 'Mo' betta.'"

Stevenson was, amongst other adventures, cured of a cold by the mere tapping of a sorcerer, who sent him into a dreamless stupor from which he awoke cured, though he adds that he was not a favourable subject for hypnotism. Sorcery of the sort would be useful over here just now; but the world is not yet sufficiently advanced to receive such cures with complacency, if, indeed, it ventures to try them at all. The enterprising will say, with Count Fosco, that it is the characteristic of the English intellect to be cautious in the wrong place; and all the obscurantists—a large and ponderous body—will say that there is nothing in it, and if there is anything, it is very wrong.

The Rubaʻiyat of Omar Khayyam. Translated by Edward FitzGerald. With a Commentary by H. M. Batson and a Biographical Introduction by E. D. Ross. (Methuen & Co.)

Blasphemer, atheist, Sybarite—such elegant terms, happily less in favour of late, one has long been accustomed to hear applied to the old Persian mathematician and epigram maker, whom some forty years ago Edward FitzGerald introduced to the Western world. As a rule, indeed, the scandalized knew nothing about him beyond what they had picked up from the paraphrase. Omar's relation to the Omarians was a peculiarly astronomical one. When the new planet swam into their ken, they beheld him from afar through a glass, and they did not imitate the silence of Cortes. Three times they shouted "We know," and thousands answered "We believe." One of our most sagacious and delightful critics was swept off his feet by the star-gazing crowd, and drew an idyllic picture of Omar as the idle singer, wreathing roses, lapt in peace and gay content, lounging his life away in Epicurean serenity. And even now this phantom Omar is perhaps only scotched, not killed, for a popular impression once created is hard to destroy.

During the eighth and following centuries a great tide of mysticism passed over the Mohammedan empire. Like those terrible plagues which, coming none knows whence, suddenly arise and devastate whole continents, this fever of religion found innumerable victims among all ranks and classes of society. Exaggerated devotion, cruel austerities borrowed from Christian monks, a numbing consciousness of sin, a crushing fear of God united with boundless resignation, were the symptoms of Sûfîism in its early ascetic phase, when the Sûfî was little more than an orthodox fanatic. The new learning changed all that. Greek philosophies and Gnostic speculations, transplanted from the schools of Alexandria, bore strange fruit under an Eastern sky: the Sûfî became in fact, if not avowedly, an infidel possessed with the wildest pantheistic ideas. As the free and unreserved expression of these would have endangered their owner's head, it was necessary to invent a symbolic medium which should not express, but imply them. Hence love and wine, rose and nightingale, moth and candle, potter and pot—in a word, all the thousand and one fleeting images that shadow forth a deeper spiritual meaning to the wise. Probably never before or since has the jargon of a sect exercised so wide and lasting a dominion over the minds of a great people. With some notable exceptions, Persian poetry, sacred and profane alike, draws its vocabulary and ideas from the fashion of speech elaborated by these mystical euphuists. The result is curious and puzzling enough. Sublime odes, breathing rapture in every line, are on the surface hardly distinguishable from passionate lyrics of human love or mad outbursts of Bacchanalian fervour:—

> Meum est propositum in taberna mori:
> Vinum sit appositum morientis ori,
> Ut dicant, cum venerint angelorum chori,
> "Deus sit propitius huic potatori!"

These famous verses form part of a drinking-song attributed to Walter Mapes, but, literally rendered into Persian, they would find their natural place in the *dîván* of a Sûfî poet. What is merely satiric wit in the mouth of an Oxford archdeacon may be sung in sober earnest by a congregation of dervishes at Shîrâz.

It is clear, then, that a thorough familiarity with the Sûfî hieroglyphic or cipher is indispensable to the right understanding of the 'Rubâʻiyât.' This statement is not less true if the question whether Omar accepted Sûfîism in its entirety be answered in the negative. Even if he attached small significance to the poetic dialect of the day, he could not be independent of the material with which he preferred or was constrained to work. There is no doubt that his poetry is saturated with mysticism. Many quatrains included in the collection give pointed utterance to commonplaces of Sûfî doctrine, and show that Omar had studied the sayings and legends of the saints. Thus the line,

How can I repent save God grant me penitence?

is derived from a saying of Râbiʻa, a holy woman who dwelt at Jerusalem in the first half of the eighth century. Sharply opposed to the mystical quatrains are those which repeat the Horatian philosophy of life with an ironical exaggeration of gaiety and a mocking insistence on the text "All flesh is grass." A very large number, about three-fourths of the whole, are ambiguous in expression and may be interpreted mystically or otherwise. It seems likely that the double meaning, apart from its evident usefulness as a means of disarming persecution, was often deliberately cultivated in order to tantalize the reader and pique his ingenuity by keeping him, as it were, suspended between heaven and earth. Hafiz did this to perfection, and Omar, we think, would have taken a grim pleasure in doing it. But the point is not one to be decided by European judges: Omar's countrymen alone are competent to discover his tendency and intention, and they have all but unanimously pronounced him on the side of the angels. That Omar was a pure Sûfî, like Jalâlu'ddîn Rûmî, no one who has compared their writings will maintain; rather, living at a time when the religious wave had spent its force, he clung in sheer desperation and not without backslidings to

a vague pantheism which appealed to his imagination if it failed to satisfy his intellect. Such beliefs as he held were not founded on reason, and his reason was never duped by them, but ridiculed all beliefs, his own included.

Mrs. Batson's commentary

"has been written with a view to helping, if possible, those who on their first introduction to Omar Khayyam, as interpreted by FitzGerald, find difficulties in the way of understanding him."

Certainly the 'Rubâ'iyât' furnish abundant matter for legitimate and helpful comment. The average reader may fairly look for an explanation of "False Morning," "Iram," "Jamshýd's Sev'n-ring'd Cup," "from Máh to Máhí," "Parwín and Mushtarí," and other Oriental allusions. He may also expect to receive enlightenment as to the meaning of obscure passages, and to be told what parts of FitzGerald's version are not represented in the original. All this could be done in comparatively few pages. Mrs. Batson takes about a hundred and thirty. In fact, what she has written is not so much a commentary as a paraphrase of the whole poem. She has said some things that were worth saying, though they might have been said more tersely, but alas! the memory of these is drowned in the placid flow of platitude. Is there any possible reader of the 'Rubâ'iyât' cursed with so base and abject an apprehension that he should be brought to a pause by plain English like this?—

> The Worldly Hope men set their Hearts upon
> Turns Ashes—or it prospers; and anon,
> Like Snow upon the Desert's dusty Face,
> Lighting a little hour or two—is gone.

Since Mrs. Batson devotes an entire page of "commentary" to these verses, one can only conclude that she has hopes of getting Omar adopted as a text-book for those deficient in understanding.

No judgment "based on the study of literal translations" can be adequate or convincing, but, with this reservation, the account of Omar's philosophy is sympathetic, and probably not far from the truth:—

"He never denies God, though he criticises, questions, condemns Him. He calls himself in one of his quatrains 'a slave in revolt,' and this phrase admirably describes his position in the matter. He is undoubtedly rebellious, but he does not therefore cease to be a slave. He sees in his Master various attributes and methods of dealing which he cannot approve, and he does not hesitate to tell his mind concerning them. He is undeniably a sceptic, but his scepticism may be said to be within the confines of faith, and has in it an infinite yearning for truth, as well as for the conviction which judgment forces him to hold in suspense.....It has been shown that the same point of view is observable in Tennyson's 'Two Voices,' and also in 'In Memoriam'; and that our own poet, being unable to find a logical solution of his difficulties, was obliged to fall back on a moral conviction of God and of His love."

Now, Súfiism is the religion of love *par excellence*, and because Omar sometimes jeered at the professors of this faith, it would be unsafe to assume that he must have rejected it. For him free-thought was an intellectual necessity, and he was keenly alive to the weaknesses and hypocrisies of the current systems of religion; but his poetry also attests that he was profoundly influenced by the mystical spirit, which seems to have entered into his heart while he sternly rebuked it with his head.

If Mrs. Batson's general estimate of Omar is on the whole satisfactory, her treatment of the philosophical theories involved in some of the quatrains cannot be equally commended. Not only does she indulge in a vast deal of loose and irrelevant talk, but she betrays no diffidence whatever in using unwarrantable and even preposterous arguments. It is not surprising that a person who attempts to thread the mazes of this thorny subject without first-hand knowledge should come to grief; the wonder is that any one should make the attempt. The opening sentence of the commentary may serve as a criterion of her acquaintance with Persian literature:—

"The poetry of Persia includes the epic and the elegy, the lyric and the ode; but in the union of mystic and moral through the medium of the *ruba'i*, or quatrain, most of the great poets have found their main vehicle of expression."

Serious students of Omar will turn with relief to the biographical and historical introduction by Prof. Denison Ross, which is a careful and scholarly piece of work. The facts of the poet's life are shrouded in darkness; we do not know for certain the year of his birth or of his death, but although Prof. Ross has not been able to supplement our information in any considerable degree, he has collected from an article by Prof. Schukovski, of St. Petersburg, and from various other sources, all the most important references to Omar that have yet been discovered in Persian and Arabic literature. These are interesting and occasionally suggestive, but as they consist chiefly of anecdotes and unfavourable criticism, curiosity is whetted rather than satisfied. One could not help feeling that the romantic story of the three school-friends was almost too good to be true, and Prof. Ross is inclined to reject it on two grounds:

"Firstly, because the oldest historians make no mention of it; and secondly, on account of the improbability, though there is of course no question of the impossibility, of Omar and Hasan-i-Sabbah having lived to such an old age."

He thinks that the growth of the legend may be explained by a confusion between Nizam ul Mulk and the Vezir Anushirwan ibn Khalid, who appears to have been at school with the famous Assassin; and this conjecture is at least plausible. The biography is preceded by an excellent historical sketch of Persian affairs during Omar's lifetime.

This section of the book is laudably free from error. "Lawāzim ul-Amkina" (p. 57) does not mean "needs of places," but "local characteristics or conditions." "The Teheran edition of the 'Ruba'iyat'" (p. 71) should be "The Teheran edition of the 'Chahâr Makâla.'" "Nizam ul-Hukm" (p. 57) is a misprint.

University of Cambridge. College Histories.—Christ's College. By John Peile, Litt.D., Master of the College. (Robinson & Co.)

Dr. Peile's history of the college over which he worthily presides impresses one with absolute confidence in its thoroughness of workmanship in every part. The Master of Christ's knows all the details of his college buildings and of its property. He is conversant with the methods of managing estates and keeping accounts in former times. He has ransacked all possible manuscript materials, whether preserved among the college muniments or in the library or elsewhere; and he has brought together not a little curious and interesting information which had hitherto remained unpublished. His book may, therefore, be gladly accepted by Christ's men, and by others who wish to study the history of our universities as revealed in the individual life of each separate society, as a final and authoritative record—at least until Dr. Peile, or some one who has learnt from him how such a work should be compiled, will venture upon a larger undertaking, and tell the story, with tables and documents, in a complete and monumental form. Meanwhile, within the limits imposed by the "series" to which it belongs, the present work is as good as it could be.

Yet the history of Christ's College is not altogether exhilarating. Of course, everything connected with the name of the foundress, the Lady Margaret, and her adviser Bishop Fisher, has a pleasing savour of true piety and love of learning. But the tradition she left was short-lived, and Christ's became conspicuous among the Puritan colleges of Cambridge; and however estimable Puritanism may have been as a theological system, it was never wholly at its ease within the limitations of college courts and of college statutes. Indeed, it tried as often as it could to avoid the one and elude the other. Dr. Peile does his best to make interesting the members of this school who fall within his domain. He tells us of William Perkins, "the faithful minister," who "would pronounce the word *damn* with such an emphasis as left a doleful echo in his auditors' ears a good while after." Another, Samuel Ward, wrote a private diary recording "his daily sins and omissions of duty":—

"*e.g.*, 'my negligence in not coming to prayers,' 'my little pity for the boy which was whipt in hall,' 'my ripping up Mr. Bancroft's jest to Mr. Newhouse,' 'my pride at being with Mr. Pott walking at Emmanuel College Close,' 'my proud thought because so many at the [Sturbridge] fayre asked my counsell in buying bookes'; together with sundry confessions of overeating of cheese, 'which is very hurtfull for my body att 3 o'clock,' and of cherries, plums, 'damsels,' and pears (for which he had an incurable weakness) 'both before and after supper'—*i.e.*, five o'clock."

These domestic traits harmonize better with the spirit of a college history than the lists of titles of books written, or of preferments gained, by former *alumni*, although of course Dr. Peile was bound to record them all too.

Those who desire to get a complete view of the social and intellectual conditions existing at Cambridge in the period following the Reformation will learn much from these pages. It is remarkable how close a connexion was maintained between Christ's and the two specifically Puritan foundations of Emmanuel and Sidney Sussex. Dr. Peile does not, however, we think, call attention to the fact that Sir Walter Mildmay, himself a Christ's man and a benefactor of his old college, expressly ordained in his statutes for Emmanuel that if its Fellows chose to go beyond their own body in electing a Master, the preference should be

given to a member of Christ's. The Puritan character of Christ's (though it numbered also not a few Roman Catholics) is in itself a puzzling phenomenon, when we consider that half of the Fellows were bound to be taken from north of the Trent, and that this proportion was sometimes—it seems, against statute—exceeded. The most famous representative of this tradition is, of course, John Milton; but Dr. Peile is not able to add any fresh information of importance to what is already known concerning his life at Christ's. He thinks, on strictly constitutional grounds, that the story of Milton having been "whipt" by his tutor is unlikely, for only a prælector or dean could whip, and there is no evidence to show that Chappell held either office. Otherwise, he adds, "in itself there is nothing antecedently improbable in the flogging of an undergraduate, who was not yet 'adultus.'" Dr. Johnson, who did much to revive this lamentable story, certainly did not bother about the evidence for it.

Christ's holds a well-marked place in the history of English philosophy and philosophical teaching at three different epochs. First, it helped to introduce the "new logic" of Peter Ramus in the last quarter of the sixteenth century. Next, it contributed to the band of the "Cambridge Platonists," largely under the stimulus of Descartes, two of its most prominent members, Ralph Cudworth and Henry More. Thirdly, in the latter part of the eighteenth century it took a leading share in popularizing Utilitarianism through the works of Paley. The name of Charles Darwin might add a far more brilliant lustre to the college, if there were any reason for connecting his scientific theories with his studies at Christ's. To judge from the parenthetical way in which Dr. Peile mentions his name, this was not the case. Yet surely his friendship with Henslow—here just hinted—might have served as the text for some illustrations of tastes and pursuits rare in the Cambridge of that day, but full of promise for the future.

Incidental notices of the numbers of the college are very curious. The fifty-eight admissions in 1644–5 and the fifty-two in the following year are no doubt exceptional; but it is strange that they should have fallen to seven by the middle of the eighteenth century, and averaged less than nine in the first decade of the nineteenth. Those were not, indeed, times of academic prosperity, though single persons prospered exceedingly. One Master of Christ's, 1754-80, held apparently at one time, besides his mastership, a deanery, a chancellorship, an archdeaconry, three prebends, and three livings. Another Master, who had been for years the business man of the college, not only robbed it of a large amount of money, but was also guilty of gross immorality at his country parish: "he ceased to be Master," and was succeeded by two future bishops of unblemished character.

Dr. Peile shows his critical skill throughout the book. He will not claim for his college more than its rights. "The old belief," he says bluntly, "that Sir John Harrington belonged to Christ's is wrong," and he only cherishes "an imagination" that Holinshed, the chronicler, was a member of the college. Nor does he think it at all likely that 'Gammer Gurton's Needle' was the work of Bishop Still. Everywhere we find the same completeness of knowledge and moderation of judgment. It is not Dr. Peile's fault that some of his statements about the college buildings are a little puzzling, in consequence of their perverse orientation, the First Court being described as "an irregular trapezium placed in such a direction that the meridian line coincides very nearly with one of the diagonals." But a rough plan would have helped the reader considerably. It is difficult to remember that "north" regularly means "north-west," and so on. The misprint of a date—"1722" for *1772*—on p. 246 is worth noting.

The one weak point about the book is the index, which is defective not only in its headings, but also in the references appended to them. Names which occur in the text are omitted or inserted without any apparent system. In one case, where we remembered the facts, but not the name, we were only able to find the place wanted by the help of Mr. Bass Mullinger's admirably indexed history of the university.

GREEK PLANT, STONE, AND ANIMAL WORSHIP.

De Græcorum Diis non referentibus Speciem Humanam. Marinus Willem de Visser. (Leyden, Los.)

It is curious to find totemism appearing as *totemismus* in a Latin thesis for the doctor's degree at Leyden. In this learned and valuable treatise of 270 pages Dr. de Visser examines the non-anthropomorphic elements in ancient Greek religion and ritual, such as the worship, or at all events religious regard of some kind, paid to animals and plants and to stones, whether rude or fashioned by men's hands into cones and other shapes. M. de Visser parts company at once with the philological school of mythologists, Kuhn, Schwartz, Max Müller, and their allies. He thinks that the *anthropologi*, Mr. Tylor, Mr. Frazer, Mannhardt, and others, have "overthrown the philological system almost from the foundation." He is not a disciple of Mr. Spencer, and is apt to cite Mr. Jevons, Mr. Hartland, and other modern English authors, not always, of course, agreeing with their hypotheses. He does not appear to have much, if any, acquaintance with Mr. Farnell's erudite volumes, which are among the most useful to workers in this field.

M. de Visser begins with the theory, probably premature, that all forms of cult originate in "animismus" (Mr. Tylor's animism, and Mr. Spencer's "ghost theory," we believe him to mean), as a general primeval philosophy of things. At first souls or spirits are believed to animate all things; next souls flit about unattached. The benevolent souls are worshipped, the hostile souls are scared or propitiated. M. de Visser, following Schultze, next stretches the word "fetishism" so as to include the theory of all worshipful objects, from a stone to the sun. This we think injudicious; fetishes are better regarded as the small, unconsidered objects tenanted by a spirit sometimes, or selected for some other reason of "luck," or because indicated in dreams. Next M. de Visser deals with totemism, which also "is based on animism," though this opinion is much disputed. Unlike McLennan, he recognizes three kinds of totem—that of kinship, that of each sex, and that of the individual. The term "totem" in strictness applies only to the first class, and ought not to be confused with non-hereditary protective animals or plants of the sexes (in parts of Australia) or of individuals, such as the American Manitou selected at puberty. As to the origin of totemism, our author rejects the hypotheses of Mr. Spencer and Lord Avebury, which "remind us of the mythical interpretations of Mr. Max Müller." Mr. Frazer's theory of the totem as the "soul-box" or "life-token" is open to Mr. Tylor's objections and to others. In his new edition of 'The Golden Bough' (vol. iii. p. 416, note 3; p. 419, note 5) Mr. Frazer, seeing his way to a new theory, perhaps reconcilable with that already stated, says "it seems scarcely worth while to patch up an old theory which the next new facts may perhaps entirely demolish." The opinions of Wilken and Mr. Tylor, based on the theory of transmigration of ancestral souls into worshipful plants and animals, appear to please M. de Visser best, as they connect totemism with animism. He does not allude to the theory of the Inca Garcilasso de la Vega (which originally was also that of McLennan) that the plant and animal names were mere distinctions of groups of people, whether chosen from within or given from without the group. The tendency to this custom survives in many English villages, one village killing its neighbours' animal by way of insult, as in ancient Egypt. The plant or animal name of the human group once adopted, mythical theories of its origin and magical uses of the supposed connexion between the man "mouse" and the ordinary mouse, for example, would follow in course of time. A group of savages would not be called "trout" or "kangaroo" because their magic (as in Central Australia) multiplied these animals; they would be supposed capable of using a magical connexion with the animals, because, bearing their names, they must be of their nature. Mr. Keane has also indicated his adhesion to this theory, which, we understand, he evolved independently, without the suggestion of Garcilasso or of McLennan, who never published his idea.

M. de Visser next states the different opinions of authors as to the religious importance of totemism, from the rather extreme notions of Robertson Smith and Mr. Jevons to the more moderate and, we think, more probable ideas of Mr. Tylor, M. Marillier, and MM. Hubert and Mauss. Totemism intimately affected nascent society, and (as early man had to explain totemism to himself) it generated multitudinous myths, which later reflected themselves in art. Ritual, too, was probably touched by totemism. But we do not see that it greatly affected religion.

Gods are derived by M. de Visser from fetishes. The inhabiting spirits of fetishes were disattached and became gods. It is wholly premature to reason thus, till the chapter of the anthropomorphic supreme beings behind the scenes of savage and barbaric religions has been studied. They cannot be exaggerated ancestral spirits,

where such spirits are not worshipped; nor can they be disengaged spirits of sun and sky, where no cult is given to sky or sun. They are often not "animistic" at all, but merely supernormal anthropomorphic beings, moral and creative. There is no use in speculating about religious origins till the whole neglected theme of these beings has been critically analyzed.

M. de Visser next examines the many various causes of stone, plant, and animal worship, apart from totemism. He then collects from many sources, literary and numismatic, or otherwise artistic, the facts about non-anthropomorphic religion in Greece. This is the most valuable part of his book. He believes that the god or goddess originally was the animal which is, later, his or her victim in the sacrifice, a theme too complex and obscure to be argued on here, though we may say that there are highly respectable anthropomorphic deities where sacrifice has not yet been evolved. These deities have been developed by low savages, apparently to meet their moral and speculative needs. The relation of stocks and stones to idols is well worked out by M. de Visser, whose learned and valuable work sadly needs an index. All our speculations at present are much at the mercy of "new facts," as Mr. Frazer says, and perhaps we may add, of old facts to which due attention has never yet been paid.

A History of Newport Pagnell. By F. W. Bull. (Kettering, Ross.)

Mr. Bull has compiled a serviceable book relating to Newport Pagnell, but it can hardly be awarded the title of a history. It is in a great measure, though not solely, compiled from printed books, some of which cannot be described as difficult of access. The more modern portions are by far the best. The account of the charities and the town lands is really valuable; the chronology of events also contains several things of interest; but we cannot speak highly of those portions of the work which deal with the earlier manorial and ecclesiastical history of the town. As to these, we are pretty confident that if further research had been instituted it would have been rewarded by much that is left unrecorded.

The parish register seems to be of some interest. It begins in the first year of Queen Elizabeth, but down to 1608 exists only in a transcript. It was, like other records of its class, kept irregularly during the early years of the Civil War, but is, we think, otherwise perfect. A few extracts are included; these might have been extended with advantage, unless the author has reason to believe that the record will shortly be printed in full. Cromwell's son Oliver died at Newport Pagnell of small-pox, in or about March, 1644, but the entry of his burial has not been found in the register. The fact, so far as at present known, rests only on the authority of one news-sheet, the *Parliament Scout*. It is possible that the death occurred not in the town itself, but at some outpost in a neighbouring village. In that case he would probably be buried in the parish where he died. The village registers in the neighbourhood should be searched, on the chance of discovering his place of rest. Among the burials at Newport Pagnell in 1612 occurs the name of Margaret Cromwell. Can she have been a kinswoman of the future Protector? The plague was very virulent at Newport. In 1665 there were but thirty-seven burials registered; in the following year they rose to 697. Of course, we must not conclude that all this increase of mortality was due to the pestilence, but that it was largely responsible cannot be doubted, in view of its virulence as recorded in other quarters.

Though in the midst of fighting, Newport Pagnell itself suffered little trouble from the Civil War, except the burden incident to a very heavy taxation. In the summer of 1643 the Royalists had possession of the place, but it soon fell into the hands of the Parliament, for Skippon fortified it "with motes and drawbridges," which were inspected by the Earl of Essex in November of the same year. These fortifications were probably almost entirely earthworks, but they must have been of a very substantial character, for in the following November Newport Pagnell was spoken of as one of the strongest places in the kingdom. It was, as Mr. Bull points out, a position of importance as the outwork and bulwark of the Eastern Association, and a point of contact with the great Royalist garrison at Oxford. Skippon did not remain governor very long. The fortifications were probably not finished when he left his post. He is said to have asked to be relieved of his charge, but it is probable that he was wanted elsewhere on more urgent business. His successor was Sir Samuel Luke. He may have been a skilful commander, but he was a narrow-minded man, completely out of touch with those who were then the ruling spirits in the army. In the summer of 1645—a few days, as it would seem, after the battle of Naseby—two captains of Fairfax's army spent a Sunday at Newport on their way to London. Instead of going to the parish church, they delivered "a treatise to some friends in a quiet and peaceable manner." For this conduct, which must then have been very common among the Independent portion of the army, Luke imprisoned them, and they were sent back to the Lord General as stragglers from his army. Fairfax not unnaturally resented this, and the ensign and provost-marshal who had arrested them were eventually cashiered. Luke's duties as a soldier soon came to an end. As member of Parliament for Bedford he must have been among those disqualified by the Self-Denying Ordinance. Capt. Charles D'Oyley succeeded him as governor; but the post, after the great victory of Naseby, was probably one of little responsibility. The garrison was removed in the autumn of 1646, and the fortifications ordered to be dismantled, but the latter order was not carried into immediate effect. In May, 1649, they appear to have been in good condition, for the Committee of both Houses regarded them as highly dangerous if seized by the enemy. The order was apparently then executed, though perhaps not wholly to the letter, for some fifty years ago traces of the embankments might be seen in places known as Hilly Close and Bury Field.

We do not hear that during the occupation of Newport by the Parliamentarian garrison the church was desecrated, but something akin happened a hundred years later, when the Duke of Cumberland was on his way to encounter Prince Charles Edward. During his stay at Newport the church was occupied as a barrack. An amusing story of this visit is told relating to Lathbury bridge, which was in those days private property. It was secured by two portals, which were in flood time opened on payment of toll. The key was kept by a Mrs. Symes, the proprietress of the bridge. When the Duke of Cumberland arrived there he found it impossible to cross the ford with his army, so he sent a messenger for the key; but Mrs. Symes was a Jacobite, so she refused to send it, telling her servants to say she was in London and had taken it with her. The duke was enraged, as was but natural; so he is reported to have declared "that if any man, woman, or child would say that the people of Lathbury were Papists, he would plant his guns against it and blow it to atoms." No one, it appears, was at hand prepared to tell the required falsehood, and so Lathbury escaped bombardment.

Mr. Bull includes a good account of the various Nonconformist bodies which have existed in Newport. He has been wise in doing this, for they are as much a part of the history of a town as those matters which are more commonly dealt with, and information regarding them is frequently very scanty. We know an instance of the records of one of the oldest Baptist congregations in England falling within the last few years into improper hands, and being in consequence either destroyed or lost. Some of the author's gleanings concerning the early Quakers are decidedly curious. They have most of them appeared in print before, but only in a periodical not easily accessible. It seems that during the last days of the Commonwealth Friends were prosecuted for riding to their religious assembly on the Sunday. On one occasion a justice of the peace caused a Quaker to be put in the stocks for this offence. We are not quite sure, but we think that in acting thus he went beyond his power. The sufferer could hardly come under the definition of a rogue and a vagabond. In 1661 Henry Cunningham of Newport, butcher, was sent to prison for refusing to enter into a bond not to kill meat in Lent. This is a very late instance of the endeavour to enforce the statutes regarding abstinence from flesh.

About twelve years ago, it appears, during some excavations made in the High Street a number of wooden pipes were discovered. They were evidently made for conveying water, but their existence had been forgotten. Such relics of a not remote past have been found in several other places—in Hull, for example, and in London, as *Notes and Queries* pointed out, less than two years ago, during some Oxford Street excavations. Those we have seen were made of poles from eight to ten feet long, with a bore-hole down the centre. It is strange that when waterworks were first established in our provincial towns it did not occur to those interested in them to use lead for this purpose. Several of the English monastic houses did so in the Middle Ages. In this, as in other matters of reform, the English people have lost by their prevailing tendency "stare super antiquas vias."

EDUCATIONAL BOOKS.

Report of the Board of Education, 1899-1900. (H.M. Stationery Office.)—This recently issued Blue-book consists of three fairly bulky volumes, containing altogether more than 1300 pages. It is historically interesting for the reason that it is the first report of the newly constituted *Board* of Education, and the last dealing with the administration of *graded* grants to public elementary schools; *block* grants will in future years be paid in all cases. The Committee of Council on Education was appointed by an Order in Council in 1839, and during its threescore years of official activity it endured much unsparing criticism and did much valuable work, and under its auspices free efficient instruction has been placed within reach of nearly every child in England and Wales. The permanent chiefs of the late Education Department were men of acknowledged ability — Kay-Shuttleworth, Lingen, Sandford, Cumin, Kekewich. Sir George Kekewich is a link between the old Department and the new Board, but as secretary to the Board his influence is enormously extended. He not only guides and controls the activities of the old Departments of Education and of Science and Art, but assumes responsibility for much of the secondary education of the country, and looks after the Geological Survey of the British Isles, as well as certain great museums and libraries. The report itself of the Board of Education fills the first, the smallest volume of the Blue-book, and is divided into three parts, the first being introductory, and the second and third dealing respectively with secondary and elementary education. We learn from part i. that the Board of Education replaced the older official bodies in Whitehall and South Kensington "as from 1st April, 1900." Considerable changes in the official staff were necessary to enable the Board to cope with its new educational work and to exercise certain powers of the Charity Commissioners and of the Board of Agriculture that were transferred to it, and an account of the reorganization of the office is given. The Board of Education explains the mode of incidence of the new block grants that will be paid to all public elementary schools on and after the 1st of next April, and the modifications of the curricula in these schools which the new Code will effect. The main feature of the new regulations will be greater freedom in choice of subjects and in arrangement of classes, while for the first time a complete system of adequate elementary instruction is expected. The course for older scholars must (as a rule) include English, arithmetic, drawing (for boys), needlework (for girls), lessons in geography, history, and common things, singing, and physical exercises; to these one or more subjects may be added. There can be little doubt that, if school managers generally avail themselves fully of the advantages offered by the new Code, a decided advance will be made in our system of national elementary education; for the general object of the late alterations has undoubtedly been "to secure for schools greater financial stability, to allow more freedom in the classification of scholars, to make the curriculum more liberal and practical, and to provide for the varying needs of different types of schools." Statutes have of late years been enacted for the financial relief of teachers as well as for lightening the financial burden on necessitous schools. The Elementary School Teachers (Superannuation) Act came into operation in 1899: its conditions were accepted by a great majority of teachers certificated before this date, and now "the Act is obligatory upon teachers certificated after its commencement." The aid grant provided by the Voluntary Schools Act (1897) is administered throughout the country by associations of voluntary schools. Seventy-five of these associations have been formed, and there are only 201 schools which have not joined any of them. H.M. inspectors show that the aid grant has been of great service in maintaining not only the efficiency but the existence of voluntary schools. The difficulty, however, of raising school subscriptions is ever present, and voluntary contributions now stand at 6*s.* 2*d.* per unit of average attendance—rather higher than in 1898, but lower than in 1897. Two classes of exceptional children are receiving the special attention of the Board of Education—viz., defective and epileptic children, and those living on canal boats and barges. It seems almost impossible to ensure the efficient instruction of children of the floating canal population, and the cases of both these classes are full of difficulty.

Parts ii. and iii. of the report give a mass of valuable statistical and other information concerning secondary and elementary education. The record of elementary schools is the more interesting, because it is comparative. It is a startling record of very great increase in the number of schools, of scholars, and (with one notable exception) of teachers, as well as of rates, subscriptions, and cost of maintenance and building. Pupil teachers are the one exception: their present number is 30,783, against 31,038 in the previous year—a decrease of 255. The number of teachers of all other classes has increased, and the salaries of certificated teachers have risen considerably since the passing of Mr. Forster's Act in 1870. The average for masters is now 125*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, for women 84*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Enormous sums have been expended in school building, and voluntary schools alone have expended since 1870, and without Government aid, "at least 11,000,000*l.*" During the year ending August 31st, 1899, no less than 20,064 day schools in England and Wales were referred to the Education Department for inspection. These schools contained 31,173 departments under separate head teachers, and furnished accommodation for 6,417,514 scholars. There were 5,654,092 children on the registers of these schools—*i.e.*, in more or less regular attendance; but of these only 214,563 were over the age of thirteen, and 54,634 over fourteen.

England and Wales are divided into ten divisions, each under the general superintendency of one of H.M. chief inspectors. H.M. inspectors in charge of districts report to their respective chiefs, and these report on the divisions to the Board of Education. Five of these general reports on elementary schools are printed in this Blue-book: by Mr. Aldis in the west central, the Rev. F. F. Cornish in the north-western, Mr. Danby in the south-eastern, the Rev. C. C. Du Port in the east central, and Mr. King in the metropolitan division. We thus gain a pretty fair view of the state of our public elementary schools throughout England. The report of the inspectors is, on the whole, encouraging, and there can be no reasonable doubt that our primary schools are improving year by year; but it is clear that the progress made by the scholars would be far greater and more rapid if their attendance were more regular than it has yet become—that is, if parents would allow their children to absent themselves from school on account of sickness or for other reasonable cause only, and many excuses become unreasonable by too frequent repetition. Boys may be lured away for a day's "beating" once or twice during the year with no very disastrous effect on their schooling, but if this happens a dozen or a score of times during the year they and their school are both injured. Improved attendance appears to be a desideratum in all the divisions. It is curious to note differences between neighbouring districts in other matters. For instance, Dr. Airy (Birmingham) writes of his infants' schools that they are "a source of constantly increasing pride to me.....The infants' schools are better even than before"; while Mr. Green (Warwick) is dissatisfied with his—"they improve rather slowly." We find, again, that the chief inspector in the south-eastern division reports very favourably of infants' progress and training: "some of the best and most pleasing work that falls under the inspection of H.M. inspectors is done in these schools and classes." We note with satisfaction that the inspectors insist throughout their reports on the great value of reading, probably the most useful and the most educative of the subjects of elementary instruction. Mr. Cornish points out that "it is possible to make too bookish a use of books": this is a wise caution, and falls in happily with the advice concerning the teaching and use of reading given by the majority of inspectors. Mr. Danby reports that reading has certainly improved in the south-east of England, and anticipates continued improvement. Mr. Du Port tells an amusing story of a parent who was deeply interested in her child's progress in the mysteries of the "halphabeck." He seems also to have had a romantic experience in the class-room of "a young and attractive teacher, of great charm, and strong influence in relation to her class." Mr. Du Port condemned the lady's method of teaching; but we wonder how far the personal equation came in.

The other elementary subjects, as well as the more advanced ones, placed for the last time in separate categories—class and specific—are carefully and fully discussed in these valuable reports. Some few years ago the stringent rule enforcing the annual formal examination of all scholars above the age of seven was relaxed, and these examinations are now but rare exceptions. We are glad to find that the inspectors consider the change to have produced good results: the schools are now better and more judiciously taught, and greater freedom in classification and increased liberty in choice and treatment of subjects have stimulated teachers and scholars, and infused new interest into their work. But there is a danger, which, we gather, several inspectors already realize, that this relaxation of control may be carried too far: examination undoubtedly has its use in school routine, and is perhaps better carried out by an imperial official than by an officer serving a local authority; and we doubt not that already the State pays very large sums of money for the instruction of its poorer children, with very slight guarantee that the instruction is efficient.

Public attention has of late been directed to the condition of rural schools, and the inspectors — acting, we presume, under orders of the Board — treat this subject at some length and with considerable care. Not the least of the difficulties of these schools is the financial one, but it is not the only one. Mr. Holmes, writing of the Oxford district, gives a most interesting account of rural schools in his part of England, their difficulties, work, and possibilities, and makes practical suggestions for supplying inefficient but willing teachers in village schools with a certain small but serviceable amount of professional training. All the reports discuss village schools more or less fully, and the discussion deserves serious attention.

Mr. Scott Coward writes on the training colleges. He includes a brief history of them, describes their actual condition and work, and makes several judicious suggestions for the widening of the professional training they offer. The distinctive note of Mr. Scott Coward's report, as of that of the other chief inspectors, is one of hopefulness: "To sum up. The spirit which now animates these institutions, imperfect as they are, if my estimate is correct, is a hopeful one." Miss Hyacinthe Deane reports on cookery and laundry work, the Hon. Mrs. Colborne on needlework, and Sir John Stainer on music; and then follow reprints of numerous official documents of different kinds.

This weighty Blue-book will, we fear, lie unread on the library shelves. It bristles with statistical tables, and these are always repellent to the general reader; but the letterpress at any rate should attract attention.

The reports on schools are full of interest, and are compiled by officials whose unrivalled experience makes their opinions, whether accepted or not by educationists, worthy of study. Those persons whom we should expect to read the reports most carefully will probably not look at them at all—we mean the certificated teachers. School managers are enjoined to supply their schools with copies of the Code and revised instructions; it would be well if they were also enjoined to supply at least a separate copy of the chief inspector's report of the division in which their schools stand.

Problems in Education. By William H. Winch. (Sonnenschein & Co.)—Mr. Winch's essay occupies about half the volume, the remainder containing appendices that treat of various subjects connected with the art and practice of teaching. He discusses with an appearance of great erudition, although sometimes with the obscurity due to an unrestrained use of crabbed technicalities, certain interesting vexed questions in psychology and metaphysics. These questions, or problems, are of the kinds that present themselves to those who think about education rather than to those who practise it. The mode of discussion adopted is such that what is said by the essayist is, in our judgment, not very luminous, and cannot be really helpful to persons engaged in educational work. Mr. Winch assures us he will be satisfied if to any extent he indicates "the great difficulty and range of the questions which an educational theorist must consider": this rather barren satisfaction he will enjoy—but little beyond it. At intervals the author's experience as inspector of schools for the London School Board overcomes his psychology and asserts itself; and then, as in the chapters 'On following Nature' and 'On the Method of studying Nature,' we get several serviceable suggestions. Much that we read in the essay is in its nature difficult and abstruse, and is remote, we cannot but suppose, from the every-day thoughts even of the teachers to whom "these few pages are gratefully inscribed"; and the obscurity of the matter of the volume is not lightened by the manner adopted in its treatment. Mr. Winch's style verges on pedantry: he is fond of long unusual words, and at times lapses into constructions both hazy and incorrect. The appendices, however, are to a large extent free from the blemishes that disfigure the essay itself. They are clear and to the point, and will be read with profit by many school teachers. It would be well if all young teachers could read appendix v.—notes on demonstration lessons given in the Imperial Institute, January 19th, 1900; and if managers of schools would read and think over appendix xiv., on noise in schools. But all the appendices are worth reading, and contain many useful practical hints. In fact, so long as the source of Mr. Winch's inspiration is experience rather than psychology, his teaching deserves consideration.

The Law relating to Schools and Teachers. By T. A. Organ. (Leeds, Arnold & Son.)—Mr. Organ is one of the standing counsel of the National Union of Teachers. This union has, whether rightly or wrongly we are not in a position to affirm, the reputation of being somewhat combative and litigious, and Mr. Organ has no doubt had exceptionally good opportunities of mastering the law of schools—at any rate, of public elementary ones; and he certainly has written a clear, well-arranged manual, that will be found very serviceable by all interested in education, whether as managers or governors, teachers or guardians of children. Even the general reader will find some interest in the chapters on elementary and technical education, and will probably be amazed to find how complicated our machinery is for the teaching of scholars for whose benefit subsidies are granted by the various departments of the Board of Education and by other duly constituted authorities in boroughs and counties. Mr. Organ is skilful in marshalling facts, quoting authorities, and citing cases; and the perplexed teacher or manager will find most difficulties well stated and clearly explained. Questions of technical instruction, what it is and is not, and the like, are lucidly and tersely handled; as are also those of religious instruction, school punishment, and teachers' tenure of office. Acts of Parliament concerning education, with their schedules, are quoted at length; and the usefulness of the book is increased by a carefully made and comprehensive index. We have found this last feature accurate; but it is difficult sometimes to find subjects wanted, as they are not always registered under what would seem their more obvious titles.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

A Century of English Fox-hunting, by Mr. George F. Underhill (Everett & Co.), is a nicely printed volume, of handsome exterior, but unfortunately it is without an index, an omission the more to be regretted because the work apparently is intended in no small degree to be a book of reference. We have had lately so many books about fox-hunting, such as 'The Belvoir Hunt' and 'Kings of the Hunting Field,' to mention two only out of the whole number, that it may be doubted whether there was any great need for this new contribution. But as the author, to judge from his personal experience and from his previous publications, should be as well informed as anybody upon that point, we may take it for granted that he considered himself to have discovered a gap to be filled; and it is not improbable that enthusiasts in the cause of fox-hunting may agree with him and may be grateful to him, though the ordinary reader and the mere smatterer in the sport of "galloping after a nasty smell" may be of a somewhat different opinion, in consequence of their inability to find much that is novel or interesting. In his zeal for what both he and others call "the sport of kings," though that description is commonly applied to horse-racing on the flat, our author employs language which would seem to imply that he confounds the wealth which possessors thereof expend upon their amusements, and which obviously must have been acquired previously, with wealth added to the possessions of the country. The circulation of wealth is undoubtedly of great benefit to the people of the land; but that is equally true by whatever means the circulation is effected, whether through the channel of sport or through any other; and it does not follow at all that sport may not be one of the least desirable of the channels. The first chapter is introductory, and in it the author touches lightly upon various topics more or less pertinent to his main purpose. The second, which must be regarded as a sacrifice to utility rather than to entertainment, devotes most of its pages, from 28 to 96 inclusive, to an enumeration of M.F.H.s during the nineteenth century, with the style and title of their packs, and with the dates of the several "masterships," commencing, of necessity almost, a little before 1801, because the arrangement is in alphabetical order of the masters' names, including one or two (such as the celebrated Mr. John Warde) whose "mastership" ran into the nineteenth from the previous century. The third and fourth chapters supply some 'Biographies in a Nutshell'—in other words, some brief notices of fox-hunters, about most of whom nearly everybody who cares for such matters must have read by this time as much almost as is worth knowing; but as regards the notorious Jack Mytton there seems to be some whitewashing by the author, who must allow, nevertheless, that "Nimrod" was more likely than anybody else to know and to tell the facts, and had every reason to mitigate rather than to aggravate them. The fifth chapter, dealing with 'More Famous Horsemen of the Century,' is, of course, merely a sort of supplement to what has gone before. The sixth, with its 'Bibliography of the Hunting Field,' is about as dry and not so useful, because of its meagreness, as the second chapter concerning 'Masters of Hounds,' and contains a curious statement about the celebrated "H. B.," otherwise "Geoffrey Gambado," otherwise H. W. Bunbury, to the effect that "little is known" of his "personality." If his personal appearance and performances in the "pigskin" are meant by "personality," it may be that little has been recorded about him; but a sporting writer might have been expected to know that he was the younger brother of the famous Sir T. C. Bunbury, "president" of the Jockey Club and winner of the first Derby with Diomed, and that there is plenty of information about him in the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' where, however, it is not stated, as Mr. Underhill has found out apparently, that he "was born in Bread Street." There are six more chapters, dealing respectively with 'Stable Management,' with 'Cub-hunting and the Commencement of the Season,' with 'Ladies in the Hunting-Field,' with 'Fox-hunting and Warfare' (concerning which a little book published by an officer serving in South Africa was noticed in the *Athenæum* not long ago), with 'The Supervision of Gamekeepers,' and with 'Sport and its Relation to the State.' It remains only to add that the volume has for frontispiece a humorous coloured engraving, "from a drawing by John Leech," calculated to damp the ardour of fox-hunting aspirants.

Thomas's Hunting Diary for the new year, edited by T. F. Dale ('Land and Water' Office), is so nicely illustrated that it cannot fail to attract sportsmen. It is a pity that the advertisements are so intermingled with the text. There are some practical hints as to clothes and details of prize foxhounds, and also a useful map, showing how to reach by railway the shires most favoured with packs.

Mr. C. J. Melrose has written a capital book on *Bridge Whist* (Upcott Gill), with a rather controversial, but sensible introduction. The play with no trumps declared, one of the niceties of the game, requiring the best judgment, is ably considered. Some illustrative hands, as in "Cavendish's" books, are included at the end.

Chess Endings from Modern Master-Play, edited by Jacques Mieses (Routledge), is an excellent little volume. Thirty examples are given of recent encounters, and abundant notes. Analysis by such a master as Dr. Tarrasch is above suspicion, and the editor's remarks, often founded on German chess papers, seem sound, though the size of the book prevents their being so thoroughly exhaustive as always to satisfy us that such and such a move was fatal. Of especial interest are those cases in which a number of pawns are matched against a knight or bishop and fewer pawns. Here the advantage of having the move is generally decisive.

GREEK PHILOSOPHY.

On some Passages in the Seventh Book of the Eudemian Ethics attributed to Aristotle. By Henry Jackson, Litt.D. (Cambridge, University Press.)—This collection of notes on the Seventh Eudemians is specially dedicated to the famous Aristotelian scholar Dr. Susemihl, on the fiftieth anniversary of his doctor's degree. It is a production well worthy of the occasion, displaying as it does the critical acumen, accuracy of scholarship, and lucidity of statement which characterize all the publications of its author. Some fifty distinct passages in the selected book are here critically treated; and

although in certain cases the treatment applied may appear unduly hazardous, on the whole it is eminently skilful, and, we may add, unusually cautious for Dr. Jackson. As specimens of his critical ingenuity we adduce a few of his least complicated emendations: ἄλις for ἀλλ' εἰς (1234ᵇ29); τὸ ἓν λαμβάνουσιν for τὸ πρῶτον λ. (1236ᵃ23); ἐστὶ νὴ Δία τῶν πλείστων φιλία for ἐστὶν ἡ διὰ τ. π. φ. (1236ᵃ34); λογίζονται τί ἀντὶ τίνος for λ. παντί τινος (1243ᵇ20). Especially happy is the restoration proposed at 1238ᵇ38 (διὸ εἴρηκεν Αἴνικος· ἐρώμενος τοιαῦτ' ἄν, οὐκ ἐρῶν λέγοι), whereby we recover the senarius of a poet of whom nothing but the name survives elsewhere. At 1244ᵇ9 εἴ γε μηθὲν δέοιτό του is cleverly suggested in place of the meaningless οὔτε μηθὲν δεσπότου: the correction, however, involves a somewhat awkward optative construction, to obviate which one might propose as an equally simple alternative οὖ γε μηθὲν ἐνδεές ποτέ του. At least a dozen of the corrections made in chap. ii. are based upon the palæographical fact observed by Bast that "the letters φι with λ superposed represent a number of words beginning with φιλ": in the extensive tract of ambiguity thus opened to view the critic's sagacity has found a happy hunting ground. Some of the notes in this collection have already appeared in the *Journal of Philology*, but the treatment of details is changed in several instances. A convenient "index of passages" is appended.

Platon und die aristotelische Poetik. Von Georg Finsler. (Leipzig, Spirgatis.)—Conceiving that the 'Poetics' still contains some dark places which need further elucidation, M. Finsler endeavours in this treatise to supply the necessary light from the writings of Plato. Hence we find here not merely an elaborate paraphrase of several chapters of the 'Poetics,' but also an extensive essay on the development of Plato's views concerning æsthetics. The central problem which engages the author's attention is naturally the Aristotelian theory of κάθαρσις—the theory, that is, which underlies Aristotle's definition of tragic poetry. It is notorious that this theory has long proved a puzzle to the commentators, and even baffled the understanding of such great theorists as Lessing, Goethe, and Hegel. Of late years it seems to have been the fashion to acquiesce in the conclusions arrived at by Bernays in his now classical 'Abhandlungen.' Mr. Bosanquet, for instance, in his standard 'History of Æsthetic' follows Bernays when he makes Aristotle define tragedy as "producing, by (the stimulation of) pity and fear, the alleviating discharge of emotions of that nature." M. Finsler, however, is by no means satisfied that Bernays has said the last word on the subject. While agreeing, of course, that κάθαρσις is a medical term, he refuses to admit that it necessarily implies a "purgative" process; on the contrary, he argues that a better rendering of the term, in this æsthetic context, would be "adjustment" (*Ausgleichung*) rather than "discharge" (*Entladung*). Accordingly, in so far as it is "cathartic," tragedy would supply curative treatment of a homœopathic kind, having for its effect the restoration of a normal condition of soul. Such is, in brief, the amended explanation of κάθαρσις which M. Finsler seeks to establish. For proof of it he relies mainly on Plato's language in such passages as 'Laws' 789 ff., 'Tim.' 89, 'Soph.' 226; and his argument on the whole matter is carefully worked out (pp. 96 ff.) and deserves serious attention. The rest of the treatise is, in point of substance and interest, subsidiary to the discussion of this central problem; but that undue prolixity which is the besetting sin of works of this nature largely serves to obscure the proper relationship of the parts. However, there are a number of minor problems the treatment of which cannot fail to be of interest to Aristotelians, such as the textual difficulties of the passage in the 'Politics' (1340–2) concerning musical κάθαρσις, the relation in which κάθαρσις stands to "the proper pleasure" of tragedy (pp. 116 ff.), and the vexed question as to the position originally occupied by that lost passage regarding κάθαρσις which is alluded to in such a tantalizing way in the 'Politics' (pp. 3 ff.). Taken as a whole, and apart from any opinion as to the value of his solution of the central problem, M. Finsler's book should prove of much service to students of ancient thought, because of the fulness with which it brings out the facts as to the dependence of Aristotle throughout his whole theory of poetic art on the views already set forth by Plato. By taking up point after point in Aristotle's definition, and showing how closely each several notion is derived from a Platonic source, M. Finsler has admirably confirmed and supplemented the results supplied by the previous studies of Belger and Wilamowitz. Step by step modern researches are making it clear to us that Aristotle's debt to his master is very much deeper, in all departments of philosophical theory, than was commonly suspected; or, in other words, that the originality of Aristotle's genius has been immensely overrated. If the view here put forward is at all correct, even the theory of κάθαρσις owed its suggestion to Plato, although it should be observed that it was elaborated, as M. Finsler points out, in opposition to Plato and as a means of controverting his strictures on poetry; for to justify the retention of poetic art as an innocent and useful feature of city life is precisely the object of the elaborate philosophizing of the 'Poetics.'

RECENT VERSE.

Harvest-Tide. By Sir Lewis Morris, Knt. (Kegan Paul & Co.)—Sir Lewis Morris is a happy and satisfied man. He is not "conscious of ever having written a line without believing then that he had something to say which demanded expression, or which he could wish unwritten now." Of a similar boast made on behalf of Shakspeare Ben Jonson observed, "My answer hath been, Would he had blotted a thousand!" This, however, is doubtless an example of what Sir Lewis Morris calls "the carping critic's venal blame"; and as it is dreadful to be thought "venal," it were perhaps best to leave our bard to his complacent reflections "that he has throughout endeavoured to follow the honoured traditions of English poetry," and "that contemporary criticism of verse is seldom of much value towards fixing its permanent position." Certainly the "permanent position" of 'Harvest-Tide' may be safely left to posterity: the purblind contemporary critic can only register a conviction that in it, as in earlier volumes, Sir Lewis Morris is persistently hymning the obvious. His sentiments are unexceptionable, his meaning is never obscure, and he has a certain metrical facility. But apparently "the honoured traditions of English poetry" bind him irrevocably to the evoking of familiar imagery and the repetition of outworn phrases; and into the higher heavens of immediate song he regularly fails to soar. It is all "vacant chaff well meant for grain." He essays great themes, and does not treat them greatly. Jubilees and the hand-clasp of nations and the shock of hosts stir him to the academic commonplace of the provincial poets' corner. These lines, from an ode 'On an Old Statesman,' are no unfair measure of his achievement:—

> Night falls, nor yet we may discern the Dawn:
> The sick Age dies, and with it takes the Great,
> Like perfect music trembling to its close,
> Or some full river smoothing to its end.
> Thou art gone from us, O friend,
> O precious life that so long served the State;
> Thou art gone from us and fled,
> To join the undying dead!
> Dead! nay, to lie so long breathing reluctant breath,
> With fainting forces, is not Life but Death;
> But at the last to 'scape Earth's toil and strife,
> That is not Death but Life!

Doubtless worse poetry, from a technical point of view, was written about Gladstone. But how hopelessly this refuses to rise to the level of its high argument! The muse has not had a word to say to it.

The Professor, and other Poems. By Arthur Christopher Benson. (Lane.)—Dignity of temper, an inherited seriousness, accomplishment of rhythm, an intimate and subtle vision of the things of nature—all these one may expect to find in a volume of verse by Mr. A. C. Benson, and not be disappointed. The extreme lyric felicities are not here. The note of Mr. Benson's writing, indeed, is almost always elegiac and not lyric. It is charged with emotion, but not the pure, pulsing, passionate emotion of lyric; rather that close blend of emotion with at least its own quantity of reflection which is peculiarly attractive to scholarly and humane minds, and which is properly called elegiac. He is at his best on a congenial theme in the cycle of short pieces which he calls 'The Professor.' The situation is just sufficiently indicated to give a unity, no more. Into the laborious life, austere and recluse, of a middle-aged man of science there comes a love, which irradiates it for a season, and passes away, leaving it saddened but enriched. Mr. Benson handles the succession of moods with sympathetic insight and a delicate sense of style. Love and spring! The thing has been said before, but here is a newness in the saying:—

> AT THE LABORATORY WINDOW.
>
> O subtle and secret change, that over the world art sped,
> Wafted out of the South on the warm wind's delicate wing;
> See, my metallic worm uplifts his elated head,
> Crawls in his glassy prison, and throbs with the pulse of spring.
>
> Ay, there is something more than the metrical march of days!
> Life, like a drowsy sleeper, is restless and fain would wake;
> And the shy heart leans and listens to hear what the spring wind says,
> When the low-hung mist dissolves, and the infinite glories break.
>
> So to my garden I creep, like a truant boy to his game,
> Snatching a heightened joy from duty that waits to be done;
> And a sudden hope is born, and leaps in my heart like flame,
> Watching my springing bulbs, and telling them one by one.
>
> Hooded and muffled close, they creep, like ghosts, to the day,
> Parting the wind-dried crust, their desolate winter bed,
> And lo, in the shattered urn, so weathered and old and grey,
> A delicate snowdrop pushes, and droops her serious head.

The longer poems which accompany 'The Professor,' and include an ode on Gladstone, intended for recitation at Eton, and some blank verse on Gray, are not equally pleasing. They have the defect of Mr. Benson's qualities, a tendency to frigidity and the academic.

Love's Argument, and other Poems, by Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler (Hodder & Stoughton), is prefaced by an elaborate full-length picture of the author, but its contents are disappointing. Such a title suggests high poesy, and Miss Fowler's verses are rather glib and clever than immortal or inevitable. She has an aptitude for putting things neatly, but a good many versifiers who possess this do not pretend to write poems. In 'A Plea for the Pen' it is asked whether tongue or pen or sword is the greatest. It has been said that the corkscrew is greater than any of the three—not a dignified comment, but one of the sort which Miss Fowler's rather commonplace fluency suggests. Many of the verses here are hymnal, and appeared in the *Sunday at Home* and the *Sunday Magazine*. Doubtless they pleased readers there, but they cannot stand by the side of the great things that have been produced in this line. A wise versifier leaves this difficult kind of writing alone: it demands the highest powers of style, especially as a modern ear does not easily tolerate slack rhymes in hymns—*e.g.*, "heavens" does not rhyme with "ravens."

"Dum-dum," whose verses and parodies entitled *Odd Moments* have reached us from Bombay ('Times of India' Press), is the writer of verse whose case seems most hopeful of those before us. He is clever and can be amusing, but we nearly laid his volume aside in disgust

at its occasional vulgarity. He should recognize, or get some one to tell him, that such a cheap curtailment as "Dante Gab." is not funny. We recommend him to read Calverley, to realize that such things as parodies must be polished; then perhaps he may write not more parodies (for those here are enough to fledge a versifier's wings), but decent light verse. He has, we can see, considerable fluency, and many people have abundance of taste without an idea of producing anything but a carefully ordered mosaic of phrase which no one can read without weariness.

ENGLISH PHILOLOGY.

Outlines of the History of the English Language. By T. N. Toller. (Cambridge, University Press.)—There is no doubt that this book is extremely readable, and well suited to awaken in young students a keen interest in the philology of the English language. Whether it will be found precisely adapted to the requirements of those teachers and learners for whose use "The Cambridge Series for Schools and Training Colleges" is intended is a different question. There is at least the appearance of want of proportion in a manual of the 'History of the English Language' in which ten of the chapters are occupied with Old English and only three with Middle and Modern English together. Probably many teachers will think it best to use Prof. Toller's work in conjunction with some other handbook which treats the later development of the language in a fuller and more systematic manner. As a lucid and accurate account of the lexical and grammatical characteristics of Old English, of the nature of its relationship to the other Germanic tongues, and of the manner in which the development of its vocabulary was influenced by the social conditions of the people and by their intercourse with foreign nations, the book is deserving of the highest praise. In one or two minor respects, however, we think there is room for improvement. Prof. Skeat's list of words of Celtic etymology, compiled many years ago, ought not to have been quoted. It is true that Prof. Toller has been careful to say that many of the instances in that list are uncertain, but this is not sufficient, because Prof. Skeat himself has publicly declared that in the case of most of the words in question he now regards the Celtic derivation as impossible. In Prof. Toller's account of Grimm's Law we are sorry to meet once more with the symbols HAS, ASH, and with the misleading description of the English *th* and *f* as "aspirates." The list of words adopted from Latin into Old English fills ten pages. We are not sure that it is desirable in a book of this kind to attempt an exhaustive enumeration of these loan-words: the learner is likely to be unduly impressed by their large number, notwithstanding Prof. Toller's caution as to the real insignificance of the Latin element in Old English. This objection does not apply to the lists of Scandinavian words introduced before the close of the Old English period, because students are generally rather inclined to underestimate than to exaggerate the importance of Danish influence on English. The tenth chapter, which treats of the Old English inflexions both in their relation to modern English grammar and to that of prehistoric Germanic, has some novelty of method, and shows much insight into the difficulties of beginners. In the last three chapters, dealing with the history of Middle and Modern English, there is nothing to criticize except their excessive slightness. The history of a language through eight centuries really cannot be satisfactorily outlined in eighty small pages. The chapters have no titles, but are headed with elaborate summaries, which are repeated in the table of contents; the pages are headed only with the title of the book and the number of the chapter; and there is no index. These deficiencies are not altogether unimportant from a practical point of view, and it would be worth while to remedy them in any future edition.

Morte Arthure: an Alliterative Poem of the Fourteenth Century. From the Lincoln MS. written by Robert of Thornton. Edited, with Introduction, Notes, and Glossary, by Mary Macleod Banks. (Longmans & Co.) — Mrs. Banks's edition of the 'Morte Arthure' is extremely unambitious in scope. It contains no discussion of the dialectal or metrical phenomena of the poem, and only slight and general references to the questions of sources and authorship. The introduction, which is very brief, treats chiefly of the literary characteristics of the work, which Mrs. Banks has apprehended correctly. The notes are few, and are for the most part concerned with the identification of the places mentioned. The most important feature of the new edition is the text, which is taken directly from the MS. Its most striking difference from that given in Mr. Brock's edition issued by the Early English Text Society consists in certain systematic peculiarities of graphical interpretation. The "curl" at the end of the *m* and *n*, and the bar across the *ll*, which Mr. Brock expands into an italic *e*, are ignored by Mrs. Banks as being mere unmeaning flourishes. The question is difficult, but we think Mrs. Banks is right. At any rate, it matters very little. The scribes of the fifteenth century were accustomed to add or omit the final *e* after consonants much at random, and it is possible that Robert of Thornton himself would have been puzzled to say whether he meant the "curl" for a final *e* or not. A point of more consequence is that Mrs. Banks prints *ound*, *aund*, where Mr. Brock's text has *onnd*, *annd*. In some cases this may be right, but we do not think that forms like *hounde* for *hand* can have been intended by the scribe. As Mrs. Banks has been obliged to admit such combinations as *nnd* in certain cases, it seems a pity that she has preferred the reading with *u* where it involves the confusion of words of diverse etymology, such as *land* and *laund*. Of course, the *u* and *n* are often so absolutely undistinguishable in fifteenth-century MSS. that an editor has to be guided by his own knowledge of the vocabulary in determining which letter is intended. Mr. Brock's text contained several errors due to the ambiguous form of these letters, which are duly corrected by Mrs. Banks. Apart from these points, the number of new readings in this edition does not exceed a score. Most of them are clearly improvements; some, however, such as "burlyched" for *burlyche* (l. 2239), "fro" for *for* (l. 3297), "as" for *es* (l. 3359), appear intrinsically inferior to the readings of the old edition. This is, of course, no proof that they are not in accordance with the MS.; but we should have been glad of a foot-note to assure us that they are not misprints. We cannot commend such expansions as "Ihesu" and "Spiritue Sancti," though unfortunately many of the editors of the Early English Text Society have adopted them. Mrs. Banks has very properly followed the example of her predecessor in correcting in the text some particularly glaring scribal errors, the reading of the MS. being added at the foot of the page. This should have been done somewhat more frequently: nothing can be urged in defence of forms like "fonode" and "joynenyge." The glossary, while often supplying more correct renderings than that of Mr. Brock, omits many words that certainly need explanation, such as *aschede*, *aughte* (= eight), *brayell*, *marras*, *ryste* (to rest); and we have counted as many as seventeen misprints, among which are "gold" for *fo'd* (s.v. *arethe*), "deal" for *heal* (s.v. *salue*), "cleveworte" for *clereworte*, "deffure" for *deffuse*, and others equally confusing. There are also several explanations which appear to us incorrect. *Lothen*, a word which, curiously enough, has been overlooked by the lexicographers, is not "hateful, disgusting," but "shaggy" (Old Norse *loðenn*). *Roo*, in lines 3362 and 3374, is not "wheel," but "tranquillity." The word *zaldson*, a term of abuse applied by Gawain to the followers of Modred, is not a "synonym for devil," but appears to mean "son of a mare" (Old Norse *ialda*, Scottish *yaud*); the similar term *doggeson* appears elsewhere in the poem. We suspect that *orfrayez* in line 2142 is not "gold fringes," but "ospreys"; if so, the lines 2142 and 2143 must have been transposed. Mrs. Banks wisely abstains from etymologies in her glossary, but we fear etymological fallacies are suggested in the explanations of *alfyn* and *countere*. Notwithstanding its limited scope and the defects that we have pointed out, this cheap and handy little volume is worth possessing. It is to be hoped that the number of copies printed has not been too large for Mrs. Banks to have an early opportunity of subjecting her work to a thorough revision.

Scandinavian Loan-Words in Middle English. By Erik Björkman. (Halle, Niemeyer.)—This work, which appears in Prof. Morsbach's series of "Studien zur englischen Philologie," is a valuable contribution to English etymology. In the part now published the author formulates the chief phonetic criteria by which Middle-English words of Scandinavian origin may be distinguished from native words and from other Germanic loan-words of equivalent etymology, and applies these tests to the discussion of the words for which Scandinavian origin has been assumed or may be plausibly suspected. As no outline of the plan of the treatise is furnished, we refrain from remarking on the omission of certain points that may, perhaps, find their appropriate place in the second and concluding part, which is announced for publication in a few months. So far as we can judge from the instalment before us, Dr. Björkman's method is sound and is applied with due caution. His definite conclusions nearly always appear to us correct, though we do not always agree with him as to the degree of probability of conjectures admittedly uncertain. The suggestion that *schailen* may be connected with the Old French *eschailler* ("escalader") would have been better omitted. It is inconvenient that Dr. Björkman so often refers his readers to his own paper in the *Transactions* of the Philological Society of Upsala, 'Zur dialektischen Provenienz der nordischen Lehnwörter in Englischen.' If the passages referred to contain any facts or arguments relevant to the subject, the author ought to have reproduced them, or at least to have given some indication of their tenor. Dr. Björkman's English is good, but the sentences are often too involved to be easy reading. We look forward with great interest to the completion of his work.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Lord Monboddo and some of his Contemporaries, by William Knight, LL.D. (Murray), is a most disappointing book. Prof. Knight cannot have taken the slightest trouble to correct his proofs. On p. 26 he writes: "Monboddo's anticipation of the affinity of Greek with Sanskrit (see his letter to Sir William Innes, 20th June, 1789) was as remarkable as his ignoring of the merit of solid construction which characterises the language of ancient Rome." By "Innes" here is meant *Jones*, Sir William Jones, who, Prof. Knight rashly says, was "perhaps the first Englishman who mastered Sanskrit," and who had himself two years before anticipated Monboddo in pointing out that Sanskrit, Zend, Greek, Latin, Gothic, and Celtic belong to the same family. Jones owns that but for Wilkins's aid he would never have learnt Sanskrit, and Sir Charles Wilkins writes that his "curiosity was excited about 1778 by the example of my friend Mr. Halhed, to commence the study of the Sanskrit."

Nathaniel Brassey Halhed (1751-1830) was "apparently the first to call public attention to the affinity between Sanskrit words and those of Persian, Arabic, and even of Latin and Greek, an affinity independently detected somewhat earlier by French Jesuits" ('Dictionary of Nat. Biog.,' vol. xxiv. p. 41). "You know," Monboddo writes in 1780, "Mr. Stewart here, our professor of mathematics. He is a young man of excellent genius," &c.; and Prof. Knight calmly tells one in a foot-note that this was Matthew Stewart, who was born in 1717, so would now be a "young man" of sixty-three. Of course, Dugald Stewart, Matthew's son and colleague, is intended. On p. 14 one is told that "interesting details of the visit of Dr. Samuel Johnson to Monboddo are to be found in the 'Life of Johnson' written by Boswell": they are not; they are all in Boswell's 'Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides.' Prof. Knight mistells the well-known story of George III.'s remark: "Very odd, very odd! my judges gallop to town on horseback, and my cavalry officers travel singly [snugly] in the mail coach." "In 1764 Burnet was elected Sheriff of Kincardineshire, and in 1764 was made a Lord of Session in succession to Lord Milton." The second date looks suspicious, and proves to be wrong: the true date is 1767. "Halicarnassus" is used as an author's name (? Dionysius of Halicarnassus); "Madame Racamier" may be left to the reader's powers of divination; but there should have been something said as to the picture at p. 40, painted by James Edgar, of 'Burns and his [18] Correspondents at Lord Monboddo's House.' James Edgar is vainly sought for in the 'Dictionary of National Biography' and in the Grampian Club volume on the Edgar family; or is the picture merely a modern fancy one? But the worst of the book is that it is a regular 'Hamlet' without Hamlet: there is nothing in it from first to last of the real man, Monboddo.

The History of the Melanesian Mission. By E. S. Armstrong. (Isbister & Co.)—When the memoir of the late Bishop John Selwyn appeared in 1899, the author said in the preface that he had undertaken to trespass as little as possible on the intended 'History of the Melanesian Mission.' He did not do justice to the bishop's elder brother, whose valuable services to the Melanesian Mission were wholly overlooked. Consequently the publication of the 'History of the Melanesian Mission'—issued by the same publishers—was looked forward to by not a few of those interested in the working of that noble enterprise, who have watched its progress from its inception to its present state. There is, possibly, but one man who could be named as fully qualified to write an authoritative history of the mission which was started by George Augustus Selwyn in 1848, fifty-two years ago; and, of course, that man is Dr. Codrington, who refused the bishopric of Melanesia offered to him in 1874. But, "at the request of the families of the three first bishops," Miss E. S. Armstrong, of Sydney, has produced these pages, doubtless to the satisfaction of the ladies who promoted their compilation. Miss Armstrong has divided her subject into six parts. The first period includes the birth and youth of the Melanesian Mission under the first Bishop of New Zealand, for all the islands of what is now known as the Western Pacific were included in his diocese. In 1849 Bishop Selwyn, in a small schooner of but twenty-two tons, the Undine, which he navigated himself, visited several of the island groups and brought back some young islanders to be educated as teachers at St. John's College, Auckland, N.Z. In 1850 a new vessel, the Border Maid, was supplied by the churches of New South Wales for this special work among the islands, and henceforth regular voyages were undertaken at stated intervals, when those young natives who had been trained returned to their homes and fresh pupils gathered from new localities. In fact, the history of the mission mainly consists of the relation of these yachting voyages to and fro between the training college and the various islands. In 1854 a schooner of seventy tons, the Southern Cross, was provided for the mission by friends in England, and the bishop obtained the co-operation of Mr. Patteson in this labour among the islands and at the training establishment of St. Andrew's College at Kohimarama, at the entrance of Auckland Harbour, to which place the Melanesian scholars were moved from St. John's in 1859. In 1861 Mr. Patteson was consecrated the first Missionary Bishop of Melanesia; and as the Southern Cross had been wrecked in 1860, his first business was to obtain another yacht to replace it; but as the second Southern Cross did not arrive in New Zealand until 1863, various vessels, the Zillah, the Dunedin, and the Sea Breeze, were employed in the annual cruises from St. Andrew's to the Melanesian Archipelago. The climate of New Zealand, however, was found unsuitable for the tropical Melanesians, and in 1865 a grant of land was obtained from the Government of New South Wales for the purposes of the mission at Norfolk Island, which henceforth became its headquarters:—

"Norfolk Island is six hundred miles nearer the Melanesian islands than New Zealand; and not only so, but the stretch from New Zealand to Norfolk Island is, owing to the direction of the trade winds, the longest and most stormy part of the journey. In New Zealand the school is, of necessity, very limited, as only one journey to and fro with the scholars can be made in the year; whereas in Norfolk Island the number would be practically unlimited, as separate voyages could be made thither from the various groups of islands, each time bringing a party of sixty. The climate of Norfolk Island is not only suited to white and dark races, but its products include the yam, taro, sweet potato, sugar-cane, banana, almond, orange, pineapple, coffee, and maize. Of the usual Melanesian products only cocoa-nut and bread-fruit are wanting. Also, what was far more important than it might at first sight appear, the islanders would not find there the same violent contrast between their own home life and that of the Mission in respect of dress, food, and houses."

After ten years of this work, Bishop Patteson's life was sacrificed at Nukapu, in the Santa Cruz group, in vengeance for five men who had been carried from that island to Fiji, in circumstances which are well related by Miss Armstrong. Dr. Codrington, who now was at the head of the mission, was pressed in vain to accept the bishopric, which was conferred in 1877 on John Selwyn. Meantime, a third and larger Southern Cross had been built at Auckland in 1874, rigged as a barquentine, 150 tons burden, and fitted with auxiliary steam power of a rather feeble description. It was in this vessel that most of Bishop John Selwyn's work was performed, for in 1891, when another Southern Cross had been built, at a cost of 9,200*l.*, by Forrest & Co., of Wivenhoe, the state of the bishop's health compelled him to resign. Miss Armstrong adds that this last vessel has proved unfit for the work, so now we find the Bishop of Newcastle appealing for funds wherewith to provide a new mission vessel. A sum of 15,000*l.* is required for this purpose, and it is pleasant to learn that nearly half that amount has already been contributed. It is satisfactory to find that, besides Lord Brassey, there are two admirals on the committee of this mission ship fund—Sir James Erskine and Sir N. Bowden Smith—so the best nautical advice will not be wanting for obtaining a really good yacht. At least one of the former vessels has belonged to the Royal Thames Yacht Club, but we are not informed whether the present ship flies the blue burgee and ensign of that club. There is one omission which must be mentioned in Miss Armstrong's book. No notice whatever is taken of the present vicar of Bromfield, the Rev. William Selwyn, elder brother of the late Bishop of Melanesia, who was for many years secretary-treasurer to the Melanesian Mission Fund, treasurer from January, 1873, to December, 1898, inclusive, twenty-six years, and secretary some five years less, as, when Bishop John Selwyn returned to England permanently, he undertook that work. His brother retained the management of the funds until Bishop Selwyn's death in 1878, when he relinquished his apparently thankless task, rightly thinking it better for the new bishop to manage all business affairs with his own staff. The sketch map of the diocese of Melanesia is wholly inadequate for the requirements of the volume. Additional maps of the districts, such as that of the Florida district, Solomon Islands, published in 'The Island Voyage' for the Melanesian Mission, would help the reader to understand better the various localities mentioned in the text.

The *Inferences from Haunted Houses and Haunted Men* (Wellby), by the Hon. John Harris, are that bands of villainous hypnotists are about, who cause the disturbances in the 'Alleged Haunting of B—— House,' and apparently go to explain even Mrs. Piper. The author ventures "to call attention to the grim smile worn by Charles Kingsley in the portrait which prefaces the large edition of his 'Life and Letters.'" Kingsley also suffered from frequent fits of exhaustion, and on such data we learn that "his life was perhaps shortened by hypnotism." Laurence Oliphant "wrote commonplace, vulgar verse on religious subjects." Hypnotism again; and if this last excuse is sound, hypnotism must be fairly common. For avoiding these terrors "a glass of port wine at eleven in the morning, and tea or breakfast early, are a great help." Also "a nightingale will foil the worst attack." The writer's punctuation is shocking, and his ideas of grammar and arrangement of matter worse. Books like this do more to ridicule the sober and serious investigation of psychical phenomena than pronounced enemies.

From Suffolk Lad to London Merchant (Arrowsmith) is an interesting sketch of the life of James Harvey, for nearly fifty years merchant of the City of London, written by his son, the vicar of Shirehampton. Mr. Harvey came to London by the Suffolk coach in 1832, and got work in a woollen business on old Holborn Hill. Commencing with a salary of 12*l.* a year, he devoted his first savings to pay to his father the bill for his last year's education. Later, with his old schoolfellow Mr. Bartrum, he succeeded to the business. Steps were at once taken to improve the condition of the young men in their employ: they shortened the hours of labour, and were among the first to close at five on Saturdays. Mr. Harvey, unlike most merchants, resolved not to become rich, and never to be worth more than 20,000*l.*; he spent on personal and family expenses only one-third of his income, another third was saved, and the rest devoted to religious and charitable purposes. While member of the Common Council for the Ward of Farringdon Without he did useful work by his attack on certain abuses in the local administration of the poor laws, and although baffled by an order of the Poor Law Board, he took the matter at his own expense to the Queen's Bench, and soon effected the radical reforms needed. Mr. Harvey was a Baptist, as we mentioned at the time of his death, and had some keen battles on religious questions. His portrait by Frank Holl is included. Although it is an excellent likeness, we should have preferred one of him in his younger days. Why should biographies invariably be illustrated with portraits taken late in life?

The Record of the Winter Meetings and Summer Excursions of the Upper Norwood Athenæum, 1899-1900.—The twenty-fourth season of the society has been an interesting

one. Most of the papers read show care in their production, and the illustrations kindly lent by the proprietors of the *Illustrated London News*, the *Graphic*, and others, add considerably to their value. The places visited included, among others, Christ's Hospital, St. Pancras and Battle Bridge, Enfield, Oxford, Faversham, Loughton Camp, Syon Monastery, and Cobham Hall. We are glad to see that the new members are urged to read papers, and we think that the usefulness of the society would be increased if specialists were invited to take part in the gatherings. The 'Record' is carefully edited, as usual, by Mr. J. Stanley and Mr. W. F. Harradence.

WHYTE MELVILLE'S unequal but entertaining *Good for Nothing* has been reprinted by Messrs. Ward, Lock & Co. Mr. G. P. Jacomb-Hood is a capable, though not inspired illustrator.

MESSRS. EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE have sent us a capital *Illustrated Bible* of a small, neat size, in which fifty coloured pictures help to show the reader what ploughing with a yoke of oxen, the Roman Forum, &c., are like. The pictures are rather highly coloured, but have been well chosen.—Thanks to Messrs. Gay & Bird, admirers of *The Book of Job* can have that sublime piece of early literature in a very small space.

THE volume of the *Journal of Education* for 1900 is before us. It contains a variety of useful knowledge and some humour. We open on the page in which General Baden-Powell convicts his old master, Dr. Haig Brown, of a false quantity.

WE have on our table *The Companies Act, 1900, with Commentaries*, by P. F. Simonson (E. Wilson),—*The Practical Statutes of the Session 1900*, edited by J. S. Cotton (Cox),—*Saint Antony of Padua*, by Mrs. A. Bell (Sands),—*Baden-Powell of Mafeking*, by J. S. Fletcher (Methuen),—*The Story of H.M.S. Powerful* (H. Marshall),—*Architects of English Literature*, by R. F. Sharp (Sonnenschein),—*A Reading Book in Irish History*, by P. W. Joyce, LL.D. (Longmans),—*An Elementary Geography of Europe*, by L. W. Lyde (Black),—*Exercises in Elementary Algebra*, by A. E. Layng (Blackie),—*A Second Manual of Composition*, by E. H. Lewis (Macmillan),—*Social Service Ideals*, by the Rev. J. P. Smyth (Sands),—*Botany*, by L. H. Bailey (Macmillan),—*The Science of the Emotions*, by B. Dás (Theosophical Publishing Society),—*Essays on the Monetary History of the United States*, by C. J. Bullock (Macmillan),—*Mosquitos and Malaria*, by C. Christy (Low),—*Practical Gas-Fitting*, by P. N. Hasluck (Cassell),—*All Change*, by W. Woollam (Stock),—*Pleasant Half Hours; or, Thoughts for Men*, by the Rev. E. H. Sugden (Partridge),—*Woman*, adapted from the French of M. A. Fouillée by the Rev. T. A. Seed (Greening),—*Shakespeare in Music*, by L. C. Elson (Boston, U.S., Page & Co.),—*Hand in Hand with Dame Nature*, by W. V. Burgess (Manchester, Sherratt & Hughes),—*Northern Georgia Sketches*, by W. N. Harben (Chicago, U.S., McClurg),—*The Duke of Stockbridge*, by E. Bellamy (Gay & Bird),—*Kitty Fagan*, by R. Guthrie (Christian Commonwealth Publishing Co.),—*Songs of the War*, by A. St. John Adcock (R. B. Johnson),—*Titania, and other Poems*, by A. S. Cripps (Elkin Mathews),—*A Day's Song*, by J. S. Thomson (Toronto, Briggs),—*The Night Express, The Flying Man*, by A. Andrew (Simpkin),—*Collected Poems*, by A. Peterson (Philadelphia, Coates),—*Amor Amoris: Sonnets, Songs, and Lyrics*, by W. D. Scott-Moncrieff (Ingram),—*Thoughts on the Collects from Advent to Trinity*, by E. Romanes (Mowbray),—*Hermaphro-Deity*, by E. B. Lyman (Saginaw, Michigan, U.S., Saginaw Printing and Publishing Company),—and *Ricordi d' Infanzia e di Scuola*, by Edmondo de Amicis (Milan, Treves). Among New Editions we have *Memoirs and Correspondence of Lyon Playfair*, by W. Reid (Cassell),—*St. Paul's Epistles in Modern English*, translated by F. Fenton (H. Marshall),—*Corneille: The Cid, Tragedy in Five Acts*, translated into English blank verse by W. F. Nokes (Hachette),—*Corneille: The Horatii, Tragedy in Five Acts*, translated into English verse by W. F. Nokes (Hachette),—*Westward Ho!* by C. Kingsley (S.S.U.),—*The White Company*, by A. C. Doyle (Smith & Elder),—and *Rodman the Boat-Steerer*, by L. Becke (Newnes).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

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THE LATE BISHOP OF LONDON.

THE intelligence of the death of the Bishop of London has been received with keen regret. Even on Sunday last the idea was prevalent that his vigorous constitution would enable him to recover, so general was the reluctance to accept the inevitable and to face the unwelcome fact that the most brilliant of the Anglican ecclesiastics of our day was passing from among us.

Mandell Creighton's career was, it need hardly be said, one of singular and rapid success. Although not educated at any one of the celebrated public schools, he speedily made his mark at Oxford, following up a distinguished degree by vigorous and stimulating work as a lecturer and tutor, so that general surprise was expressed when he accepted a college living and retired to Northumberland; yet probably he felt that college and university business was consuming so much of his leisure that he had little to spare for the historical studies that had already become his favourite pursuit. At any rate, at Embleton he brought out in rapid succession his 'Age of Elizabeth,' his 'Life of Simon de Montfort,' and his 'Primer of English History.' At the same time he looked diligently after his parish, took pupils, and, feeling a keen interest in the struggle between Russia and the Turks, appeared at Liberal meetings and made himself known throughout the country as a clear thinker and fluent speaker. Yet his transfer to the Dixie Professorship of Ecclesiastical History came exactly at the right time—when he had pretty well exhausted the possibilities of a rural vicarage and his pursuits called for a wider command of books than the library of a country clergyman could afford. At Cambridge he seemed altogether in his right element: he proved an excellent lecturer, he contributed much to the building up of a school of history in the university, and by the foundation of the *English Historical Review* largely stimulated the interest in his favourite study throughout the kingdom.

Again he excited considerable surprise by accepting the bishopric of Peterborough, thus bringing to an untimely end, as he must have foreseen, his 'History of the Papacy during the Reformation,' which he had resolved should be the chief work of his life. Many of his friends regretted that he thus abandoned the academic career for which he seemed peculiarly fitted, yet upon the whole

he was probably happier when brought in contact with the difficulties and problems of the present. With all his fondness for study, he had never been a Dryasdust: he took a keen interest in his fellow-men, and liked to watch, with a quiet smile on his face, their thoughts and feelings, their aspirations and aversions, their virtues and their weaknesses. At Peterborough he did not show himself a great administrator, but he excited among clergy and laity alike a feeling of personal attachment that proved even more effectual than governing capacity in securing the harmony of the diocese. His translation to London called him to a wider and stormier scene, and soon after his installation angry partisans appeared bent on provoking a crisis. Yet his serenity of judgment, his sympathy with different phases of thought, his tact and his genuine desire for peace, calmed troubled spirits in a way that would hardly have been possible for a mere theologian. He was not a heaven-born orator, but he was a clear and thoughtful preacher; his addresses at public meetings were excellent, and he was an admirable after-dinner speaker, perhaps most admirable when he spoke on the spur of the moment. Sometimes he was too subtle for his audience, and the playful banter which was the expression of an intellect that saw all sides of a question disturbed many who took it for satire directed against themselves. Yet in the four years of his episcopate he largely dissipated the distrust of those who at first failed to understand him. Unfortunately, he took small care of his health, and, full of interest in his surroundings, thought little of husbanding his strength. Nature in vain gave him several warnings that his capacities were limited, and he has died in the prime of his powers, the victim of excessive exertion, leaving no one who can adequately supply his place.

DR. CREIGHTON AS A CLASS TEACHER.

It was inevitable that attention these last days should have been drawn to the later rather than the earlier phases of Dr. Creighton's career. But, as one who knew him both as bishop and as professor, perhaps I may be allowed to express something of what his pupils owed to him as a teacher. That brilliant conversational gift which gave him such social power was a most effective instrument in the hands of the professor. I shall never forget the impression made upon me at his conversation class. It taught me more than any other teacher or system I can call to mind. It *was* a conversation class, not a mere mode of delivering considered pronouncements like that of Sir John Seeley. There was plenty of give and take in the room at Emmanuel. For Creighton encouraged us to talk; he loved to draw men out, and though, of course, he talked more than his pupils, they never felt that he merely wanted to air his own views or would prevent them giving utterance to their notions, however crude. And he never told us we were crude, only he made us feel it. A man might come to that class puffed up with a knowledge unaware of its own shallowness; he was apt to go away convinced of his colossal ignorance and of the need of hard work if he would remove it. Or a dialectically minded youth, proud of his skill, might "put on the gloves" with his teacher on some point of ethics or philosophy or politics. The professor always listened. And then came the fun. He would question him with a certain tender irony (there was often tenderness in his irony), and turn him, or rather make him turn himself, inside out. Then, with a mastery of facts and a subtlety of dialectic that seemed almost superhuman, he would scientifically lay the hapless combatant out and turn to his neighbour, almost asking "Next, please?" He met us on equal terms (or it seemed so), and the result was inevitable. He showed us that neither our knowledge nor our cleverness was worth boasting of; and there was always the added inspiration to make them worthy enough to need no boasting. He was no flatterer, and, though always kind, could be severe; and he taught us to be severe to ourselves; for though he loved paradox, he had nothing but contempt for quackery, and would soon make mincemeat of the youth who mistook bad epigram for good argument. He showed us that facility might be fatal, for it will lead us, if we do not take care, into intellectual insincerity; and that is the unpardonable sin. He made us face our mental weaknesses as public-school life makes men face bodily timidity; he showed that hardness to ourselves in mind no less than body is a large part of manliness. And this by a method so natural that it seemed almost unconscious. For he did not preach or exhort; he only talked, at times eloquently enough. He was always genial, tolerant, never losing his temper or his head, never merely authoritative or dogmatic, of course never pompous or professorial. He made us realize what a force the cultivated intellect may be when guided by a strong will, and that without any "striving or crying." No man more completely fulfilled Newman's ideal of a gentleman:—

"If he engages in controversy of any kind, his disciplined intellect preserves him from the blundering discourtesy of better, perhaps, but less educated minds, who, like blunt weapons, tear and hack instead of cutting clean, mistake the point in argument, misconceive their adversary, and leave the question more involved than they found it. He may be right or wrong in his opinion, but he is too clear-headed to be unjust. He is as simple as he is forcible, and as brief as he is decisive. He throws himself into the minds of his opponents, he accounts for their mistakes. Nowhere shall we find greater candour, consideration, indulgence."

Perhaps the most abiding result of these classes was the sense that common notions are not necessarily true ones, that nothing must be accepted on trust, that it is wrong to let oneself be deceived by claptrap, *and that it is easy*. Above all, it was the man who impressed us, with his multifarious culture, his vivid interest, his depth of power. He never talked to me for three minutes without showing me some aspect of a question not before apprehended. He never made one talk to him without showing that he felt the worth of individuality, and in a way its sacredness, beneath all youthful pettiness and conceit and ignorance. For no man ever believed more in the power of the individual will than Mandell Creighton.

Christian and yet humanist (as all the greatest Christians have been), he gave us the enduring lesson of himself. But he did more than reveal himself to us; he revealed us to ourselves, and made us determine to become something different. That is why to some of us he was the "master light of all our day." It seems dark indeed, now that "the night is come." J. N. F.

"FIRE OUT" IN LITERARY ENGLISH.

The verb "to fire out" (in the metaphorical sense of "expel violently") has been attracting attention in the public press during the past few weeks. Its future in literary English hangs for the moment in the balance. An impression is abroad that it is a vulgarism, and that the favourable notice lately extended to it by British journalists and others is, if taken seriously, to be treated as a new illustration of the not unfamiliar process by which a literary language occasionally seeks refreshment by the absorption of a coarse vulgarism. Writers of high repute in the press are undecided as to what attitude to assume towards the expression. They recognize its usefulness, but when they condescend to employ the questionable words they enclose them apologetically in inverted commas. I noticed very recently that by a strange coincidence leader-writers in both the *Times* and the *Spectator*—obviously different persons—within a day or two of one another applied the words "fired out" (in inverted commas) to the treatment which Mr. Healy lately experienced at the hands of his colleagues of the Irish Parliamentary party.

Simultaneously our classical dramatist Mr. Stephen Phillips, in his new play of 'Herod,' has employed the same expression, although in the somewhat different and simpler sense of expelling by means of a literal application of fire. Mr. Phillips makes his hero exclaim (without inverted commas):—

> Am I that Herod
> That, ere the beard was on me, burned up cities,
> That *fired* the robbers *out* of Galilee?

Critics have raised objection to this last line, on the ground that "fire out," even in its literal meaning of driving out by means of fire, is an objectionable vulgarism of low American birth.

It is not difficult to prove historically that the expression "fire out," whether used in the metaphorical sense of "expel violently" or in the literal sense of "drive out by means of fire," is a perfectly polite term, the use of which is amply justified by literary precedent. It is, in fact, in its literal and metaphorical sense alike, a fragment of classical English which by some mischance has temporarily fallen from its high estate. It was for a long period out of use in this country altogether. In America it has fared even worse. There, after suffering neglect in respectable speech, it was on its metaphorical side lately restored to pristine vigour by the frequenters of bar saloons. But happily its season of disgrace is now likely to end.

In its literal meaning of driving out by applying fire, "fire out" was freely used by men of letters down to the time of Swift. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries its cognate usage in the metaphorical sense of expelling violently (where no actual application of fire was in question) was only a little less common. Shakspeare lent his supreme authority to both the literal and metaphorical usages. King Lear adopts the literal usage when he says of his reconciliation with Cordelia:—

> He that parts us shall bring a brand from heaven
> And *fire us* hence like foxes.

At the same time Shakspeare in Sonnet cxliv. employed "fire out" metaphorically:—

> Yet this shall I ne'er know, but live in doubt,
> Till my bad angel *fire* my good one *out*.

Similarly, Shakspeare's contemporary Edward Guilpin, in his 'Skialetheia' of 1598 (ed. Grosart, p. 17), unhesitatingly used "fire out" in its metaphorical sense when he wrote in all seriousness:—

> But I'll be loath (wench) to be *fired out*.

The 'New English Dictionary' fully illustrates the literal usage of "fire out" by literary men between 1530 and 1728, but, strange to say, it wholly ignores the metaphorical usage of the expression in literary English. The 'New English Dictionary,' indeed, assumes that "fire out" in the metaphorical sense of eject is wholly a modern invention of American bar-saloon slang, and that it was not set on record in print before 1885, when the *Free Press* of Milner, Dakota, recommended that certain pupils should be "fired out" of a school. But the quotations from Shakspeare's sonnet and Guilpin's 'Skialetheia' nearly three centuries earlier destroy the pretension to so signal a modernity that has been set up in behalf of the metaphorical usage of the words. In the bar-saloons of the Far West the verb *fire* for "eject" may have found special claims to favour from its liability to be mistaken for a synonym of "shoot," but history proves its sense of "eject" to be derived exclusively from the associated meaning of "burning," a mode of action which can be most easily turned to purposes of expulsion.

The expression "fire out," in both its literal and metaphorical aspects, is picturesque as well as forcible and convenient, and there can be no rational objection to the reinstatement of both its ancient usages in literary English.

SIDNEY LEE.

CHANCELLOR CHRISTIE.

WE briefly announced last week the death of Mr. Richard Copley Christie, an accomplished writer and an erudite bibliophile, which took place at Ribsden, Windlesham, Surrey, on the 9th inst. Born on July 22nd, 1830, at Lenton, Notts, the second son of Lorenzo Christie, of Edale, Derbyshire, and Ann, daughter of Isaac Bayley, of Lenton Sands, he was educated at Lincoln College, Oxford, under Mark Pattison, matriculating April, 1849, proceeding B.A. 1853 and M.A. 1855, and taking a First Class in Law and History. At Owens College, Manchester, he was Professor of History from 1854 to 1866, and of Political Economy from 1855 to 1866, and was made in 1895 Hon. LL.D. of Victoria University. In Owens College he took keen interest, erecting for it the buildings known as the Christie Library, in which, it is understood, his fine collection of books will permanently rest. Two or three years ago he bequeathed to it 50,000*l.*, his share of the balance of the estate of the late Sir Joseph Whitworth, Mr. Christie having been chairman of the Sir Joseph Whitworth Company, Limited.

Mr. Christie was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, June 6th, 1857, and, on the nomination of Bishop Fraser, became in 1872 Chancellor of the Diocese of Manchester, an appointment he resigned when he came in 1893 to reside near London. As Chancellor he was, according to his own statement, one of the few laymen in the Church of England called on occasionally to preach. Amongst other appointments he was President of the Chetham Society since 1884; of the Record Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, 1883-95; and of the Library Association of the United Kingdom, 1889. He was also a governor of Owens College and of the Royal Holloway College. Besides contributing to the *Quarterly Review*, *Macmillan's Magazine*, *Le Livre Moderne* — in which he did not, we believe, write, as has been stated, in French — the *Athenæum*, *Notes and Queries*, and other periodicals, he published in 1885 'Old Church and School Libraries of Lancashire'; edited vol. ii. pt. ii. of the 'Diary and Correspondence of Dr. John Worthington,' 1886 (followed in 1888 by a bibliography of his writings), and 'Annales Cestrienses,' 1887; and issued to the Roxburghe Club, of which he was a member, 'The Letters of Sir Thomas Copley.' With the publication in 1880 of his 'Etienne Dolet, the Martyr of the Renaissance,' he substituted for what was to some extent a local fame a European reputation. This work, reprinted in 1899, was translated into French in 1886, and circulated by the French Government among provincial libraries. It is a work of monumental erudition, and has replaced all other lives of the great printer.

Mr. Christie's library, though not, so far as we recall, quite in impeccable condition, is very rich, especially in French writers and humanists of the Renaissance. In the productions of Dolet's press it is the largest in the kingdom, and contains many works not to be found in the Bibliothèque Nationale. It includes a large number of Aldines and an unmatched collection of editions of Horace, together with some fine French and Italian bindings. Though little seen in public of recent years, Mr. Christie was glad to receive visitors who came with a scholarly purpose, and was one of the most helpful of hosts and associates.

THE THEORIES AS TO HUCHOWN.

January 14th, 1901.

MUCH as I should have preferred not to strike in just at present, it seems needed. Large concession is willingly made to the argument that the dialect of, *e.g.*, 'Morte Arthure' is not distinctively Scottish. I go so far as to say that neither is the spirit of the poems at all Scottish, in the sense of revealing national bias. To this extent, therefore, the fair-minded Scot will keep open ear for reasons (whether Oxonian, Northumbrian, Cumbrian, or English at large) for doubt of the Scottish origin of this great poet, a glory of the fourteenth century. Believing that his works are so interlinked as to disclose their own sequence and attest the width of the author's range, I for one, after much study, am convinced that Huchown was great enough and good enough even to have been a Fellow of Oriel and the grandson of a Northumbrian combined, without lessening by a cubit his poetic stature! But we are not concerned with national predilections: a problem of direct literary evidence is on the table. Wyntoun, *circa* 1420, referred, in a parenthesis only, to "Huchown off the Awle Ryale" (v. 4290-4344), citing three of his works. This reference was made in a manner involving the assumption that Wyntoun's Scottish readers would know who Huchown was, and that they had acquaintance with his works. Importance hitherto unnoticed attaches to Wyntoun's criticism of 'Morte Arthure' in suggesting that "Procurator" in lieu of "Emperor" would have "grevyd the cadens." This means that the poet wrote in alliteration—at any rate, something not rhyme, and almost certainly alliteration, was the technical sense of "cadence" (see Prof. Horstman's 'Rolle of Hampole,' ii. 345), as evinced by Gower's mention in the 'Confessio' (Pauli, ii. 82) "of rime and of cadence," and by Chaucer's contrast in the 'House of Fame,' l. 623:—

In ryme or elles in cadence.

Dunbar, mourning the "Makaris" gone before, catalogued three Englishmen—Chaucer, Lydgate, and Gower—followed next by three Scots:—

The gude Syr Hew of Eglintoun
And eik Heryot and Wyntoun
He hes tane out of this cuntre.
Timor mortis conturbat me.

In Scottish annals from the beginning of the thirteenth century down to 1500 there was only one Sir Hugh of Eglintoun. His birth may have been as early as c. 1300, and cannot well have been later than c. 1325, as he had a wife in 1348. He died in or before the spring of 1377, leaving no son. Of his nephew John or that scion's fortunes nothing is known but the name. One Sir Hugh only is on record, and he—*teste* Dunbar, who places him in order anterior to Wyntoun—was a poet.

That "Huchown" was the dignified and normal vernacular shape of Hugo in the early fifteenth century is, I gather from Mr. Bradley's last letter, no longer disputed. See 'Registrum Magni Sigilli, 1424-1513,' vol. ii. No. 178, 2612; 'Exchequer Rolls,' i. 567, 569; 'Duke of Hamilton's MSS.' (Hist. MSS. Com.), 25-27; John Anderson's 'Family of Frisel or Fraser,' 56-64; 'Extracta e Variis Cronicis,' 250; 'Acta Auditorum,' 12. The Lords of Lovat were called Huchon in 1416, Huchoune in 1429, Hew in 1471. Perhaps my friend the Rev. John Anderson has better instances. The inference of critics since the beginning of the century just ended was consistently that Wyntoun's Huchown was Dunbar's Sir Hugh.

Against this hundred-year-old conclusion we have now a claim which, with all respect for its distinguished proposer, must be reckoned "full thin." Wyntoun's reference, brief as it is, demands many particulars to fit the applicant to stand in Huchown's shoes: (1) "Awle Ryale" is to be explained; (2) the applicant must be a known person and (3) a poet, with works (4) known in Scotland before 1420 as (5) exceptional in style and (6) written in "cadence"; (7) his lifetime must correspond; and (8) the epithet of the "Awle Ryale" must be justified. Besides, from the admitted poems two or three other postulates come: (9) The poet must have been, if not a lawyer, at least acquainted with Fleta ('Morte Arthure,' 445-464; Fleta, 45-46), as well as accomplished (10) in the code of courtliness, (11) in sea terms and ways, and (12) in matters of the chase.

To satisfy these requirements Mr. Bradley offers what? The solitary explanation, left meantime without vouchers of due date, that the descriptive adjunct "Awle Ryale" might be the result of a pseudo-etymology of Oriel! He puts forward no man, but, as it were, advertises that a poet—please God an Englishman—is wanted. The real man is secure enough in Sir Hugh of Eglintoun. (1) "Aula Regis" and "Kingis Hall" were Scottish facts; (2) Sir Hugh was a public man, (3) accredited as a poet by the skilled evidence of Dunbar. (4) The works claimed were known and quoted by Wyntoun and others, being, of course, (5) of special style and (6) alliterative. (7) Sir Hugh's lifetime corresponds with the period of the poems, and (8) his entire public career associates him with the "Aula Regis" in its courtly, legal, administrative, and geographical aspects. (9) His intimate relation to Robert, the High Steward of Scotland, afterwards King Robert II., and his judicial duty as a Justiciar of Scotland make his seat in the King's Hall a matter of course and his use of Fleta most reasonable; while (10) his constant attendances on David II. and Robert II., coupled with varied official functions, gave the necessary acquaintance with courtly etiquette. (11) Robert was fond of Bute and the Clyde, and kept his yacht ('Exch. Rolls,' iii. 667, &c.), and had appointed his courtier brother-in-law chamberlain of Irvine, then a chief seaport of the west. (12) Robert was also a keen huntsman ('Liber Pluscardensis,' i. p. 311; 'Exch. Rolls,' vol. ii. pref. lxxxiv), and duty as well as pleasure doubtless gave Sir Hugh his knowledge of the laws of sylvan sport.

Of "Awle Ryale," "Aula Regis," and "Aula Regia" I have written at some length in the *Glasgow Herald* of January 5th, and now merely cite and extend the authorities there referred to (Bracton, 105b; Fleta, 66 *et seq.*; Blackstone; John Millar's 'English Government'; Gilbert Stuart's 'History of Scotland,' second edition, 1784, vol. ii., appx. 33, 41, 82, 106). "Aula," "aula regis," and "aula domini regis," as substantial royal facts under Alexander III., Robert the Bruce, David II., and Robert II., are vouched by 'Exch. Rolls,' i. 18, 255, 360; ii. 472. The "Kingis Haw" was provided for by law and statute ('Acts Parl. Scotland,' i. 710; 'Lord High Treasurer's Accounts,' i. 174, 182, 185). Nay, so far did the institution go that when James IV. was under canvas there was a special tent yclept the "Kingis Hall" ('Treasurer's Accounts,' i. 293, 346). Yet more serviceable as institutional evidence is the use of the "aula domini nostri Regis" as a legal tribunal ('Acts Parl. Scot.,' i. 508), a fact which analogy made it necessary to infer, though actual examples are rare. With this complex institution Sir Hugh was bound up from 1358 until the end of 1376. He attended David II. in London in 1358, and his frequent visits to England subsequently, at a time when, as Wyntoun (viii. 7050) tells us, there was "rycht gret specialte" between David II. and Edward III., may perhaps have had a larger meaning for English literature than some of us yet wot of. On the accession of Robert II. Sir Hugh at once appears on the recently established and peculiarly select Privy Council ('Acts Parl.,' i. 547; see also 504), and the nomination shortly afterwards of John Barbour

as an auditor *ad hoc* in Exchequer along with him introduces a pleasing and suggestive association of "rime" and "cadence." As husband of the half-sister of the king, Sir Hugh followed the Court wherever it sat, and was, not improbably, of the royal household. Mr. Bradley, I fear, can hardly hope that his advertisement will ever bring him a person so suitable as Sir Hugh to claim connexion with the Awle Ryale.

In Kelham's dictionary of old law French occurs the entry "*Aule*, a hall." Alliterative poems reflecting French influence from every facet give such locutions as "roy reall" and "mounte ryalle." At Scone the *sedes regia* is named in 1371 ('Acts Parl. Scot.,' i. 515), and again referred to in 1363 as the "Siege roial" in a French indenture between Edward III. and David II. ('Acts Parl. Scot.,' i. 493). To "Awle Ryale," as perhaps a French form of the legal "Aula Regia," the transition is easy by the corridors of law which Sir Hugh adorned, and which Wyntoun, with his notarial instincts, probably frequented too.

One word "ere I go" on the language of the poems, a subject not yet admitting of authoritative deliverance by present-day philology. The elementary question is, What does even so accomplished a philologist as Mr. Bradley know about the dialect of the courtly circle of Scotland under Robert the Bruce and David II.? What of the later 'Kingis Quair'? What of the chivalric poems, like 'Sir Isumbras,' ascribed to "Rate," and claimed with much reasonableness by my friend Mr. J. T. T. Brown for the confessor of James I.? What of 'Lancelot of the Laik'? These surely are neither so uniform nor so Scottish that any one can be definite about their dialect. Far less is there room for absolute pronouncement on the character of speech to be expected from an alliterative poet in Scotland whose boyhood was spent in the reign of Robert the Bruce, and who was not, like Barbour and Wyntoun, of the commons, but of the Court, at a time of external and internal commotion under David II., when English power and intrigue well-nigh upset—did, indeed, for a time vicariously hold the Scottish throne. Geo. Neilson.

DR. MOSES COIT TYLER.

Prof. Tyler, who died at Ithaca, New York, on December 28th, was born in Griswold, Connecticut, in 1835, and graduated at Yale College in 1857. He studied theology at Andover Seminary, and for a time was minister of a Congregational (Independent) society in Poughkeepsie, New York, but resigned in 1862, and passed some years in London. He studied English literature, but rarely printed anything, though his friends preserve carefully a little poem he circulated among them, 'The Omnibus,' giving impressions of London as seen from the top of that vehicle. In 1867 he was appointed Professor of the English Language and Literature in the State University of Michigan, where his high reputation as a scholar and educator was established. He published a valuable 'Manual of English Literature,' and also 'Glimpses of England.' Meantime he devoted himself to the critical study of American history, and in 1881 accepted an appointment to the Chair of American History in Cornell University, New York. In the same year he took orders. Prof. Tyler's 'Life of Patrick Henry' is one of the best of the "American Statesmen" series; 'The Brawnville Papers' and 'Three Men of Letters' are also marked by the care and literary art which characterize all of his works; but his greatest service is represented by his 'History of American Literature during the Colonial Period, 1606-1765,' and 'The Literary History of the American Revolution.' It was Prof. Tyler's intention to continue his history of American literature to the year 1859, and it is to be hoped that this work was sufficiently advanced to be published. His numerous contributions to reviews and magazines will no doubt be collected.

The death of Prof. Tyler, which occurred after a brief illness, is a heavy loss to Cornell University, and, indeed, to a very large circle of literary friends throughout the country. He was universally honoured. By those who knew him personally he was much beloved. Besides the charm of his handsome presence, there were in him a simplicity, candour, modesty, a perpetual cheerfulness, and a sweetness of spirit pervading his wit and humour, which made him attractive to all. Unambitious and domestic, he diffused encouragement everywhere.

THE INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF HEAD MASTERS.

Since its foundation in 1891 this Association has done, as Dr. Scott said on being re-elected to the honorary secretaryship, "ten years' hard labour." It is not surprising that its merits have been widely recognized; twice during these ten years the Government has honoured the Association by appointments given to its president, first by electing Dr. Wormell on the Bryce Commission, and, secondly, by appointing Dr. Gow to the Consultative Committee.

Dr. Gow, at the Guildhall meeting on January 9th, first referred to the death of the Rev. A. R. Vardy. He went on to express his belief that the demand for education will shortly outstrip the supply. Already men teachers are diminishing in quantity and quality, and are likely to diminish more when training is made compulsory. His suggestion was that women teachers will in the near future be more and more employed in secondary schools.

The first business before the meeting was a series of resolutions of Council on local authorities. These, as having already been passed and in most cases reaffirmed by the Association, were put from the chair. The resolution in favour of one local authority for education of all kinds—secondary, elementary, and technological—was, perhaps, the most important of a list too long to print in this account. But as the measure which he promised for next session contemplates simply the extension of the powers of the County Council technical instruction committees, and does not go the length of establishing the single authority, it is evident that the Government has in mind the kind of difficulties which were strongly put by Mr. J. J. Findlay. He urged that the experience of England would probably be the same as that of Wales, where after ten years the county governing bodies are hardly yet in sympathy with secondary education. It would be dangerous to-day to put elementary and secondary education under one authority, because the labour party would most probably capture the secondary schools. He regarded it as wiser to give the authorities time to grow proud of their secondary work: we should look for our single educational authorities about 1910.

Mr. K eling (Bradford) next moved

"that this Association approves the minute of the Board of Education establishing higher elementary schools, as containing the initial conditions for a satisfactory differentiation of primary from secondary schools under an organized system of secondary education."

On this subject there was one of the keenest debates of this year's meeting. The minute referred to was issued last April, as a result of much deliberation and the joint meeting of representatives of the I.A.H.M. and of the head masters of higher-grade schools. The latter now profess to have been betrayed by the I.A.H.M., but the Incorporated Association finds the minute to be substantially in accord with the joint memorandum.

The minute is, indeed, a great help towards the much-needed differentiation of secondary and primary schools, chiefly by the age limit, which is now fixed at fifteen for higher elementary schools. The Union of Head Teachers has protested against "children being turned out of schools" at this age; but this limit was agreed to by the higher-grade representatives, and it is necessary. The Government cannot be charged with curtailing the advanced education of the industrial classes. Very few, as a fact, remain after the age of fifteen; and for the few scholarships are already given which might, with a penny rate, easily be increased to an adequate extent. Differentiation cannot be made by curricula; it must be by age. After Mr. R. S. Laffan had pointed out that several School Boards were attempting to set up a scheme of free secondary education, and a letter from Mr. Thornton, secretary of the higher-grade teachers, had been read, in which he expressed surprise that the I.A.H.M. had supported the minute, the motion of Mr. Keeling was carried.

A series of resolutions on the tenure of masterships in secondary schools is important, as showing that the Assistant Masters' Association is beginning to make itself felt. We hear that a conference between the I.A.H.M. and the A.M.A. on the subject of tenure is likely to be held before long. Meanwhile it is highly satisfactory that, by passing these resolutions *en bloc*, the general meeting of the head masters provided something definite to proceed upon when they meet the champions of the assistants. We print these resolutions, because it is likely that they will be the subject of much discussion during this year:—

1. "That, in the absence of special agreement, notice terminating the engagement of an assistant master should expire at the end of a term, and should be given not later than seven days from the beginning of the term at the end of which it expires.
2. "That it conduces to the efficiency of schools that the head master should have the sole power both of appointing and dismissing assistant masters.
3. "That it should be the duty of the head master to report, at the next meeting of the governors, each change on the staff.
4. "That an assistant master summarily dismissed for misconduct should have no appeal save to a law court.
5. "That an assistant master dismissed with notice should have the right of making, within six months after receiving notice, a written presentment of his case to the governing body of the school.
6. "That provision should be made by which, on the motion of the governing body, an official inquiry should be held by or on behalf of the Board of Education, and the result thereof should be formally communicated to the parties concerned and the governing body."

The main points criticized were the assertion that was added to (1) that a term's notice is the custom of the profession, and the desirability of allowing an assistant, after dismissal with notice, to remain at school in strained relations with his chief, so as to make a written presentment of his case to the governing body.

The next subject, the registration of teachers, was introduced by Prof. Withers. This matter, which was initiated, we believe, by the College of Preceptors, and has now been vigorously discussed for a generation, is likely to be settled during the first decade of the twentieth century. The Board of Education Act does not propose or consider any differentiation of teachers on the register, and Prof. Withers asked the Association to declare that the conditions for admission to the register should be stringent. Culture (as shown by a degree), the theory and practice of teaching (as evidenced by a certificate and two years' probation in an approved school)—these are the minimum qualifications to be required of the future generation of teachers. If elementary teachers can find their way on to the register under these conditions, they will be heartily welcomed there. Whether the qualifications

for the register should be high or low has been all along a keenly debated point, and there was considerable difference of opinion among head masters. The resolution on the subject which was finally agreed to proposed

"that on and after April 1st, 1905, those seeking admission to the register of teachers as qualified to teach in secondary schools should (1) be graduates of a British university, or possess a diploma accepted by the Consultative Committee as equivalent to a pass degree; (2) hold a certificate, approved by the Committee, of training in the theory and practice of education; and (3) give proof of two years' efficient service in a school approved for the purpose."

On resuming business on January 10th, the meeting received and adopted the various reports of committees of the Council. Space forbids here even the briefest digest of these reports. Among the important recommendations as to schools of science which the meeting adopted were the following:—

"That the minimum time to be allotted to literature and language work be raised by two hours.

"That manual instruction be not made compulsory in the case of secondary schools.

"That a school of science need not contain more than fifteen pupils."

Important recommendations were also made and adopted as to schools in relation to national defence, and it was resolved that the Association should take part in a deputation to the War Office on that subject.

An amusing speech by Mr. A. F. Rutty (Leatherhead), which was characterized by a charming frankness, induced the meeting to decide that more attention should be paid to the teaching of the mother tongue in secondary schools, especially in the direction of literature as distinguished from grammar and composition. The Oxford and Cambridge local examinations in their bearings on the curricula of secondary schools were discussed at some length on a motion by Mr. A. Pryce, who urged that as at present constituted they were not an adequate basis for secondary education. He wished it to be made compulsory for preliminary and junior candidates to pass in one language other than English. Finally, however, the Council was asked to consider whether the minimum number of compulsory subjects in the junior examination should be increased. In conclusion, Dr. R. P. Scott carried an amended resolution:—

"That a survey of all schools other than elementary schools in England should be conducted by the State, provided that no delay in legislation be caused thereby."

A statistical survey of schools had been demanded by the Head Masters' Conference at Bradfield, on the motion of Canon Bell, and it cannot be doubted that the Board of Education would do wisely to set about such a preliminary to any sound system of inspection without delay.

At the banquet at Fishmongers' Hall, on the evening of January 10th, Sir John Gorst announced that the Government intended to table a Bill enabling the county technical instruction committees, properly infused with experts, to deal with secondary education. He thought that the next step would be to put all degrees of education under unified local authorities.

Literary Gossip.

The lamented Bishop of London was at one time a pretty frequent contributor to this journal. He commenced his contributions with a review in August, 1878, of the late Mr. Cotter Morison's monograph on Gibbon; they closed with a review in January, 1891, of Aubrey Moore's posthumous 'Lectures and Papers on the Reformation' and two other volumes on the same subject. Many good things said by Dr. Creighton have been quoted in the papers, but we have not seen the *obiter dictum* attributed to him concerning Oxford and Cambridge men, that the first went about as if the world belonged to them, the second as if they did not care to whom it belonged.

Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. will publish next week a further volume, the sixth, of the "Historical Series for Bible Students" which they are issuing in this country by arrangement with Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons in America. The new book, 'Christianity in the Apostolic Age,' is from the pen of Prof. George T. Purves.

In the *Cornhill* for February Mr. Weyman continues 'Count Hannibal,' and Dr. Fitchett devotes his instalment of 'The Tale of the Great Mutiny' to the massacres at Delhi. Mrs. Richmond Ritchie contributes a 'Blackstick Paper' on St. Andrews, and under the title 'Wife and Husband' appear two short poems written many years ago. In 'Lawful Pleasures' Mr. George M. Smith relates his experiences as defendant in past and gone libel actions. Sir Herbert Maxwell brings 'More Light on St. Helena' to a conclusion; and the Rev. Roland Allen, who has already written in the magazine on the siege of the Pekin Legations, points out certain conclusions which may be drawn from that memorable incident. There is a short story by Mr. George Gissing entitled 'The Scrupulous Father.' "Anglo-Africanus" describes his experiences with a party of Boers on board a German mail-boat, and 'A Londoner's Log-Book' retails some of the gossip, political and social, of the month.

High prices for rare books have become so general that they are now taken as a matter of course. But a record was reached a day or two ago, when the truly magnificent 'Evangelia Quatuor,' which once belonged to the Abbey of Lindau, was sold for the Earl of Ashburnham by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge to a private purchaser for 10,000*l*. The MS. is more remarkable on account of the elaborate binding, with its setting of over three hundred and fifty precious stones, than as a specimen of the art of illumination. Indeed, as an example of the goldsmiths' art of the eighth or ninth century the volume is one of the most perfect in existence. We understand that it will no longer remain in this country. The fact that this wonderful volume has been in the market for the last year or two has been well known to the authorities at the British Museum and South Kensington, and it is deeply to be regretted that apparently not the feeblest effort was made to obtain it for the nation. The MS. is fully described in the 'Vetusta Monumenta' (1885), issued by the Royal Society of Antiquaries, and admirably executed coloured plates of the two sides of the covers accompany the text.

Miss Caroline Spurgeon has sent to the printers her edition of Richard Brathwait's amusing 'Comment upon the Two Tales of Sir Jeffrey Chaucer, Knight, The Miller's Tale and The Wife of Bath,' written in his old age and printed in 1665. This is for the Chaucer Society; and in her introduction Miss Spurgeon will deal with the book as part of the history of Chaucer criticism, the latest instance of the appreciation of Chaucer surviving from Elizabethan and Jacobean days, before the disparagement of him by Cowley and others began. As soon as Miss Spurgeon's 'Trial List of Seven Hundred or Eight Hundred Chaucer Allusions, or his Praise and Blame, 1400–1900 A.D.,' is fairly complete, she will appeal to the readers of the *Athenæum* to enlarge it.

Messrs. Wells Gardner, Darton & Co. have in preparation a small volume of 'Recollections of Jean Ingelow,' by one of her lifelong friends. The editor of the little volume would be grateful for the loan of any letters from Jean Ingelow, which will be carefully preserved and returned. These should be sent as soon as possible to the publishers at 3, Paternoster Buildings, E.C.

We are glad to learn that the life of the late Prof. Henry Sidgwick is being written by his widow in conjunction with his brother Mr. Arthur Sidgwick, Reader in Greek in the University of Oxford.

The Early English Text Society has ready for issue in its "Original Series" for this year: 1. 'The Lay Folk's Catechism' of Archbishop Thoresby, edited by the late Canon Simmons and by the Rev. H. E. Nolloth, of Beverley Minster; 2. 'The Minor Poems of the Vernon MS.' in the Bodleian, edited by Dr. F. J. Furnivall, part ii. The third book will be a revised edition of Robert of Brunne's 'Handlyng Synne,' A.D. 1303, with the French treatise on which it was founded, William of Waddington's 'Manuel des Pechiez,' about 1260 A.D., also edited by Dr. F. J. Furnivall. Towards this third book the Committee of the Furnivall Commemoration Fund have made the E.E.T.S. a grant of 200*l*. They have also given 200*l*. to the Society's general funds.

Mr. Leslie Stephen is collecting materials for a memoir of the Rev. J. R. Green.

The Clarendon Press announces for publication on Monday next 'An English Miscellany,' to be presented to Dr. Furnivall in honour of his seventy-fifth birthday at the dinner on the anniversary—February 4th. The 'Miscellany' has been edited by Prof. W. P. Ker, with the collaboration of Prof. Napier and Prof. Skeat, and among the fifty contributors are Messrs. H. C. Beeching, H. Bradley, A. Brandl, J. W. Bright, Stopford Brooke, J. Earle, O. Elton, E. Flügel, R. Garnett, I. Gollancz, C. H. Herford, J. J. Jusserand, A. F. Leach, S. Lee, W. S. McCormick, E. E. Morris, G. Neilson, Gaston Paris, F. York Powell, R. Priebsch, G. Saintsbury, W. H. Stevenson, H. Sweet, Paget Toynbee, A. W. Ward, and R. Wülker.

In the list of contents no mention is made of Browning, but with this exception the papers touch on the work of all the societies—Early English Text, New Shakspere, Chaucer, Shelley, and Philological—through which Dr. Furnivall has worked; while the contributions to the history of the drama are, it is believed, of exceptional importance. The book opens with congratulatory verses by Prof. Saintsbury and Mr. Stopford Brooke, and closes with a bibliography of Dr. Furnivall's writings by Mr. Henry Littlehales, and a short history, by Mr. Alfred Pollard, of the movement to do honour to Dr. Furnivall, of whom, by the by, the volume contains an excellent portrait.

MR. MURRAY will shortly publish a book entitled 'The Natives of South Africa: their Economic and Social Condition,' the result of the labours of the South African Native Races Committee, which was formed in 1899 with the approval of certain well-known persons in South Africa intimately acquainted with and interested in the condition of the natives. Assistance has been received from a large number of magistrates, employers of labour, inspectors of natives, and missionaries, the object in view being to make an impartial investigation, and to collect, as far as possible, evidence from authorities of all shades of opinion bearing upon the various branches of this important question.

MR. FISHER UNWIN has now definitely decided to publish Dr. William Barry's latest novel, 'The Wizard's Knot,' on March 18th. The story is Celtic, and the scene laid in the south-west of Ireland half a century ago. The author describes the book as being "neither political nor sectarian, but a pure tragedy, shot through with the Irish April lights of frolic, folk-lore, and old customs."

MISS CROTTIE, the author of 'Neighbours: being Annals of a Dull Town,' has written another Irish book, entitled 'The Lost Land,' which Mr. Fisher Unwin will publish shortly. Miss Crottie sketches in it the fortunes of an Irish family, and especially of its head, "a man of sorrows" of the Messianic type.

'EGYPT and the Hinterland: a Contribution to the History of our Time,' by Mr. Frederic W. Fuller, will shortly be issued by Messrs. Longman. It contains a complete *résumé* of the political question and of the military operations down to the death of the Khalifa, a Coptic section, and instructions how to travel on the Sudan railway.

MR. SHERIFF LAWRENCE, the chairman of the Linotype Company, has promised to preside at the Readers' Dinner, to take place at the Hotel Cecil on Saturday, April 27th.

MADAME VILLARI is going to bring out a short monograph on Oswald von Wolkenstein, the noted Tyrolean Minnesinger of the fourteenth century. Madame Villari has, for the purpose of mastering her subject, made a pilgrimage to the birthplace and estate of the poet. His life was adventurous and dramatic, and his writings are so autobiographical that it is not difficult to realize his position as a mediæval knight influenced by the early workings of the Renaissance movement in his mountain land.

M. LUDOVIC DRAPEYRON, the distinguished French *savant* and editor of the *Revue de Géographie*, died on the 9th inst. of heart disease, in his sixty-first year. He was born at Limoges in February, 1839, and commenced his studies at Barcelona, where his brother had a porcelain manufactory. He went to Paris in 1859, and, after a distinguished career at the École Normale Supérieure, was appointed to the Chair of History and Geography at Besançon, whence he passed first to the Lycée Napoléon at Paris, and in 1869 to the Lycée Charlemagne. In 1876 he founded the Société de Topographie of France. M. Drapeyron has written numerous works, notably 'L'Empereur Heraclius et l'Empire Byzantin au VIIe Siècle,' 1869; 'Organisation de l'Austrasie et Création de l'Allemagne,' 1869; and 'Séparation de la France et de l'Allemagne aux IXe et Xe Siècles,' 1870. He was a very zealous teacher and a man of great erudition. Laporte, in his notice of M. Drapeyron ('Histoire Littéraire,' iii. 315), says of him that he has "écrit beaucoup de volumes, mais pas un seul livre."

THE obituary of the present week includes two other eminent foreigners. Achille Arthur Desjardins, the jurist and authority on international law, was born at Beauvais in November, 1835, and wrote a number of books—the best, perhaps, his 'French Moralists in the Sixteenth Century.' Victor Balaguer, who died at Madrid on Tuesday, was born at Barcelona in December, 1824. For some years he sat in the Spanish Parliament, and held office. In addition to a good deal of editing, he wrote poetry, dramas, and novels, some of which enjoyed a considerable popularity. Perhaps his most important work was the 'Historia Politica y Literaria de los Trovadores,' which appeared in six volumes from 1878 to 1880. He was an eloquent speaker.

THE authorities of the Bibliothèque Mazarine are making a special effort to complete the extensive series of "Mazarinades" which they already possess. The set of those which were printed in Paris is almost complete, and an appeal is now made for copies of such pamphlets against the great Cardinal as appeared in various small towns and cities of the provinces. From 1648 to 1652 the stream of "Mazarinades" in France, as of Civil War tracts in England, was in full tide, and a complete bibliography would form a work of great interest to a student of the period.

FROM India comes the news of the death, on Wednesday last, of M. G. Ranade, Judge of the Bombay High Court. He was one of the ablest and most scholarly Indian publicists of his time, and possessed great influence among the educated native classes, a difficult people to handle.

WE note the appearance of Education Reports, Vol. 6, Special Subjects (2*s.* 3½*d.*).

SCIENCE

Memories of the Months. Second Series. By the Right Hon. Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart., F.R.S. (Arnold.)—We are not acquainted with a more charming and cultured writer upon country life than Sir Herbert Maxwell, and we welcome this second instalment of a collection of essays similar to that which made a favourable impression about three years ago (*Athen.*, October 2nd, 1897). A book which consists of jottings, reminiscences, short reviews, scraps of folk-lore, disquisitions on plants and their names, rambles by rivers with a rod, and deer-stalking, to say nothing of bicycling in France, is rather trying to the reviewer, for he hardly knows where to grasp this many-sided author. The work is an intellectual kaleidoscope, and its division into twelve sections named after the months is chiefly a matter of convenience; we enjoy the result, but it defies analysis. As to the question, 'Is Animal Life Sacred?' the consideration of 'Mercy in Field Sports,' or the subject of 'Bird Protection,' Sir Herbert is always "on the side of the angels," dallying pleasantly with his subject and putting the crucial points by with a smile. He is, naturally, fond of sport, and here is his defence of the sportsman:—

"What the shooter does is to class certain wild animals useful for food as 'game'; to encourage their multiplication and protect them from molestation by destroying other wild animals which prey upon them, and by formulating regulations for killing them at specified seasons. He says, in effect: 'You are beautiful or interesting animals, useful to me for food, clothing, or other purposes; it is the inexorable law of nature that you should be killed, but I will take the killing of you into my own hands. I will undertake that you undergo no unnecessary suffering, and above all that you are secured from injury during the sacred season of reproduction.' This is the principle that lies at the base of the ethics of field-sports, and it is the sedulous observance of this that gives the sportsman a just claim to be considered merciful."

And he continues:—

"Take, for example, the ancient sport of falconry. The peregrine preys on grouse and partridges, and, but for the intervention of man, would soon reduce them to very small numbers. Man wants the game for food; protects the birds from indiscriminate slaughter by their natural foes; trains some of these foes to take some of the game at prescribed seasons, and enjoys a health-giving pastime besides. Grouse and partridges are no losers under this arrangement."

This appears to us an admirable specimen of special pleading. To see how far protection of grouse alone from "indiscriminate slaughter by their natural foes" may lead, let us turn to the list of "vermin" trapped in only one portion of the Glengarry estate between 1837 and 1840, from which we select a few items. The "vermin" includes 15 golden eagles, 27 white-tailed eagles, 275 kites, 77 harriers (various), 63 "goshawks" (probably peregrines), 285 common buzzards, and 371 rough-legged buzzards (the last two chiefly feeders on "fur"). Some of the smaller hawks and the owls, which were killed in ignorance of their usefulness, and such undoubted "detrimentals" as hooded-crows and four-footed vermin, we leave unnoticed; but the catalogue is enormous, and it seems to us that there must in those days have been on that same ground a very large amount of game very well able to maintain itself; otherwise, on what did the "vermin" live? No doubt there have been more grouse on the moors since 1840, and there has also been a very great increase in grouse-disease (a record of which reaches as far back as 1815); and it is possible that if grouse could be given their choice, they might prefer sudden death from "vermin" to lingering suffering. In making these remarks we are in sympathy with Sir Herbert in his love of sport, and we are well aware of his frequent pleadings for moderation in the destruction of birds and beasts of prey, but his optimism provokes a glance at the other side of the question. The article on 'Wild Bird Protection' is excellent, and we fully endorse the remarks on the impolicy of allowing lapwings to be taken and sold in open market, especially in spring, as this must lead to a diminution in the supply of plovers' eggs, the collection of which affords profitable employment to many persons. It is very desirable that the sale of ruffs, as well as of the dotterel, should also be prohibited in the United Kingdom in spring, and that the pretext that these birds "come from abroad" should no longer be admitted. The articles on fishing, fish-culture, and deer-stalking will give pleasure to many readers; while the descriptions of 'May in Denmark' and 'On Tyres in Touraine' compare not unfavourably with Mr. Henry James's appreciations of continental scenery. There are five pretty illustrations from photographs taken in Scotland, and altogether a more pleasant and chatty volume than the present has seldom fallen to our lot.

Another and very different work, also divided into months, is *A Year with Nature*, by W. Percival Westell, M.B.O.U. (Drane). As it is a rambling specimen of "journalese," we are not surprised to find such writing as "After a good hot cup of tea, which puts new life and vigour into us, and after loading up with the fragrant weed," &c. Many of the

articles have already appeared in provincial newspapers and other periodicals, and in that comparative obscurity they might well have been allowed to remain. The best of them is, perhaps, the chapter on 'Bird Life in Shetland.' The book is profusely illustrated, chiefly from photographs, and the photographers are very much advertised; in fact, the author is so impressed with the value of the pictorial attractions that he gives a full list of these, and no index. We were surprised to see the letters "M.B.O.U." affixed, but find that, inasmuch as Mr. Westell was elected to the membership of the British Ornithologists' Union in May last, their use is lawful, even if not expedient.

The Zoological Record, 1899. Edited by D. Sharp. (Gurney & Jackson.)—We gladly welcome the thirty-sixth volume of 'The Zoological Record,' which was distributed early in December last, though we miss from among the recorders Miss F. Buchanan and Mr. R. T. Günther, whose places are taken by Dr. Willey. We are sorry that the opportunity afforded by a change was not taken definitely to break up the unwieldy group "Vermes." It is time that lumber-room was cleared out. Following the example of the time, we may notice a survival in the contents of this volume. As we turn over its 1,000 pages we observe that the mode of naming animals has not practically altered since the time of Linnæus; to use the language of the moment, that method has extended over three centuries. Age alone, we are open to confess, is no bar to respectability, but it must equally be owned that it is an obstacle to progress. Since the time of Linnæus the whole philosophy of zoology has changed, though the writings of many descriptive zoologists bear no witness to the fact. When the number of known objects was comparatively few, and the workers fewer still, little or no harm was done by following the classical methods of naming "new species." Now all is falling into a hopeless confusion: "new species" tread on one another's heels, specimens in one museum are rarely compared with those in other collections, and zoologists are burying themselves under a mass of what will before long be burnt for useless rubbish. We are betraying no confidence when we announce that a serious effort is to be made to cope with the present unscientific and unsatisfactory methods of systematic zoology. If it be, as we trust it may be, successful, the first of its results should be the reduction of the yearly volumes of the 'Record' to one half of their bulk. While the publication of results and the work itself are carried on in the present unscientific fashion, a record such as that which lies before us is absolutely necessary to the zoologist; it was therefore with great satisfaction that we learnt that the Council of the Zoological Society does not intend to sink its work in the proposed International Catalogue. If that catalogue is successful and serviceable, well and good; if not, the zoologist will still have his 'Record.'

ATLASES AND MAPS.

Philips' London School Board Atlas. Edited by George Philip, Jun. (Philip & Son.)—*The London School Atlas.* Edited by H. O. Arnold-Forster. (London School Atlas Company.)—These two publications, both designed for the praiseworthy purpose of providing pupils in elementary schools with an atlas constructed on the best scientific lines, are so very much alike that the reviewer must be allowed to notice them together. As comparison between them, therefore, becomes inevitable, it is better to point out at once that the second, cheap as it is, is twice as expensive as the first, and the first, good as it is, twice as cheap as the second; but whichever the purchaser adopts, he gets very good value for his money. The leading features of both atlases, from the reader's point of view, are that physical maps of the more important countries and continents are, where possible, published facing political maps; that great attention is paid to plainness, names being omitted with admirable strength of mind; and that every country keeps its own colour (more or less) on every plate. The extra space at Mr. Arnold-Forster's disposal, with forty-eight plates, enables him to resort to the first device far more often than Mr. Philip, who is confined to thirty-six plates; but where only one plate can be devoted to a country the former (rightly, we think) prefers a political to a physical map, Mr. Philip adopting the other course. At the same time, we regret that Mr. Arnold-Forster should have carried his system so far as to publish his political map of England without any indication of hills whatever, a course which he has not adopted in the case of France. One editor names rather more, the other rather less, than 150 places in Africa, and they reverse their positions with fifty places in Yorkshire. Mr. Arnold-Forster's plates are no doubt the more finished and the prettier of the two throughout, as might be expected from the difference of price; but Mr. Philip's plates are always clear, except perhaps plate 7, an English railway map, which is, to our mind, needless, and beyond all question needlessly hideous. While great trouble has been taken with the plates, it is probable that more thought has been expended on the preliminary matter. There is no necessity to compare the results, but we congratulate Mr. Philip on having discussed projections (conical, equivalent, and Mercator's) in three paragraphs, which bring the beginning of the matter well within the grasp of the ordinary teacher, and on his inclusion and choice of statistical tables. Both works exhibit a fancy landscape with an appropriate map, and here we may fairly say Mr. Philip scores, from the elementary-school point of view, especially with a stream shown on the map, and invisible in, but justified by, the landscape. On the other hand, Mr. Arnold-Forster's view of Oxford, with maps of the same on four scales, his views of Wast Water, with a reproduction of the inch Ordnance map, his specimens of four ways of mapping the neighbourhood of Keswick, and lastly his chart of the entrance to the Solent, provide the elementary scholar of to-day with an infinitely more attractive conception of geography than was laid before children a very few years ago.

Mr. Murray sends us two more of his *Handy Classical Maps*, edited by Mr. G. B. Grundy. One of them contains a capital map of Palestine, taken from the Palestine Exploration Survey, and two smaller maps illustrating the Old Testament and St. Paul's journeys—all three well suited to schools. The other, more adapted to advanced students, shows Germany and the Balkans—that is, the country of the Roman imperial frontier along the Rhine and the Danube. The maps, which (as our readers may recollect) are based on an older atlas, have obviously been revised with care and scholarship, and the colouring of the different elevations in shades of green and pink and brown is especially successful in the instances before us, where considerable tracts of land are included in one and the same map. One can realize, for instance, the position of Dacia, wedged in between the two Danubian plains of Hungary and Roumania. Now and again, of course, the colouring fails. The interesting positions of the early Roman fortresses of Poetovio and Celeia are not made clear. The pass or depression which separates the Carpathians from the Bohemian mountains, and provides easy access from Silesia to the Danube, might also have been made clearer. The Romans at any rate recognized its importance, for they planted two fortresses, Vindobona and Carnuntum, right opposite its southern *débouchement*. Here, and in some other details, there is need of some little "cooking" beyond the addition of colour. We do not see any harm in such treatment; every map of every sort has more or less "cooking" in its construction, and we only plead for a little more. However, these maps of Mr. Murray's are far better than anything which has yet been attempted in the direction of teaching the physical features of ancient geography, and they deserve all attention from students and schoolmasters. Two misprints in the "legend" attached to the boundaries of Dacia should be rectified in a future edition, and the red line which marks the Limes Transrhenanus should be revised.

SOCIETIES.

Society of Antiquaries.—*Jan.* 10.—Viscount Dillon, President, in the chair.—This being an evening appointed for the election of Fellows, no papers were read. The following gentlemen were elected Fellows: Rev. the Hon. G. H. F. Vane, Sir James Sawyer, and Messrs. F. Green, F. B. Goldney, H. Leonard, C. G. R. Matthey, H. L. T. Lyon, R. E. Goolden, T. C. Hughes, J. S. Udal, R. Blomfield, T. Ashby, jun., and C. J. Praetorius.

Statistical.—*Jan.* 15.—Mr. Lesley C. Probyn, V.P., in the chair.—A paper entitled 'A Review of Indian Statistics' was read by Mr. F. C. Danvers.

Linnean.—*Dec.* 20.—Prof. S. H. Vines, President, in the chair.—Messrs. C. W. A. Bruce, Ananda K. Coomára-Swámy, and A. T. Watson were admitted Fellows.—On behalf of Dr. J. W. Cornwall the Secretary exhibited two photographs of a compound flower which appeared on a white foxglove growing in a garden near Godalming.—Mr. B. Daydon Jackson exhibited two editions of Hill's 'Flora Britannica,' the earlier, of 1759, being apparently unknown to bibliographers. This edition differs from the usual issue of 1760 in having a different title-page and publisher's name: the copy exhibited wants the plates mentioned on the title. The species ascribed to the genus Statice are three in number—in modern nomenclature one species of Armeria and two of Statice.—Some additional remarks were made by Mr. H. Groves.—Prof. Howes exhibited a couple of pigeon's egg-shells, cast up at the mouth by the tropical African egg-eating snake *Dasypeltis scabra*, now living in the Zoological Society's Gardens, and called attention to the presence of a series of spiral and longitudinal fracture-lines, pointing to an elaborate co-ordinate muscular activity in the "crushing" process, the probable nature of which he discussed in the light of the recent investigations of Katheriner into the anatomy of the animal and the observations of Miss Durham upon its feeding habits.—A discussion followed in which Prof. Poulton and Prof. Marcus Hartog took part, the latter expressing his regret that Miss Durham, who had first described and figured the mode in which Dasypeltis swallows the egg and disposes of the shell, was precluded from being present.—Prof. Poulton exhibited a living specimen of the death's head moth (*Acherontia atropos*), and proved with a stethoscope that the late Prof. Moseley was correct in stating that the sound comes from the proboscis. He also showed that all sound ceased the moment the tip of the straightened proboscis was dipped in water, and could not be resumed until the organ was withdrawn, thus supporting Prof. Moseley's opinion that the sound was produced by forcing air through the proboscis. Prof. Poulton also exhibited projected photographs of *Acræa unicolor*, var. *alcippina*, recently received from Sierra Leone by Mr. Herbert Druce, together with specimens of *Limnas chrysippus*, var. *alcippus*, which they closely resemble. He showed that this Acræa is represented in the south and east central regions of Africa by varieties which correspond to the respective forms of *L. chrysippus*: that in fact the geographical coincidence between the two is much closer than between the forms of the female of *Hypolimnas misippus* and those of *L. chrysippus*. The former is one example of Müllerian mimicry, both forms being independently distasteful; while the female Hypolimnas is generally regarded as a Batesian mimic.—In a discussion which ensued, Col. Swinhoe, Mr. H. Goss, and Prof. Farmer took part.—Mr. A. T. Watson read a paper on the structure and habits of the Ammocharidæ, a group of marine polychæte worms which inhabit sandy localities and are protected by tubes of unique structure. These consist of an internal membranous sheath, to which minute fragments of shell or sand are so attached as to produce a perfectly flexible, elastic result. The fabrication of the tube (as actually observed) was described, the inner sheath being shown to be produced by secretion from the "thread-glands," and the outer covering to be subsequently affixed by the glandular "Lippen-organ," which also discharges other important functions. The structure

of these worms was shown to be in many points exceptional; and there was described, as a curious modification to facilitate the building operations, a perforation of the dorsal cephalic lobe, guarded and closed by a muscular "grating." The equipment of uncini was shown to be immense, in adaptation to the burrowing habits. Segmental intercommunication was regulated by valves of two forms, the action of which, as witnessed, was described. The genital products, which are discharged through a pair of well-marked pores, were found to develope into the larval form termed by Mentschnikoff Mitraria, which would accordingly appear to be Ammochares. —Mr. I. H. Burkill read a paper on the flora of Vavau, a little-known island of the Tonga group, on which some remarks were made by the President.

METEOROLOGICAL.—*Jan.* 16.—*Annual Meeting*—Dr. C. T. Williams, President, in the chair.—The Secretary read the Report of the Council, which showed the Society to be in a satisfactory condition, there being an increase of fifty-five Fellows over the previous year. Reference was made to the celebration of the Society's jubilee on the 3rd and 4th of April last, and also to the death of Mr. G. J. Symons, who had, amongst other things, bequeathed to the Society about 2,200 volumes and 4,000 pamphlets from his valuable library.—Dr. Williams delivered his presidential address, taking for his subject 'The Climate of Norway and its Factors.' He considered that its meteorology would prove an attractive study for the Society, as having much in common with that of our country, both the Norwegian and the British shores being influenced by the same Gulf Stream, and having their winters and summers tempered by the same equalizing agency. The factors which influenced the climate were (1) the insular character of the country; (2) the distribution of the mountain ranges, which explains to a large extent the rainfall; (3) the waters of the ocean, which from a variety of circumstances come into close connexion with much of the country, and thus temper extremes of climate; and (4) the sun, which in this latitude remains in the summer long above the horizon and in the winter long below it. The address was illustrated by a large number of lantern-slides of Norwegian scenery, embracing mountains, glaciers, fjords, &c.—The election of officers and Council for the ensuing year then took place. Mr. W. H. Dines being appointed *President*, and Dr. C. T. Williams, *Treasurer*.

ARISTOTELIAN.—*Jan.* 14.—Mr. A. Boutwood, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. H. Sturt read a paper on 'Art and Personality.' Art is a function of personality, and the object of the paper was to elicit some main features of personality by a study of one of its chief functions. Art is a department of the higher life which also comprehends knowledge and morality. A characteristic of the higher life is that it is enthusiastic or devoted, and the objects of its devotion are persons. This devotedness to persons is a principle of unity in the higher personality. On the other hand, we find disunion in personality in the fact that art, though connected with knowledge and morality, is essentially, so far as human experience goes, separate from it. The valuation of artistic consciousness is intrinsic—*i.e.*, the artist is primarily his own valuer. But we cannot understand the significance of this intrinsicality unless we regard the individual as the organ of an objective superhuman system.—The paper was followed by a discussion.

MATHEMATICAL.—*Jan.* 10.—Dr. Hobson, President, in the chair.—Messrs. H. W. Curjel and G. H. Hardy were elected Members, and Mr. H. W. Richmond was admitted into the Society.—Prof. Love spoke on 'Streaming Motions past Cylindrical Boundaries.'—Mr. Basset also spoke on the subject of the communication.—Mr. Campbell read a paper entitled 'A Proof of the Third Fundamental Theorem in Lie's Theory of Continuous Groups.'—The President communicated a paper by Mr. Barnes on 'The Zeroes of Bessel's Functions,' and also one by Prof. F. S. Carey.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MON. Royal Academy, 4.—'The Struggle after Nature,' Prof. V. C. Prinsep.
— London Institution, 5.—'The First Ascent of Mount Kenya,' Mr. H. J. Mackinder.
— Surveyors' Institution, 7.—'Income Tax, Schedule A,' Mr. L. S. Wood. (Junior Meeting.)
— Society of Arts, 8.—'Elementary Art Education,' Lecture II., Mr. J. Liberty Tadd. (Cantor Lectures.)
— Bibliographical.—'The "Herbarius" and "Hortus Sanitatis,"' Dr. J. F. Payne.
TUES. Royal Institution, 3.—'Practical Mechanics,' Lecture II., Prof. J. A. Ewing.
— Society of Arts, 4½.—'The Commonwealth of Australia,' Hon. Sir J. A. Cockburn.
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'The Present Condition and Prospects of the Panama Canal Works,' Mr. J. T. Ford.
— Anthropological Institute, 8½.—'Malay Metal-working,' Mr. W. Rosenhain.
WED. Society of Arts, 8.—'The Proposed High-Speed Electrical "Monorail" between Liverpool and Manchester,' Mr. F. B. Behr.
— Geological, 8.—'The Glacial Geology of Victoria,' Prof. J. W. Gregory; 'The Origin of the Dunmail Raise, Lake District,' Mr. R. D. Oldham.
THURS. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Origin of Vertebrate Animals,' Lecture II., Dr. A. Willey.
— Royal Academy, 4.—'Art up to Date,' Prof. V. C. Prinsep.
— Royal, 4½.
— London Institution, 6.—'Bach's Forty-eight Preludes and Fugues,' Mr. J. A. Fuller-Maitland.
— Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—Discussion on 'Capacity in Alternate-Current Working.'
— Society of Antiquaries, 8½.—'Some Examples of Senams in Algeria,' Mr. J. L. Myres; 'Recent Discoveries in Romsey Abbey Church,' Mr. W. J. C. Moens.
FRI. Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Sewage Treatment,' Mr. C. Johnston. (Students' Meeting.)
— Royal Institution, 9.—'Some Aspects of Seventeenth-Century Pietism,' Dr. A. W. Ward.
SAT. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Government and People of China,' Lecture II., Prof. R. K. Douglas.

Science Gossip.

SIR ARCHIBALD GEIKIE, after forty-four years of public service, will retire from the position of Director-General of the Geological Surveys of the United Kingdom on March 1st; and on the evening of that day he will be entertained by his friends at a complimentary dinner.

THE Geological Society will this year award its medals and funds as follows: The Wollaston Medal to Mr. Charles Barrois, of Lille; the Murchison Medal to Mr. A. J. Jukes-Browne, of Torquay; the Lyell Medal to Dr. R. H. Traquair, of Edinburgh; the Bigsby Medal to Mr. G. W. Lamplugh, of the Geological Survey; the Wollaston Fund to Dr. A. W. Rowe; the Murchison Fund to Mr. T. S. Hall, of Melbourne; and the Lyell Fund to Dr. J. W. Evans and Mr. A. McHenry.

THE third annual conference of science teachers was held on the 10th and 11th inst. at the Chelsea Polytechnic. As there seems to be some likelihood that the Board of Education will introduce science teaching into all schools in the near future, many of the addresses were much to the point; for instance, the paper by Mr. W. Hibbert, dealing with the simplification of apparatus and the construction of instruments of which students can see all and make most parts. The co-ordination of workshop and laboratory instruction, upon which Mr. T. P. Nunn and Mr. A. G. Hubbard made some excellent suggestions, gives splendid opportunities for the making of the instruments alluded to. The wood-work has a definite use before it; the physics is better understood; and if the teaching be properly organized neither instructor becomes subservient to the other. Most useful also were the many hints given as to the fitting up of laboratories by the heads of the departments at the Chelsea Polytechnic. Chemistry, physics, and mechanical engineering came in for attention, but biology, though a prominent feature of the last conference, was overlooked.

ON the morning of the second day the teaching of science to girls occupied the attention of the meeting, and Miss Edith Aitken summed up the subject. From what she said it appears that things are as bad as ever, at least in the high schools. Very little science is taught practically, and the want of time, accommodation, and apparatus was alleged. The scarcity of science mistresses worthy of the name must also be taken into consideration. Miss Aitken, while allowing that girls were taught practically in organized science schools, said that the instruction they obtained was technically adapted to boys. What the objection to this might be was, however, not mentioned. Under the heading of 'Domestic Science' Prof. Armstrong quarrelled with some current terms. For women he suggested a course on air, water, heat, and so on as they affect the household; but he laid most emphasis on accurate calculations as to weights of food and amount of fuel used for particular pieces of work, saying that the success of the Germans dated from the time when they introduced the balance into their manufactories.

IN the afternoon Prof. Earl Barnes, in bringing forward the subject of teaching very young children, described as a wholly adult scheme the familiar graduated system of instruction. Lastly, Prof. Lloyd Morgan advocated the study of psychology by the teacher as part of the necessary equipment for his work. He had found that, if teacher and pupils entered together into an investigation which provided new facts and observations, a fresher vitality, otherwise lacking, would be attained.

THE inaugural meeting of the Birmingham local section of the Institution of Electrical Engineers will be held in the buildings of the University of Birmingham on Wednesday next, when Dr. Oliver Lodge will deliver his address as chairman.

PROF. W. W. CAMPBELL has been appointed Director of the Lick Observatory, in succession to the late Prof. Keeler.

MM. RAMBAUT AND SY at Algiers, and M. Chofardet at Besançon, observing Giacobini's comet (*c*, 1900) on December 25th-27th, describe it as presenting the appearance of a roundish nebula without tail, and with a faint central nucleus the brightness of which was smaller than that of a star of the twelfth magnitude. The comet is now in the southern part of the constellation Cetus, moving in a nearly easterly direction, but is out of reach of any but the most powerful telescopes.

M. ERNEST LEBON, F.R.A.S., is preparing a second edition of his useful little 'Histoire Abrégée de l'Astronomie' (Paris, Gauthier-Villars), which was first issued in 1899, and is illustrated with a large number of portraits of astronomers, chiefly French.

FRANCE has during this week suffered the loss of two of its oldest scientific men—Charles Hermite, the mathematician, and Gaspard Adolphe Chatin, the botanist. M. Hermite enjoyed a world-wide reputation, and most of the long list of his books deal with the theory of numbers. He was a prolific writer for over half a century, and not only received high honours in his own and other countries, but was a member of the Royal and Mathematical Societies of London, of the Academy of Science, Dublin, and of the Royal Society, Edinburgh. He was born at Dieuze (Meurthe) on Christmas Day, 1822, and died on Monday last at his house in the Rue de la Sorbonne. To mark the respect in which he was held, an international "Comité Hermite" was organized at Paris in 1892, and on December 24th in that year he was the recipient of numerous addresses of congratulation from his scientific admirers in all parts of the world, as well as of a medal specially designed by M. Chaplain. It may be noted that the Royal Society's 'Catalogue of Scientific Papers,' down to the last published decade, attributes no fewer than 116 important mathematical contributions to M. Hermite.

M. G. A. CHATIN was born at Tullins on November 30th, 1813, and was the *doyen* of French scientific journalists. He originally studied medicine, but when quite young he was appointed Professor of Botany at the École Supérieure de Pharmacie, of which he became director in 1874. He was elected member of the Académie de Médecine in 1853, and succeeded M. Claude Gay at the Académie des Sciences in June, 1874. His works include 'Études sur la Physiologie Végétale,' 1848; 'La Symétrie Générale des Organes des Végétaux,' 1848; and 'Anatomie Comparée des Végétaux,' 1866, a very fine work, with over 100 plates. M. Joannès Chatin, himself a distinguished naturalist and the author of several works on botanical and other subjects, is a son of the late *savant*.

THE death is reported from Helsingfors of Dr. R. F. Rancken, lecturer on mathematics and physics. Dr. Rancken, whose name is widely known in connexion with his astronomical studies, was at one time assistant at the Stockholm Observatory.

THE Accademia Reale delle Scienze at Turin has announced that the prize of 9,600 francs bequeathed by Dr. Bressa to further scientific

investigations and discoveries is now open for competition for the first time. Intending competitors must send in their work by December 31st, 1902.

FINE ARTS

Chippendale, Sheraton, and Hepplewhite Furniture Designs. Reproduced and arranged by J. Munro Bell. Illustrated. (Gibbins & Co.)

ALTHOUGH the three peculiar developments of furniture designing which are associated with the names of the above-mentioned upholsterers are, viewed in the light of artistic construction, distinctly illogical, it is certain that of late a strong current of public fancy (one can hardly call it taste) has set in in favour of the rococo forms and pseudo-classic details which they, chiefly inspired by the debased modes of French craftsmen of the first third of the eighteenth century, so greatly favoured. The enormous prices (approaching 40*l.* for a single "shield-back" chair of Hepplewhite's) now paid for upholstery of his period and earlier, the success which has attended the manufacture of shams designed to impose upon the unwary, not less than the appearance of such books as this and Chancellor's 'Examples,' including reprints of volumes by all the makers in question, show the strength of the current rather than the growth of what the old writers called "an elegant taste" of the educated kind.

It is not that these three manufacturers and their less-known followers, such as the first John Linnell and W. Seddon, of Gray's Inn Lane, failed to produce much furniture of the more costly sort which exhibits a picturesqueness of a kind essentially quaint, rather than graceful, pure, and simple in its forms and proportions; on the contrary, they often did so, and some of their works are attractive and convenient, though not in harmony with exacting and severe canons of design. Nor do they show the logic of construction, such as ensures the strength of the example and brings into service (not relying upon glue and screws) the more valuable qualities of the wood employed. The spindle-legs, curving, for example, in all sorts of ways, and attached as it were by a freak to the bodies of the chairs and tables, cabinets and screens, which Sheraton derived from French fashions of the epochs of Louis XIV. and Louis XV., are in point here, and amply illustrated in this reprint of that renowned artisan's 'Cabinet-Maker and Upholsterer's Drawing-Book,' third edition, revised, 1802. It is noteworthy that when Sheraton departed from his French models, and corrected, as Chippendale had done before him, his curious fancies for Chinese types on the one hand and feeble floriated carvings on the other, he generally did well.

In these amended circumstances the makers produced innumerable good things, such as the second case for a tall clock by Chippendale on p. 19, which, without a trace of French or Chinese types, is a model of aptitude and graceful proportions—far better in all respects than its neighbour, the first tall clock-case, likewise by him, on the same page. The tea-chest (reminiscent of tea at a guinea a pound) on p. 27 is a capital illustration of Chippendale at his best, and utterly opposed to the sham rococo dashed with Chinese influences apparent in the graceless cabinet on the same page. The same man's notions of "Gothic" design, as he called it, are simply and inexpressibly foolish in the clothes-chest (with odd legs!) shown on p. 37, which is not only an offence against taste and graceful designing, but also as spiritless as it is weak, in this contrasting strongly with the not inelegant, though florid, showy, and frankly French commode table which accompanies it on the same page. The latter is irreproachably constructed in the junctions of the legs with the body, and shows expressiveness and spirit in its carved and brass work; it is, we think, not only French in its style, but a direct copy of a fine French example of the undebased order. As to its companion, Horace Walpole himself, the veritable parent of the curious conglomeration of Chinese with the style now known as "Strawberry Hill Gothic," would have flinched from such a "Gothic clothes-chest" as appears here. Such things as this set Madox Brown and Rossetti about designing furniture upon artistic and rational principles, as they understood them, and, with consequences of no small moment in the history of modern decorative art, induced William Morris to try his hand in furniture designing. The former two were bound to be more successful than the latter, who when a beginner manifested his abhorrence of the sham French, sham Chinese abortions of Chippendale's and Sheraton's weaker moods by going a great deal too far in the contrary direction and producing a number of ponderous and uncouth articles, which Rossetti justly and wittily described as "incubi and succubi."

No incubi and succubi came from the factories of Chippendale, Sheraton, or Hepplewhite, whose works are admirably illustrated in this book; their failures were frequently in the florid excess and ineptitude of their applied, non-constructive ornaments; but they also did better at times than the fashionable influences of their epoch would seem to have promised. While no artist could sleep in some of the much-draped bedsteads of Sheraton, many of whose bookcases, too, are offensively florid and unapt, he produced couches (in which influences of the Directoire and Empire types are manifest) upon which a Greek or Pompeian artist would have looked with pleasure, as on pp. 138 and 139, while others are direct copies from antique sculptures; besides, some of his "tub-chairs" and other armchairs, on pp. 134 and 135, are models of construction and decoration, and full of spirit; and scores of his backs for parlour chairs, as on pp. 72 and 73, excel anything produced in their way before his time or since, and almost justify those collectors whose purses are taxed to buy them at modern rates. A few cabinets and library-tables, fire-screens, dressing-glasses, urn-tables, and chairs of all the three upholsterers before us are of a fine order. While Hepplewhite excelled in wardrobes, he sometimes failed in bookcases, of which the lines are not chastened and the proportions fail in goodness; at the same time, his chairs, as represented in the reprinted 'Guide' he issued in 1794, are not to be compared with those of Sheraton, to which we have just referred as models. Much of Hepplewhite's success was due to his inlays, the taste of which was seldom less than first-rate, as good as anything from Paris, and to his charming adoption of coloured woods, satin-wood especially. Some of the tables here delineated seem fit for Titania's court when she gave tea-parties, or for the heroine of the 'Rape of the Lock.' Of these inlays and veneerings of Hepplewhite, of course, the 'Guide,' being illustrated in black and white only, gives but faint ideas. Apart from this, it illustrates well the forms, decorations, and proportions of the maker's chairs, sofas, tables, drawers, washstands, and bedsteads, of which the best is that with the purest form, shown on p. 237.

Hepplewhite was most effective when treating single and long lines. Sheraton, on the other hand, when he did not overdo the details, had greater vivacity in his designs, larger resources, and greater courage than Hepplewhite; witness many of the instances reprinted here from his 'Designs for Household Furniture,' in eighty-four plates, 1812, republished after his death. His celebrated 'Cabinet-Maker's Drawing-Book,' to which we have already referred, justifies the title-page, which announces that it is "Recommended by many Workmen of the First Abilities in London who have themselves Inspected the Work." Sheraton's affection for curves is manifest in both these issues; and sometimes his combinations of curves with carvings and draperies were far from happy, as in that nondescript piece 'A Summer Bed in Two Compartments'—*i.e.*, two beds with an alley between them—and the distinctly French 'Alcove Bed,' which faces it on p. 115. There are not a few examples of the inventor's zeal for devising furniture which did not announce its real character and functions, almost sinking to the level of the iniquities of the "turn-up bedstead," which in the daytime pretends to be a wardrobe or a chest of drawers. To this sort of thing we do not think Hepplewhite condescended, though he did not lack ingenuity in his constructive adaptations, showing articles which were not what they seemed.

Mr. J. M. Bell's 'Introduction' is a sensible essay upon the English cabinet-makers' art of the eighteenth century, but it errs in being too comprehensive as to the date of the works selected, which do not go further back than 1760 at the latest. Of the general subject the author says, indicating his own and a reviewer's difficulties:—

> "Since the relative positions of Chippendale, Sheraton, and Hepplewhite are involved in the confusion inevitable to the difficulty of comparing their work in the several separate volumes which include the illustrations of their designs and the descriptions of them, the present volume has been undertaken with the purpose of including and condensing into one volume the published works of the three leading designers and makers of the furniture which has given an exceptional reputation to the surroundings of the domestic life of the last [eighteenth] century."

As to Mr. Bell's manner of what he calls "including and condensing," we have

already said that it is successful; at the same time it was one of the easiest of artistic and literary tasks. The editor, if he may be called so, is not particularly well provided with knowledge of the furniture-making of earlier ages than that in which the trio of upholsterers in view here flourished. Had he been so he would never have written :—

"The domestic life of Great Britain [how far back does he put that?] could have made little progress in comfort and elegance when the castles of the barons were in constant danger of being beleaguered, and when their architecture was confined to resisting invaders rather than displaying costly decorations."

Does Mr. Bell really imagine, with Scott, that the knights and barons of any country "drank the red wine through the helmet barred," and during peaceful intervals lived in their castles, which were actually like the modern casemates of fortified places? If so, our author would have done well to study the illuminations of countless manuscripts, which abound with pictures of interiors other than those which possess his fancy. And how about the monasteries and palaces, where peace abode for tens of decades? Again, Mr. Bell might have inquired further before he wrote of English mediæval woodwork, "What art was displayed in these carvings may have been due to the Flemish examples that reached this country." The fact is that, except in East Anglia and the south of Scotland, the influence of Low Country carving, or sculpture of any sort, is scarcely discernible in the relics referred to here. Most of them are English, and seldom affected even by French types. Not so in the times of the upholstering trio here studied. Mr. Bell includes slight sketches of the careers of R. Adam, Sir W. Chambers, Chippendale, Sheraton, and Hepplewhite, which, brief as they are, are sufficient for his purpose. The most instructive parts of his volume are, however, the 237 pages of plates in facsimile.

BOOKS FOR STUDENTS.

The Method of Spirit Fresco Painting. (Roberson & Co.) — This highly practical treatise was called for by the increased use of mural painting, as by Madox Brown in the Town Hall, Manchester, by Lord Leighton at various places, and by the able artists who have recently filled panels in the Royal Exchange with illustrations of the civic virtues. The almost entire failure of fresco proper at the Houses of Parliament, and the great difficulties and scant success attending the employment of water-glass painting in the last-named building by Maclise and others, some years ago induced the late Mr. Gambier Parry and those who followed his example to try the newer style, the methods of using which are here set forth in detail with great clearness, and with attestations from Leighton, Mr. Shields, and others, who combine in warmly praising the process in question, and whose experience is confirmed by their results. If we are to have mural pictures of an unchanging nature, which is not the case when oil media are employed, the best method that is known at present is undoubtedly that here set forth, as it is an improvement upon the bases of that known as Gambier Parry's method. The British climate will not tolerate fresco proper, nor even any of those compromises which, with laymen, bear the name of that historic method. Scarcely a relic remains of many attempts to naturalize this style, and, even in Italy, it is well known to experts that a large proportion of the great mural pictures of the golden age of art have been extensively repaired, even to considerable repainting, with distemper. If Messrs. Roberson's *brochure* has no other use, it may do good service in making the public understand that the case of fresco proper in England is hopeless; that spirit fresco is available, and, as Mr. Seymour Lucas tells us in this text, "a most fascinating medium"; and that the ancient paintings which have been discovered on church walls in this country are not frescoes, as the newspapers, clergy, and even architects, who ought to know better, call them, but nothing else than works in distemper, and almost exactly the same, to speak technically, as the ancient pictures which decorate Egyptian tombs and sepulchral caverns.

Living Anatomy, by C. L. Burns and R. J. Colenso (Longmans), is a small portfolio containing eighty photographic plates of male and female anatomical figures and nudities in similar attitudes. The examples are very clear and instructive so far as they go, and the names of the superficial muscles in the anatomical figures are indicated at the sides of the plates. Intended for the use of artists, they subserve the studies painters and sculptors ought to make elaborately if they intend to understand what they study. Without such work they can only hope to charm observers as ignorant and indifferent to beauty as themselves. Each plate can be detached for separate use at the easel's side. We have said these plates are instructive so far as they go, which implies that they do not, in our opinion, go far enough. In fact, as it is indispensable art-students should thoroughly understand the mechanics of the skeleton and the relations of the bones to the muscles, we wonder why 'Living Anatomy' is confined to myology, without even a hint at osteology. Besides, we desire plates of details showing on enlarged scales the muscles of the fore-arm, leg, neck, face, and hand. We should also like plates of the second layer of muscles which show themselves through the thinner external ones.

Woodworking for Beginners is a manual for amateurs in carpentry in all its branches, by C. G. Wheeler (Putnam's Sons), and especially addressed to boys, but useful for their seniors of all ages. As such it is highly commendable, because it is well ordered, carefully written as to details, extremely practicable, and by no means indifferent to the impatience and fitful laziness of boys. The boy of the United States of America seems to be chiefly addressed in the introduction and body of the book, but the British boy may find comfort and improve what mind he may be supposed to possess in studying this manual, though he may question the truth as well as the wisdom of a sounding axiom from Carlyle's 'Sartor Resartus,' which serves as the book's motto and defines man as a tool-making animal, who without tools is nothing—"with tools he is all." If the Sage of Cheyne Walk had gone a little deeper than this rather hoary commonplace, and said that man is a thumbed animal, he would have hit the mark and included tools and all that comes of them in subtler, terser, and more exact terms. With more than seven hundred well-drawn illustrations to help him, Mr. Wheeler has contrived to set forth compendiously how many things are made, such as cupboards, tables, toys, and stools; even simple structures such as cottages and boats come into view, so that, if we could believe (which we cannot) that a handicraft can be learnt from a book, we should say that 'Woodworking for Beginners' might be equal to the task.

LANDSCAPE EXHIBITION, DUDLEY GALLERY, PICCADILLY.

Six capable painters have combined, as before, to illustrate modern English landscape art in its healthier, more studious and refined phases. Each man's works are grouped, and each group is independent, but the whole amply sustains the art as Constable (whose light most of them work in) and Bonington left it. First in order are Mr. E. A. Waterlow's nine varied, harmonious, and sympathetic pictures, full of light, pure colours and tones. A choicer study of evening, broad and sober, than his *Hampshire Avon* (No. 1), the pearly vista of a twilight stream, we have not had even from him. Nor is his *Mill on the Ouse* (2) lacking in the beauty and charm of nature, while it depicts the sobriety and greyness of rainy weather with much of Constable's feeling, just as Corot's graceful and pure mood is suggested in No. 1. *Early Morning* (4) excels in the grading of its light, colours, and air. White vapours cling to the earth, and the air is visibly clearing. The painter is more than usually happy in *September Evening* (6), which, excelling in its delicacy, possesses much of the breadth and dignity of the old masters. Mr. Waterlow always aims at simplicity and repose in his English views. Of this *The River Path* (8) is an admirable illustration.—Mr. R. W. Allan comes next on the walls, and fills his space effectively, with colour more brilliant, lighting more vivid, tonality less tender, though more ambitious. Under such conditions, which are not necessarily defects, we can fully enjoy the breaking waves, the level shore, and the luminosity of *Porthknockie* (No. 1). The richness of the coloration, which in its olive hues recalls an early Linnell, in *Among the Olive Groves* (2) commends a capital piece. *Cullen Harbour* (4), boats with dark, tanned sails at a pier, is bright and strong, perhaps a very little too much so; but the vigour of *A Gate of the Sea* (5), a gap between dark and lofty cliffs, dashed with intense sunlight and shadows, is not, great as it is, too great. Its spaciousness is striking. *Making for Home* (8), small craft racing through turbulent waves, is telling and full of motion, but is rather painty.—Mr. Aumonier's landscapes are nine in all, and the best of them is, we think, *A Cambridgeshire Farm* (5), which shows expansive air and distance, a fine sky, and a difficult foreground well treated. *In the Spring Time* (7) and *A Quiet Morning* (8) are among this painter's best works.—Mr. L. Thomson is the third painter of landscape on these walls, and, with other commendable examples, his *Peaceful Summer* (5), distinguished as it is by the grandeur of the dark pines massed upon a headland and overlooking the wide champaign and a devious stream, may, though rather conventional, win many votes. The sentiment of the whole is well preserved by its prevailing low tones.—Mr. Peppercorn's position is enhanced by at least four of his eleven contributions. These are *Evening* (3), which is tender and sober; *A Stormy Day* (4), a vigorous rendering of mountainous grey clouds driven in haste over a slate-coloured sea; *A Sedgy Pool* (5), rainy twilight treated with rare sentiment and in mournful mood; and *Moonrise at Sea* (6), a rarely attempted subject, impressive in its truth and strength. Here Mr. Peppercorn excels himself.—Mr. J. S. Hill, the last of the group to be noticed, sends twelve pictures, of which we like best the very tender study of silvery light and admirably graded colours representing *The Thames at Kew* (3) and *Night* (12), a strong and studious rendering of the effect of the full moon breaking through a rift in the dense dark clouds that oppress a level landscape, where, near at hand and darkling amid trees, a farmhouse has been happily depicted.

SALE.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS sold on the 12th inst. a series of pictures representing views in London. The following were the best prices realized: Canaletto, The City Monument, 141*l.*; Westminster Bridge, 136*l.*; Somerset Steps, 215*l.*; St. James's Palace, 252*l.*; Northumberland House, 94*l.* E. Dayes, Bloomsbury Square, 94*l.*; Putney Bridge, 120*l.* J. Farington, Old Westminster Bridge, 89*l.* S. Scott, Buckingham Gate to Blackfriars Bridge, 162*l.*; Old London Bridge, 199*l.* J. Boydell, Chelsea Bridge, 94*l.*; Lambeth Palace, 94*l.* The Wedding Feast, a set of eight decorative panels, by Messrs. Hodgson, Leslie, Marks, Storey, Wynfield, and Yeames, fetched 231*l.*

Fine-Art Gossip.

THE Winter Exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water Colours will be closed today (Saturday). The annual election of new Associates of this body is appointed for January 24th. Last year those desirous of this distinction were as many as seventy-two.

M. GEORGES SCOTT exhibits at Messrs. Tooth & Sons', Haymarket, three pictures entitled 'Incidents in the Transvaal War.'

THE Royal Academy has published the third part of its 'General Indexes to the First Thirty Exhibitions' of successive winters, 1870 to 1899, each part referring to a decade, and supplying (1) the names of the contributors of works lent to the Academicians, the dates of their loans, and the numbers of the same under each year; (2) the names of the artists of the works, the dates of the pictures exhibited, and the numbers of the same in each year. These General Indexes are indispensable to visitors who retain the catalogues, and wish to trace the pictures which have been on view, or to ascertain their owners' names, which may change. It would be a boon to students if some one would publish similar lists concerning the Old Masters' Exhibitions at the British Institution, 1813-1867, of which Dallaway published an instalment, 1813-1823, hopefully looking forward to continue his task. Dallaway's arrangement of data was faulty and his work incomplete, but, so far as it goes, it is useful.

MANY years ago the Royal Academicians promised to reprint the catalogues of their Summer Exhibitions from the earliest date, 1769, up to the time when the enormous numbers of catalogues issued has ensured their being readily obtainable. Those preceding 1800, or even 1820, are very uncommon. As it is, collectors and picture dealers often copy the older catalogues in manuscript, complete series in type being rare, so that they are sold at from sixteen to twenty-five guineas, or even more, according to the condition of the sets. The rarest English exhibition catalogue is that of "The Original Paintings, Busts, Carved Figures, &c. &c. &c., Now Exhibiting, by The Society of Sign Painters, At the Large Rooms, The Upper End of *Bow-Street, Covent Garden*, nearly opposite Play-House Passage," 1761. This is the so-called "Hogarth's Exhibition," but it was chiefly promoted by Bonnell Thornton, and designed to ridicule the exhibition formed in the Society of Arts' Rooms by the Society of Artists, 1760.

MR. JOHN LINNELL sends the following notes on Michael Angelo's 'Last Judgment':

"As a postscript to the note published in the *Athenæum* on the 15th December, respecting the erroneous description in 'A History of the Painters of All Schools,' it ought to be stated that the impossibility of the alteration in the 'Last Judgment' that Louis Viardot asserts took place must be obvious to every one who has any knowledge of the work; for the upper edge of the fresco of the 'Last Judgment' actually joins the adjacent older frescoes of the ceiling without any 'architecture' whatever intervening between them. The top of the 'Last Judgment,' as is well known, has a double semi-circular shape, which Michael Angelo gave it by removing two of his semi-circular subjects of the ceiling and allotting the space to his great fresco, thus avoiding a straight line at the line of the junction of the 'Last Judgment' with the frescoes of the ceiling. The upper portion of his picture of the 'Last Judgment' Michael Angelo has filled by a magnificent representation of groups of the officiating Angels, real Angels as they are described and made known to us by the Scriptures having the form of MAN, who 'is an image and glory of GOD'—and not a portrayal of fanciful fictitious beings, 'fabulous animals,' such as we have presented to us in the work of so many other artists, either through their ignorance of the truth or through their total disregard of it. Michael Angelo here shows his loyal adhesion to the spiritual truth and his perception of the grandeur of it; he did not degrade a sublime subject by the introduction into his work of grotesque and fictitious imagery to represent the spiritual 'Messengers of God.' It is a matter for amazement to myself that artists, when dealing by their art with a high and sacred subject in the region of spiritual truth, should manifest such a lack of reverence as is shown by their persistently depicting baseless and worthless fancies and intruding these in the place of the great historical and unchanging reality."

THE *Liverpool Daily Post* is bringing out photogravures of 'A Hundred of the Greatest Pictures in the World' in fortnightly parts, portfolios included. It would be interesting to know what our contemporary considers the greatest pictures in the world. The modern method of decision is usually a plebiscite, which yields strange results in matters literary and artistic.

IT is intended to limit the number of pictures in the forthcoming Salon to 1,500. This, despite the great improvements offered for hanging such works at the new Grand Palais in the Champs Élysées in comparison with the destroyed building, is not good news for those who found the 1,379 paintings in the Salon of 1900 more than they cared to see, or were able mentally to digest. There are to be about 500 drawings, all kinds included, in addition to the 1,500 pictures proper.

IN a few days the large portion of the long-empty Pavillon Marsan (which is the complement to the Pavillon de Flore of the Louvre) which is appropriated to the wealthy and finely arranged Musée des Arts Décoratifs will be opened to the public. It contains a considerable treasure of furniture, decorations, and artistic vessels.

BOTH the Musée Carnavalet and the Print-Room of the Bibliothèque Nationale have just received welcome gifts the former a portrait of Méhul by Baron Gros, the gift of M. Chassériau; a bronze bust of Danton from M. E. André; and a water-colour drawing of the Marché des Innocents, about 1830, by Bazin. Its other recent acquisitions include a portrait of Balzac by Louis Boulanger. To the Bibliothèque Nationale M. Charles Meissonier has given six original copperplates on which his father engraved various subjects, such as a Hercules, a Venetian senator, Napoleon, &c.

A LETTER from Spain in the Munich *Allgemeine Zeitung* states that the present Spanish Government has resolved to follow the example of Italy, Greece, and Egypt, and to prohibit for the future the export of any Spanish antiquities or works of art. The prohibition extends to "books, documents, manuscripts, coins, medals, armour, inscriptions, &c." The Government further claims for itself "the right to acquire antiquities in the possession of private persons."

THE excavations which have been carried on from time to time at Aboba, or Ababa, in North-Eastern Bulgaria, under the direction of the Russian Archæological Institute in Constantinople, have lately resulted in two important discoveries. First, the ruins at Aboba are found to be far more extensive than was originally supposed, and the Russian archæologist Prof. Uspenski has no doubt that they are the remains of a city which was the seat of the first Bulgarian rulers and was probably destroyed in the ninth century. The second discovery is of special importance for the history of Slavonic philology. Prof. Uspenski has found inscriptions upon stone amongst the Aboba ruins in the "Kyrillisch-Schrift." He takes this as certain evidence that the "Kyrillika" must have been familiar to the Danubian Bulgarians two hundred years before the coming of the apostles Cyril and Methodius.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Popular Concerts.
QUEEN'S HALL.—Madame Lehmann's 'Daisy Chain.'

THE programme of last Saturday's Popular Concert included a new Quartet in E minor, Op. 112, by M. Saint-Saëns. M. Ysaye will probably introduce other novelties, and thus provide a welcome change from the hackneyed pieces which for a long time have been the rule. Yet surely when a novelty is presented there ought also to be some standard work. On Saturday the other concerted piece was M. Fauré's Pianoforte Quartet in G minor, of which we willingly admit the cleverness and at times attractiveness, yet after Saint-Saëns something more substantial would have been desirable. Only let the classical and the modern—for M. Fauré's quartet, though not a novelty, is modern—be wisely intermixed, and every one will be satisfied. Had the novelty on Saturday been one of deep interest, the want of some great masterpiece might not, perhaps, have been so keenly felt; still it is well to be on the safe side.

M. Saint-Saëns's good qualities as composer are known. Like Haydn, he is master of his art, and can at a moment's notice take up a pen and produce sound and skilful music; if inspiration fails, he can fall back upon harmony and counterpoint, and deck out to excellent advantage themes not remarkable for individuality or only shining with borrowed light. In the first, and especially in the last movement of his quartet, prominence is given to the first violin. The work is dedicated to M. Ysaye, so that the composer was naturally tempted to provide him with showy passages—and this, judged by a high standard, must be accounted a weakness. The second movement, really a Scherzo, though not so named, is bright and sparkling; the prevailing syncopation in the main section is peculiar yet pleasing. The Adagio is expressive, one passage with a persistent inner pedal note proving of strange though striking effect. For his solo M. Ysaye played a portion of Vieuxtemps's 'Fantasia Appassionata' in G, Op. 35, and for an encore Beethoven's Romance in G. It would have been better had the order of the pieces been reversed; best not to have played the fantasia at all. Though magnificently performed, it is principally a show piece. We can well understand why it is a favourite with M. Ysaye—he introduced it at a Popular Concert last year; there are, however, many neglected pieces far more worthy of a hearing. As with all great artists, so with M. Ysaye: virtuosity forms, and naturally, a part of his gifts, but it must not degenerate into empty show. The violinist has taken strong hold of the public, and by his match-

less tone and brilliant technique will continue to do so. He can therefore afford to set a noble example, and, like Dr. Joachim, his predecessor at these concerts, always keep within the safe line which divides serious from superficial art. M. Schönberger chose for his pianoforte solo Schubert's Grand Fantasia in C, Op. 15, which he wisely played without any of the meretricious ornamentation added, if we mistake not, by Liszt. The Adagio was expressively rendered, but as regards the rest of the music the pianist was not at his best. Madame Lillian Blauvelt made her first appearance since her return from America. Her voice is still fresh and bright, and her vocalization as perfect as ever. She sang Schubert's 'Der Hirt auf dem Felsen,' in which the clarinet *obbligato* was admirably played by Mr. Clinton. Her rendering later on of the Bolero from Verdi's 'I Vespri Siciliani' was delightful, though scarcely the right sort of song for such a platform.

Madame Liza Lehmann's new song cycle, 'The Daisy Chain,' was produced on Sunday evening at the concert of the National Sunday League at Queen's Hall. In the composer's 'Persian Garden' cycle there were pessimism, pathos, picturesqueness; in the new work, with the exception of the last-named quality, there is hardly anything which will admit of comparison. Here fancy, frolic, and dainty humour have principal play; and the very ease and lightness of the various settings make one forget the thought and skill which went towards the making of the music. But while the work as a whole claims high praise, it is not all of equal excellence. The first of these 'Twelve Songs of Childhood' is for quartet of solo voices, the poem 'Foreign Children' being taken from Robert Louis Stevenson's evergreen 'A Child's Garden of Verses.' This and the last number, 'Blind Man's Buff,' the words anonymous, also set for four voices, are particularly taking: the first is crisp and quaint, the second a realistic musical picture in which the music imitates to the life the movement and fun caused by the game described in the poem. In the intermediate songs there are many delightful touches, by which music at times of fairly ordinary character is saved. The cycle ought really to end with the quartet "Thank you very much indeed," the words of which are from Norman Gale's 'Songs for Little People.' The reference in the closing lines to the "blest Father, high above," turns thought heavenwards; the closing 'Blind Man's Buff,' clever in itself, offers, therefore, a change of mood which, if considered merely from an artistic point of view, seems ill placed. The performance was excellent. The interpreters were Madame Alice Esty, Miss Marian McKenzie, and Messrs. Joseph O'Mara and Denham Price. The pianoforte accompaniments were charmingly played by the composer.

Musical Gossip.

THE eighty-ninth season of the Philharmonic Society will commence at Queen's Hall on Wednesday, February 27th. The second and third concerts will take place on Wednesdays, March 13th and 27th, but the four remaining concerts on Thursdays, May 9th and 23rd, and June 6th and 20th. The novelties announced are a concert overture, 'Cockayne,' by Dr. Edward Elgar, a Symphonic Poem by Mr. William Wallace, and a Concerto in E minor by Herr Emil Sauer, who will himself play the pianoforte part. Dr. Frederic Cowen's Symphony in E, No. 6 ('The Idyllic'), originally produced at a Richter Concert on May 31st, 1897, will be performed for the first time at these concerts. The following names have been announced. Vocalists: Marie Brema, Ada Crossley, Ben Davies, Plunket Greene, Lydia Nervil, Emma Nevada, and Charles Santley. Pianists: Busoni, Carreño, Sapellnikoff, and Sauer. Violinists: Kubelik, Ondricek, and Maud Powell. Dr. F. Cowen will, as usual, be the conductor.

LAST Thursday was the day announced for the production of Signor Mascagni's new opera 'Le Maschere' simultaneously at six, or even, according to *Le Ménestrel*, nine Italian theatres. The composer has decided to be present at the performance in the Costanzi Theatre at Rome. This opera is to be followed there by Signor Mascheroni's new work 'Lorenza,' to a libretto by Signor Luigi Illica, and it will be produced under the composer's direction.

THE *Allgemeine Musik-Zeitung* of the 4th of January speaks in high terms of a choral ballad, 'Der Schneider in der Hölle,' by Herr Arnold Mendelssohn, recently performed at Königsberg. A strong wish was expressed for a repetition of the work.

NOTICE has been given by the Berlin committee to sculptors intending to compete for the Richard Wagner monument that their designs must be sent in by June 1st. The ten best will then engage in closer competition, and each of them will receive 1,500 marks by way of compensation. In addition, the three highest candidates will receive respectively prizes of 2,500, 1,800, and 1,000 marks. The jury will consist of twenty members.

THE *Musikalisches Wochenblatt* of January 10th announces that an international musical congress will be held in April at Algiers.

HERR HEINRICH ZOELLNER'S music drama 'Der versunkene Glocke,' produced simultaneously at Cologne and Magdeburg on New Year's Day, achieved marked success. The composer was present at the performance in the latter city, and received a brilliant ovation. The work has already been accepted by eighteen important theatres. The composer, a son of Carl Friedrich Zoellner, the well-known cultivator of male choral singing, has already produced several operas, among them 'Frithjof' and 'Faust,' at Cologne.

Le Ménestrel of January 13th gives a fairly long obituary notice of the late Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, the patron and friend of so many musicians, among whom Liszt was chief. Berlioz, by the way, in a letter to his friend Humbert Ferrand, written from Weimar in 1863, concerning the performance there of his 'Béatrice,' refers to the grand duke as an "incomparable Mæcenas." It is a curious fact that the duke, who witnessed the production of 'Lohengrin' at Weimar under Liszt in 1850, while Wagner was in exile at Zurich, was a cousin of the King of Saxony, by whom the composer was banished.

HERR SIEGMUND VON HAUSEGGER, son of Friedrich von Hausegger, the late Professor of Musical History and Æsthetics at the University of Graz, recently appeared at one of the concerts of the Wagner Society at Berlin as composer. His symphonic poem 'Barbarossa,' which he himself conducted, seems to have created a highly favourable impression. Herr Hausegger is one of the conductors of the "Kaim" Concerts at Munich, the founder of which, by the way, has just died at the age of seventy-eight.

THE Königliche Akademie der Künste of Berlin has announced the conditions for the competition for the Meyerbeer Stipendium in 1902. It is open to Germans under the age of twenty-eight who have studied at one of the branches of the Königliche Akademie or at the Cologne Conservatorium, and who can produce good testimonials from their teachers. Notice of intention to compete must be sent in by February 1st, 1901. The exercises for the prize will consist of a vocal double fugue in eight parts, the theme of which will be given by the jury; an orchestral overture; also a dramatic cantata, the text of which will be supplied to candidates, for three voices with orchestral accompaniment, and with a fitting instrumental prelude.

Le Ménestrel quotes a portion of an interesting letter addressed by Wagner to the Schott firm at Mayence concerning some corrections in the 'Götterdämmerung' score which was being published. The letter was written at Rome, November 23rd, 1876, and in it the master strongly recommends them to publish two Pianoforte Quintets by Signor Sgambati, a composer of "true and original talent." Wagner's advice was taken, and the Schott firm have since published many, if not all, of Sgambati's compositions. The Quintets referred to bear the *opus* numbers 4 and 5. The latter was performed once, eleven years ago, at the Popular Concerts, but we do not think the earlier one has been produced. The favourable opinion of so critical a judge as Wagner might induce Mr. Chappell to revive the one and introduce the other.

FROM Italy comes the news that Signor Puccini, composer of 'La Bohême' and 'Tosca,' is at work on a new opera, the libretto of which is based on M. Edmond Rostand's 'Cyrano de Bergerac'; also that the opera will be produced at Naples during the season 1901-2. Italian news has, however, as we know by experience, to be received cautiously.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN.	Sunday Society Concert, 3.30; Sunday League, 7, Queen's Hall.
THURS.	Miss Evelyn Suart's Pianoforte Recital, 3, St James's Hall.
—	Mr H. Waldo Warner's Concert, 8, Salle Erard.
—	Royal Choral Society, 8, Albert Hall
FRI.	Messrs Plunket Greene and L. Borwick's Recital, 3, St James's Hall
—	Burns Concert, 7.30, Queen's Hall.
SAT.	Saturday Popular Concert, 3, St James's Hall.
—	Symphony Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.

DRAMA

AN AUTOGRAPH PLAY OF PHILIP MASSINGER.

MASSINGER'S 'Believe as You List' has had a curious history. According to the note-book of Sir Henry Herbert, Master of the Revels, it was licensed on May 7th, 1631, and it was entered in the Stationers' Register for publication in 1653. No such edition, however, exists, and the play has in fact come down to us in a single MS., which claims more attention than it has hitherto received. As late as 1844 it was casually found by Samuel Beltz among "a vast mass of rubbish" which had accumulated in his family and was on the point of being destroyed. How the MS. came there he was unable to say, but as his brother George Beltz, Lancaster Herald, who died in 1841, had been executor to David Garrick's widow, it was perhaps at one time in Garrick's collection. That it was also known to Colley Cibber is evident from a brief notice of it in his 'Apology' (ed. 1756, ii. p. 203); and there is even a chance of its being the same MS. which belonged to John Warburton, and was included by him in the list of his early plays destroyed by an ignorant cook; if so, the woman fortunately stayed her hand when she had torn out the single leaf now missing.

The play thus unexpectedly brought to light was edited for the Percy Society by T. Crofton Croker in 1849, but in a strangely careless and unintelligent way; and in 1870 it was re-edited from Croker's text, with the more obvious misreadings corrected, by Col. Cunningham, when he added 'Believe as You List' to the other

plays of Massinger before edited by Gifford. Although Cunningham could not trace the MS., it reappeared the same year at the sale (July 9th, 1870) of the library of the Rev. T. Corser, who had it from J. O. Halliwell in 1857. It sold for 17*l.*, after which nothing more was heard of it until it was again catalogued for sale by Messrs. Sotheby on November 27th last. As it was bought on this occasion for the British Museum, its wanderings are now at an end, and any future editor of Massinger will have no excuse for neglecting it. The amount paid for it (69*l.*) affords an instructive example of the rise in prices during the last thirty years, but no doubt it would have been still more if the real character of the MS. had been generally known. Until recently no one seems to have thought of ascertaining whether the MS. was in Massinger's own hand; on the contrary, from its first discovery it was assumed to be a play-house copy, with the title and some stage directions possibly added by the author. This assumption was the more strange, as there is a *prima facie* probability of its being autograph in the fact that it is the actual MS. submitted to Sir H. Herbert, having his signed licence at the end, dated May 6th (not May 7th, as in his note-book), 1631; moreover, if Croker and others had read the text with any care, they must have remarked, not only its singular freedom from the ordinary copyist's errors, but the occurrence of passages altered *currente calamo* in a way that unmistakably suggests the hand of the author. But evidence more conclusive than this could easily have been obtained. Among the valuable dramatic papers of Philip Henslowe and Edward Alleyn preserved at Dulwich College there is an undoubtedly genuine specimen of Massinger's handwriting in a letter to Henslowe, which was printed by J. P. Collier and must have been known to Halliwell, if not to Croker. By the courtesy of Mr. Gilkes, Master of Dulwich College, and Messrs. Sotheby, I was able before the sale to place the two MSS. side by side, and a careful comparison leaves no doubt that the entire play is in Massinger's autograph. As for the title and stage directions, they were no doubt written by the manager or some other when the play was performed; while the prologue and epilogue, which stand together at the end, after the licence, are in a third hand, and Massinger perhaps had nothing to do with them.

As an autograph play by an early English dramatist of almost the first rank, 'Believe as You List' is, so far as I know, unique, Ben Jonson's two autograph masques, now in the British Museum, being works of a different kind. But, apart from its special value on this account, the MS. also reveals an interesting fact in the history of the play, which Croker overlooked or ignored. The plot, as we have it, deals with the misfortunes and stoicism of Antiochus, King of Lower Asia, who, twenty-two years after he was reported to have been slain in battle against the Romans, suddenly appears at Carthage seeking aid to regain his kingdom, and is ruthlessly persecuted as an impostor by the Roman legate Flaminius. From the nature of this plot Cunningham conjectured that 'Believe as You List,' licensed in May, 1631, was a revised form of an unnamed play by Massinger rejected by Sir H. Herbert on January 11th,

"because it did contain dangerous matter, as the deposing of Sebastian, King of Portugal, by Philip II., and there being a peace sworn 'twixt the kings of England and Spain."

This is fully confirmed by the MS. in several places, where the author at first inadvertently wrote the original names and then corrected them. Thus, when Flaminius asks the king's traitorous servant what danger he speaks of as menacing Rome, the answer, as first written, is (Croker, p. 23), "It appears In the shape of *Dom Sebastian*"; and similarly, when Antiochus proves his identity before the Carthaginian Senate, Amilcar exclaims (p. 40), "It cannot bee but this is the trew *Sebastian*." Elsewhere, again, "Carthage" is written over "Venice" (p. 41), "Affricque" over "Europe" (p. 44), and "Berecinthius" (the truculent flamen of Cybele, who supplies the comic element) over "Sampayo" (p. 79). From these and other indications it is quite clear that the play was founded upon 'The Strangest Adventure that ever Happened,' a tract which was translated from the French by Anthony Munday and printed in 1601. It was originally written in Spanish by José Teixeira in support of a pretender who three years before appeared at Venice claiming to be Dom Sebastian of Portugal, falsely said to have fallen in battle in Africa in 1578; and Massinger not only obtained from it his plot and original characters, including the friar Stephen Sampayo, whose name is mentioned above, but minute particulars of his hero's person. When transferred to Antiochus, these, however, were somewhat modified, for the words "His arme, hand, legge, and foote on the lefte side Shorter then on the right" have been struck out, and "his *German* lippe," a proof of Sebastian's descent from Charles V., corrected into "his *very* lippe." To what extent the original play was altered in other respects it is impossible to say, as, except in a few such instances, the process of revision was completed before the author made his fair copy for the licenser. The wonder is that any revision was deemed necessary so late as 1631, when both Philip II. and the pseudo-Sebastian had long been dead and all political interest in the matter was at an end.

In conclusion, a few examples may be given to show how easily an early text may be corrupted, even when there are no intermediate stages between the author and a modern editor. Thus, in Croker's edition (p. 20), when Antiochus convinces the three Asiatic merchants of his identity, Berecinthius exclaims—

Soe many markes
Confirminge us, wee *faine* in our distrust
A sacrifice for his safetie.
1 *Merch.* May Rome *smile*.
2 *Merch.* And Asia once more flourishe.

Cunningham (who never saw the MS.) for "wee faine in" reads (p. 600) "we 'll pay for," but he retains the equally faulty "smile." The MS., however, has

wee *sinne* in our distrust.
A sacrifice for his safetie!
1 *Merch.* May Rome *sincke!*

The first of the above misreadings is a case of the common confusion between *f* and long *s*, just as in "frown" twice read for "scorn" (pp. 16, 84), and in "feele justice" for "seeke justice" (p. 41). Elsewhere the same letter *f* has been wrongly read for long *h*, descending below the line, as where the merchant, speaking of the too bulky flamen, says (p. 48):—

As often
As hee rode downe a hill I did expect
The chininge of his *fork*.

Cunningham here, with the MS., reads "horse," but "fork" has found its way into Dr. Murray's 'New English Dictionary,' thus falsifying the sense of "chininge," the true meaning of the line being "the breaking of his horse's back." But there is a worse example of the same kind, amounting to a libel on the author. After a rude outburst from the flamen in the Carthaginian Senate, Amilcar says in rebuke:

Thancke your goddesse. Shee
Defendes you from a whippinge.

Instead of "Thancke," which is plain enough, Croker (p. 37) reads "I [kisse?]," which is evidently a euphemism for a word too coarse to print, and utterly out of place in the grave Amilcar's mouth. Among other misreadings I need only add that "Thank [Think, Cunningham], and alowd too" should be "Chant" (p. 12); "I vow hee speakes" should be "I (*sc.* Aye), now he speaks" (p. 16); "beloheth [belloweth, Cunn.] forth" should be "belcheth forth" (p. 17); "sounds" should be "sonnes" (p. 26); and "the bolde knave's winges" (of Time) should be "balde knave's" (p. 80). The moral of all this is that editors and commentators of seventeenth-century plays would do well to familiarize themselves with the handwriting of the period, as typically displayed in this MS. of Massinger. But what would we not give if the corruptions of any play of Shakspeare could be as easily removed by reference to his own autograph? G. F. W.

AN UNKNOWN EARLY ALLUSION TO SHAKSPEARE.

ONE of the chances of the auction-room has just put me in possession of an old manuscript volume of very singular and exceptional interest. The greater portion of its contents seems to have been written between 1679 and 1685; but it is evident that the book passed through several hands, and some of the writing in it dates as late as 1710 or thereabouts. One of the most interesting points about the volume is that it reveals to us a hitherto unknown poet—not one of the first rank certainly, but still one who is not without merit. About him, and about other matters of interest which are contained in the volume, I hope to be allowed to discourse to the readers of the *Athenæum* on a future occasion: at present I design only to draw attention to one passage in it which is of interest in relation to Shakspeare. This occurs on the leaf of the book which is numbered 72, and is as follows:—

'In 1673 I Robert Dobyns being at Stratford upon Avon & visiting the church there transcribed these two Epitaphs, the first is on William Shakespeare's monument: the other is upon ye monument of a noted usurer.

1. Good friend for Jesu sake forbeare
To dig the Dust that lyeth incloased here
Blessed is the man that spareth these stones
Cursed be he yt moveth these bones.

2. Tenn in the hundred here lyeth engraved
A hundred to tenn his soule is now saved
If anny one aske who lyeth in this Tombe
Oh ho quoth the Diveli tis my John a Combe.

Since my being at Stratford the heires of Mr. Combe have caused these verses to be razed, so yt now they are not legible. In that church lyeth a yonge Lady, her Monument and the towne tell plainely she dyed for love, and that when her parents found her sickness reall, as it was unequall, they would have consented, but it was to late."

I have copied the above as faithfully as possible, and I think without deviation from the original; but the latter part of it is not very legible, inasmuch as the writer was cramped for room. I suppose what he meant to say in the last paragraph was that the parents of the young lady were willing at last to consent to their daughter's marriage, in spite of its being an unequal match for her.

It will be observed that both the Shakspeare and Combe epitaphs, as given by Mr. Dobyns, differ considerably from the usually accepted versions. Whether we can altogether rely upon the copyist's entire faithfulness to the originals I will not attempt to decide; but there could hardly have been any reason why he should wilfully alter them, though he may possibly have been a little careless in transcribing them.

Concerning the Combe epitaph, it is, I think, a new point that it was actually put upon the usurer's monument. It might well seem incredible that such an inscription could ever have been placed on the tombstone of any man, however much he might have been detested in his lifetime; but here we have positive evidence that it was so inscribed upon the monument of John a Combe. There seems to be no reason why Robert Dobyns should have asserted that he had copied the inscription from the monument if he had not actually seen it there. As to Shakspeare's authorship of the epitaph, the question is left pretty much where it was before, though we may infer (rather than conclude) that Dobyns was of opinion that the great dramatist was the author of it. It is impossible, however, to suppose that Shakspeare could have been a party to the outrage of putting the epitaph upon Combe's monument.

In the second line of the Combe epitaph the word *now* should evidently be *not;* but it is clearly *now* in the manuscript.

BERTRAM DOBELL.

P.S.—Since writing the above I have communicated the substance of it to Mr. Sidney Lee, who kindly informs me that the lines on Combe first appeared in 1618, in Richard Brathwaite's 'Remains.' In that publication their form is as follows:—

"Upon one John Combe of Stratford upon Avon, a notable usurer, fastened upon a Tombe that he had caused to be built in his Life-Time.

Ten in the hundred must lie in his grave,
But a hundred to ten whether God will him have,
Who then must be interr'd in this tombe?
Oh (quoth the divill) my John a Combe."

It will be observed that Brathwaite says that the epitaph was "fastened" (not engraved) upon Combe's monument, conveying thus the impression that it was loosely affixed to it by some one who had suffered from his usurious practices. Robert Dobyns, I believe, is the only witness who states categorically that he had himself seen the lines engraved upon the tomb.

Dramatic Gossip.

'THE MERCHANT OF VENICE,' given on Wednesday at the Comedy by the Benson Company, is an advance upon previous efforts. If there is no great measure of inspiration, there is nothing to which exception need be taken. Miss Eleanor Calhoun as Portia and Miss Lilian Braithwaite as Jessica were acceptable. Mr. Benson was an energetic and acrimonious Shylock; Mr. Oscar Asche, a good Prince of Morocco; and Mr. Alfred Brydone, a conventional Antonio. The young Venetian gentlemen, Bassanio and Gratiano, also found fairly gallant representatives.

'MY LORD ADAM,' a three-act comedy by Mrs. De Lacy Lacy (who, under the pseudonym of Risden Home, is responsible for 'Nelson's Enchantress,' given four years ago by Mr. Forbes Robertson at the Avenue), was produced at the Royalty Theatre on Tuesday afternoon. The action of this is laid in 1760, and its plot shows a foolish wife saved from the consequences of an elopement by discovering that her husband and not her lover has been the companion of her flight. Not without ingenuity is the story, but the treatment is inadequate and disfigured by anachronisms. The female parts were fairly played by Miss Clara Denman, Miss De Lacy Lacy, and Miss Gwendolen Logan. Messrs. Frank Dyall, W. Sauler, and J. W. Macdonald as men of fashion spoke well, but acted with no special distinction.

MR. E. H. SOTHERN, who, though announced as an American, is the son of Edward Askew Sothern, and at least of English descent, will appear in London shortly as Hamlet. He will also, it is thought, be seen in 'Richard Lovelace,' a drama unacted as yet, by Mr. Laurence Irving.

'A GREAT LADY,' a new play by Lady Troubridge and Mr. B. C. Stephenson, has been secured by Mrs. Langtry for the Imperial Theatre.

A MISCELLANEOUS entertainment was given on Tuesday afternoon at the Prince of Wales's Theatre for a benefit. Many well-known actors took part in it, but no novelty was produced.

OWING to the illness of Mr. Penley, the performances of 'Charley's Aunt' at the Great Queen Street Theatre were suspended during the early part of the week.

MR. CHARLES HAWTREY, who, through loss of voice, has been temporarily absent from the stage, has reappeared at the Avenue in 'A Message from Mars.' Others who have been or are disabled are Miss Julia Neilson and Mr. Seymour Hicks.

AT the close of the run of 'Peril,' which, as has been announced, will be the next piece at the Garrick, Mr. Arthur Bourchier will produce the long-promised comedy by Mr. Pinero.

MR. E. S. WILLARD has begun as David Garrick a season at the Garden Theatre, New York.

'HEROD' will be withdrawn from Her Majesty's on the 26th inst., and will be replaced on the following Thursday by 'Twelfth Night,' with Mr. Tree as Malvolio and Mrs. Tree as Maria. Other members of the cast have already been named.

THE *Era* makes the startling statement that Halifax is able to produce stage plays on a Sunday. The power is, we suppose, unique. The lessees of the theatre are learning to their cost that the privilege does not extend to music and dancing.

'SHOCK-HEADED PETER' and 'The Man who Stole the Castle' were duly transferred to the evening bill at the Garrick on Monday. The original cast in both cases was unchanged.

'THE WISDOM OF THE WISE' was withdrawn on Saturday last from the St. James's, and the house has been closed during the present week and will remain so on the approaching Monday and Tuesday.

THIS evening witnesses the revival by Miss Julia Neilson at the Globe of 'Sweet Nell of Old Drury.'

MR. MARTIN HARVEY will, it is understood, open the Court Theatre early in the spring with the long-promised adaptation of Mr. Marion Crawford's 'Cigarette-Maker's Romance.'

ACCORDING to present arrangements, Mr. L. N. Parker's adaptation of 'L'Aiglon' will be given at the Duke of York's Theatre, when the run ceases of 'The Swashbuckler.' Miss Evelyn Millard will, it is anticipated, play the juvenile hero.

MR. WILLIAM GILLETTE has secured the Lyceum for September next, and will bring over his entire company. About the same time Sir Henry Irving and Miss Terry will begin at the Knickerbocker Theatre, New York, an American season to extend over twenty weeks. They purpose opening with 'Coriolanus.'

MISS ADA REHAN has played in New York Nell Gwyn, Miss Julia Neilson's *rôle* in 'Sweet Nell of Old Drury.'

M. P. FEODOROV, whose death, in his sixty-first year, is announced from St. Petersburg, was one of the editors of the *Novoe Vremya*, and the author of several once-popular comedies and farces.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—W. L. L.—W. B. L.—L. L. F.—S. T. B.—received.

J. B.—We have not received the book.

MRS. M.—No opening for such work.

G. E. V.—Interesting, but too late now.

J. H.—Not suitable for us.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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QUEEN VICTORIA.

THE death of the Queen has cast a gloom over the whole Empire—indeed, over the whole world. Her Majesty was so intimately bound up with her people that her loss still seems a thing beyond belief. She reigned long, yet hers was the splendid boast to have been *omnium consensu capax imperii*, without the Roman's bitter addition. It was, however, only of late years that her practical wisdom and statesmanship were generally recognized and appreciated by her subjects.

Her reign was one of remarkable progress, and nothing is more striking than the way in which she was able to adapt herself to new ideas — to realize, often to anticipate, the best feelings of her people. What her influence in matters of policy was is already known here and there, but much that is notable the present generation may never know. It is sufficient for us to realize that when fuller light is thrown upon her life and work, we need fear none of the disclosures which have dimmed some other great names of the last century.

On many of her virtues and excellences it is not our privilege here to dwell; but we may note the ever-ready interest she took in literature and art, which changed their phases so many times in the Victorian era. Never was the Queen more sensible, more gracious, more human, than in her intercourse with the great men of her time marked out by intellect.

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And in the midst of mourning it is well to strike a deeper note: she "who wrought her people lasting good" has done her life's work to the full, and the most fitting words are not those of lament:—

Nothing is here for tears, nothing to wail
Or knock the breast, no weakness, no contempt,
Dispraise, or blame, nothing but well and fair,
And what may quiet us in a death so noble.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1901.

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LITERATURE

Letters and Papers relating to the First Dutch War (1652–1654). Edited by Samuel Rawson Gardiner, M.A., D.C.L. Vols. I. and II. (Navy Records Society.)

Logs of the Great Sea Fights (1794–1805). Edited by T. Sturges Jackson, Rear-Admiral. 2 vols. (Navy Records Society.)

THE Navy Records Society has been fortunate in obtaining the assistance of Dr. Gardiner to edit the papers relating to the first Dutch war, two volumes of which are now before us, bringing the story down to the end of October, 1652. Considering the importance of the events of 1653, and the campaign in the Mediterranean, which has not yet been touched on, we calculate that it will take at least two more volumes to finish the work; but when finished it will be a grand contribution to our naval literature. Students of this side of history know that it is with Blake and his colleagues rather than with Howard and Drake that the series of modern naval commanders begins, and that it is to this war that they must look for the beginnings of modern naval organization and tactics. It is thus that the detailed story of the war is of exceptional interest both to the historian and the seaman, and more particularly to the latter. It was not to be expected that any great historical surprise would be sprung on us, for the broad facts, in fairly accurate versions, were published at the time; but the details—both historical and technical, especially technical—were sadly wanting, and it is here that we begin at once to reap the advantage of Dr. Gardiner's work. As to the historical, the immediate cause of the war is fully brought out for the first time. Of course, it has always been known that the war was the outcome of a long-existing trade rivalry, and of some ill-will for the support offered by the Stadholder to his father-in-law during the Civil War. One has heard of the "reprisals" authorized by the English Government on account of injuries alleged to have been inflicted by the Dutch on English traders, of the abortive negotiation in the summer of 1651, the angry departure of St. John from The Hague, the passing of the Navigation Act, and the alleged refusal of Tromp to pay the required salute to the English flag, to which last the actual outbreak of hostilities has been most commonly attributed. Dr. Gardiner has now shown that this, in part at least, is incorrect, and that the collision was due to the determination of Tromp, in accordance with his orders, to prevent the seizure of Dutch merchant ships when carrying, or supposed to be carrying, French merchandise. Although England and France were nominally at peace, a war of reprisals had been going on since 1649, and did, in fact, continue till 1655. The best-known episode of this period was the seizure by Blake of the French store ships intended for the relief of Dunkirk in September, 1652. In his 'History of the Commonwealth' (ii. 109) Dr. Gardiner had already shown that the Dutch had taken their stand on the principle that "the neutral flag protects the enemy's goods, except in the case of contraband of war," which the English Government persistently denied down to 1856. Accordingly, when Dutch ships were seized or threatened with seizure by the English, the Dutch prepared to resist. Under other conditions diplomacy might have been left to regulate the question—the more easily, perhaps, as in the absence of any declared war with France the legality of the seizures might be questioned. As it was, on February 22nd (March 3rd), 1652, the States General ordered 150 ships of war to be fitted out "for the better guard of the sea, and for the preservation and protection of the navigation and commerce of these lands." Of this resolution Dr. Gardiner says:—

"It was taken, as soon as it was known in England, as evidence of a determination on the part of the Dutch authorities to make good their position by force rather than by argument. .....It was unavoidable that the announcement .....that 150 ships were to be added by the Dutch to the 76 already afloat should be treated in England as equivalent to an intimation that the Dutch intended to enforce their claims by warlike action if necessary..... The Declaration of Paris, which sanctioned the Dutch contention that the flag covers the goods, having been accepted in 1856 by almost every European nation, we can think with equanimity of the Dutch contention to that effect as one destined ultimately to prevail; but it was not to be expected that our ancestors in 1652 should regard such a plea otherwise than as an impudent attempt to alter to their own advantage the existing maritime law of Europe. The innovation was one to which England was by no means in a mood to yield. The fitting out of the 150 ships to maintain what the Dutch called the freedom of the seas was indubitably a long step in the direction of war."

"As a matter of fact," he adds,

"the war broke out on another question altogether; but it is evident that the Dutch challenge of the right of search would inevitably have brought on war without much delay, and may therefore fairly be regarded as the determining cause of the war."

We are inclined to think that the papers describing the actual collision on May 19th, and Dr. Gardiner's comments on them, show that "the Dutch challenge" was more than this, and directly brought about the conflict,

which otherwise Tromp would have avoided. The question of the salute had, beyond doubt, very great weight, but the whole story shows that it would have been evaded but for the necessity he was under of disputing the right of search.

One very great advantage in this work—an advantage never till now offered to the public—is that the Dutch as well as the English view is presented. We have not only the reports of the encounters, which, intended more or less for publication, were perhaps smoothed for the public eye, but the more confidential reports and the accounts of expenditure, which may be accepted as certain—so far as the writer knew or believed. We have thus Tromp's account of the battle of May 19th, with some other Dutch evidence, which contradicts the English statement that the fight was begun by Tromp firing a broadside into Blake's ship. On this Dr. Gardiner says:—

"It seems impossible to believe that either Blake or Tromp deliberately lied, and the only explanation I can offer is one that seems suggested by Tromp's letter of 6 (16) June to the Dutch ambassadors. In this letter Tromp speaks of Blake, after the Dutch shot following the three English shots, not as firing a broadside, but as 'firing on board us and through our sails, with the obvious intention of sinking us.' If Blake followed up his third single shot with the firing of more guns than one, it would be easy for the English to deny and for the Dutch to affirm that he had fired a broadside, and the question would thus be narrowed to a minor inaccuracy. This suggestion has the support of at least one English authority—probably the Governor of Dover—who, after giving the usual account up to Tromp's one shot, adds that 'then our Admiral shot three or four, upon which Tromp came up and gave him a whole broadside.'..... After all, the question is more curious than important, as the real cause of the war was not the collision off Dover, but the difference of opinion on the law of prize, which, sooner or later, could hardly fail to produce a conflict."

The battle of the Kentish Knock is another of the many conundrums of the war. It is certain that on that occasion the Dutch did not fight with their usual obstinacy, but the reason for this has been hitherto uncertain: political feeling has been suggested, or affection for Tromp, who had been summarily superseded. It appears to have been rather hatred of De With, a man of daring courage and hot temper, but "prone to find fault and to express his displeasure in strong language." There can be little doubt that he was an unpleasant man to deal with; the one point in his favour is that he was as unpleasant to the States General as to the officers under his command, and expressed his disapproval to his masters in unmistakable terms. The exact numbers in the fight are uncertain, but according to Ruyter's estimate they were about sixty-eight English ships to sixty-two Dutch. Dr. Gardiner thinks that the number of the English is probably exaggerated, but says:—

"It may be taken for granted that English ships in this war carried more and heavier guns than an equal number of their opponents; nor can there be any doubt that their equipment and the discipline of the crews were also superior. De With's frequent complaints to his superiors bear witness to his condition in the latter respect."

This will possibly be a new idea to most readers. It has, we fancy, been almost an article of faith that the English, with inferior ships and armament, and with scratch crews, fought against and defeated a great naval power, armed and organized on the most approved system. The contrary was the fact. The Dutch were not prepared for a serious war. A far larger proportion of their fleets was made up of merchantmen levied by the State, and their men were picked up anyhow, many of them foreigners, some English, pressed into the service, others hoping to gain better pay. It has been suggested also that long years of war with Spain had caused a deterioration of the Dutch fighting qualities, that they had become used to cheap victories. It nowhere appears certain that this was the case, and unquestionably their leaders were amongst the best. Ruyter was scarcely yet at his zenith; but Martin Tromp stands out head and shoulders above all his contemporaries, Dutch or English. His capabilities in very difficult and adverse circumstances Dr. Gardiner's next volume will probably exhibit, which one is led to hope may be issued in the course of the present year.

Though treating of a totally different period, the two volumes edited by Rear-Admiral Jackson are worthy companions of those just noticed. The great sea fights passed under review are the First of June, St. Vincent, Camperdown, the Nile, Copenhagen, and Trafalgar, and of these the most minute details are now presented as they appeared to the captains and masters of the ships engaged. It may, of course, be said, and has been said, that the details of these several battles were already well known, and that in the pages of James, of Nicolas, and now also of Lord Camperdown's 'Life of Duncan,' there is all the information about them that can possibly be wanted. For the general reader this is no doubt the case, and when the narratives referred to have been duly "boiled down," and served up in popular language with "high-falutin'" sauce, the average layman will ask for nothing more. But the Navy Records Society exists primarily for professional men and exact students of history; it seeks to show not so much what was done on any particular occasion as how it was done; and questions of considerable interest, and indeed of importance, are continually arising, which the more discursive and literary accounts are wholly incapable of solving. One of the most interesting of such questions is as to the battle of Camperdown, which the present Earl of Camperdown has shown did, in a measure, anticipate the peculiar tactics of Trafalgar. It is possible that the idea was suggested to Nelson by the evidence given at the court-martial on Capt. Williamson, who—he seems to have thought—might have been shot with advantage to the State. But then the question naturally arises, How was it that Duncan, who comes before us throughout the whole of his career as a sturdy, honest, commonplace sort of man, did on this one occasion rise to the height of genius? The documents now printed by Admiral Jackson answer this. The signal was made for the van to attack the enemy's rear, and then, *by mistake*, the signal for the rear to attack the enemy's centre. This was instantly hauled down, and the flag-lieutenant did not take the trouble to annul it, thinking that it could not have been seen. But it was seen and acted on, and the attack was thus concentrated on the enemy's rear. Admiral Jackson sums up in this way:—

"This evidence [of the flag-lieutenant] entirely relieves Duncan from the imputation of having changed his plan of attack at the last moment, and thereby having confused his fleet. But it also shows that he did not anticipate Nelson in his tactics, that he never dreamt of concentrating his fleet on any part of that of the enemy, that he intended to attack as did Howe on the 1st of June, and was only prevented from so doing by a series of happy blunders on the part of those under his command. Duncan's despatch is clear enough.....The concentration on the Dutch rear was thus wholly accidental, but its effect was most important. The four sternmost ships of the enemy's fleet were quickly overwhelmed, while the losses in men and material of the eight British ships which engaged them were comparatively small."

Among the many interesting points which Admiral Jackson has elucidated is the exact method of attack at Trafalgar. In an article contributed to the *United Service Magazine* only a few months before his death, Admiral Colomb complained that this had been very generally misunderstood, and, arguing from the text of Nelson's celebrated memorandum of October 9th, 1805, insisted that the attack was made from lines parallel to the line of the enemy, not—as shown in every model or plan—in lines perpendicular to the enemy's. Any doubt on this is, however, now set at rest by these logs; and not by the logs only, but also by the private letters which the editor has been fortunate enough to collect. Two or three expressions in a letter from Capt. Moorsom to his father seem in themselves conclusive. "My station," he says, "was the sixth ship, in the rear of the lee column; but as the Revenge sailed well, Admiral Collingwood made my signal to keep a line of bearing from him, which made me one of the leading ships through the enemy's line." Clearly, then, the lee division was in column (line ahead), not in a line of bearing, as Admiral Colomb insisted. But again: "We kept going down in two columns pointing to their centre"; and again, "Their van could not afford any succour to their centre without passing through the sternmost part of our weather column." The received models and plans are thus right in the main; and as the ships were constantly changing their relative positions, this is all that has been claimed for them. The same conclusion had been already rendered imperative by a letter from Capt. Cumby recently published in the *Nineteenth Century*. It was not strictly contemporary, and thus had not the undoubted value of that of Capt. Moorsom, but it is extremely interesting, so that it seems a pity that it was not included in the present collection.

All about the Merry Tales of Gotham. By Alfred Stapleton. (Nottingham, Pearson.)

The reputation of Gotham for its simpletons is probably of remote antiquity, but the earliest mention of it that has yet been discovered occurs in the 'Towneley Mysteries,' the sole existing manuscript of which belongs to the middle of the fifteenth century, though the text may well be older. Andrew

Borde has the credit of having compiled these tales as we now have them, some time in the reign of Henry VIII. Though this statement has been made over and over again, it is for several reasons highly improbable. The local allusions in the tales point to the Nottinghamshire village. Leicester, Loughborough, York, and Newark occur in them; and Mr. Stapleton informs us that Nottingham is mentioned no fewer than nine times. Borde was a South-Countryman, and, so far as we know, had no connexion with either the shire or the town of Nottingham. There are, however, it must not be forgotten, two Gothams in England, and the one in Sussex has found strong and skilful advocates for its claims to be the birthplace of the tales. We entirely agree with the author, though he does not state his case in the most effective manner, that the Sussex evidence is of a trifling character. The South Country Gotham was a manor-house, not a village; and the tales seem to indicate that the place to which they relate was not a solitary house, but a parish—a place which rural people would then, as now, speak of as a "town." There was a priest, and a church where baptisms and marriages were celebrated. The fact, too, of mention in the Towneley plays is a strong argument in favour of Nottinghamshire. These plays are believed by competent authorities to have been written, or at all events reduced to their present form, in Yorkshire, probably at some spot in or near Wakefield. Now Wakefield was on what would now be called a main road to Nottingham, and travellers who went South would be sure to pick up at the latter place tales of the follies of a neighbouring village, if indeed they did not often pass through it on their journey. Not one of these, we may reasonably argue, had ever in their lives heard of the Sussex manor-house bearing the same name. To how many of the inhabitants of Kent or Devonshire at the present time is any manor or farm in the Midlands familiar which does not occur in books of easy reference? Mr. Stapleton furthermore points out that Fuller, Braithwaite, and others of the older writers concur in pointing to the Nottinghamshire village as the home of the fools, and he has not come across a single one who directs the reader's attention to Sussex. We may add also, from inquiries we ourselves have made, that in the counties adjoining Nottinghamshire the Gotham of the tales seems to be firmly believed to be the one near Nottingham. We have been more particular on dwelling on this question because it is important that folk-tales should as far as possible be attached to their true localities. It must not, however, be assumed that, because we attribute pretty confidently to a Nottinghamshire village these tales as they have reached us, we regard them as having originated there in the sense that analogues thereof may not be found elsewhere. Students of folk-lore know that such tales as these are scattered far and wide. It would not, we imagine, be difficult to find parallels to nearly all of them, not only in England, but also in India and on the Continent. The human mind, when it enters into the region of romance, possesses the faculty of producing substantially the same series of incidents without any direct copying. One example may suffice as an illustration. The Gothamites on a certain occasion, when Good Friday came, put their salt fish into a pool, hoping that they would breed and furnish them with a fresh supply for the following year. At the beginning of the next Lent they drew the pond, but caught nothing except a large eel, which they surmised had eaten the whole of their store. After consultation as to what was to be the fate of the depredator, they came to the conclusion that drowning should be his punishment, so they cast him into a pond near at hand. This is identical in spirit with a story told at Auteuil, in Franche Comté, of a mole. It committed great destruction in the garden of the priest, and an assembly of wiseacres determined that in punishment for its crimes it should be buried alive. There is, however, no reason for assuming that the one tale has been influenced by the other, or even that they have been remotely derived from a common original. Tales illustrative of human stupidity naturally grew in abundance out of the countless varieties of animal and vegetable life constantly before the eyes of rustics who were in no way influenced by modern culture.

At whatever time these tales were first written down, it must have been before the Reformation. We find, for example, marriage spoken of as a sacrament, and in the sixteenth tale there is a grotesque account of what happened at a baptism, which seems to imply the pre-Reformation rite; the Lenten shrift is also referred to. All the fools were, it is evident, not poor men. There was no intention of satirizing one class more than another. There is a case in which mention is made of a household in which there was a plurality of maid-servants, and in another we find a man riding on horseback girt with a sword, who, when he found it did not suit his purpose, was sufficiently well supplied with money or credit to ride on to Nottingham to buy another. One of the arguments that have been used by those who hold the Sussex theory is the unlikelihood of the inhabitants of an inland village having by them a good supply of salt fish, so that some would be left, when the days of abstinence and fasting were over, to throw into a pond. This is a futile objection, since a busy trade was in old days carried on between the fishing towns on the coast and the interior of the island. The tenth tale is a country story, of which many varieties exist, all pointing to the inanity of those who do not know how to reckon up numbers. We remember hearing something of the same character told in a simpler and perhaps more modern form. A farmer had some neighbours at his house, and their talk was of pigs. One of them inquired how many the farmer possessed; he did not know, but sent Dick, a farm-servant, to count them. When the lad came back he said to his master, "I doänt knaw rëightly how many there is. I could nobbut reckon fifteen, for there was one little brute that wick that he would nivver keep still for me to count him." The legend about the visit of King John being objected to, on the supposition that wherever a king rode the land he crossed would become a highway, is very curious. It is similar to the popular notion that on whatever path a corpse has been taken to burial the public have ever afterwards a right of way. This superstition has sometimes produced cruel results; one has even heard of funeral processions being interrupted by ignorant landowners who gave implicit credence to it.

We are grateful to Mr. Stapleton for the labour he has spent on the 'Merry Tales of Gotham' and on some other things only indirectly connected with them, but he should have exercised the virtue of condensation. There are repetitions and irrelevances in his work which are not a little irritating. His pages are printed from casts of type which had already done duty in a local newspaper; the consequence is that they are very unpleasant to the eye and sometimes difficult to decipher. Perhaps the book may be issued in a better form if the author has a chance to revise it.

Winchester. By R. Townsend Warner. (Bell & Sons.)

Within the prescribed limits Mr. Warner has probably succeeded in writing the best possible "handbook" to Winchester; though, to be sure, it is as difficult to deal adequately in the narrow compass of 200 pages with its history, buildings, work, and life (the four sections into which the handbook is divided) as it would be to pack into a handbag the indispensable minimum of clothes for a month's visit to town. But if everything is not present that could be wished, nothing which should be absent is included. In the remarks on the general character of the school, with which Mr. Warner opens, he quotes and endorses the opinion of Dr. Moberly, a former head master, that Wykehamists are distinguished by "self-reliance, modesty, and practical good sense," and "a stamp not of a very showy kind." These solid and, the enemy may say, somewhat dull virtues do perhaps differentiate the Wykehamist from other public-school men, though such differences are apt to be much overrated. Of late Wykehamists have entered the Indian Civil Service in considerable numbers. It is possible that they have been inspired by the consciousness that their characteristic virtues peculiarly fit them for a service which perhaps more than any other demands self-reliance, thoroughness, and self-effacement. We fancy that few Wykehamists in after life wholly get rid of the notion (introduced "bodily," as Plato would have said, into their souls at school) that it is "spree"—*i.e.*, a piece of undue swagger—to bring themselves prominently into notice; and if we were asked to select the typically Wykehamical epitaph, it would be that of John Norris of Bemerton, "Bene latuit." At any rate, Mr. Warner insists on nothing more strongly throughout his book than the absence of ostentation and self-advertisement which characterizes the very buildings, and inspires, we hope, those who live and move in them. Other features on which he dwells with just pride are the παρρησία, which is now the Wykehamist's as it was once the Athenian's boast; the freedom of the press, which contrasts favourably with the system in vogue at some other schools; the free trade

by which school-shop competes for and does not command custom, though it must be owned we have recently heard magisterial voices prophesying the early closing of "the open door"; and last, but not least, the prefect system, the key-note of which is struck in the motto in Sixth Chamber (the Prefect of Hall's august abode), *ἀρχὴ ἄνδρα δείξει*. The sketch of the history of the foundation is admirable, and permeated, as indeed is the rest of the book, by a pleasing humour not commonly associated with the compilers of manuals. Particular attention must be called in this section to the letters of Master Ralph Verney, gentleman commoner in 1682, and his father, hitherto unpublished, which in delightfully quaint language describe customs — *e.g.*, the "tipping" of the head and second masters —equally quaint and delightful to some at least of the persons concerned. Present-day "tutors"—*i.e.*, senior prefects charged with the supervision of juniors' work—as they read of the "guinny" given by Mr. Verney, sen., to "young Terry," who had been appointed his son's tutor, will sigh for the return of that truly golden age. Here is an extract from Ralph Verney's letter dated Winton, May 18th, 1682:—

"Sr.....I Desire to Let you understand that we shall Breack up on the Whensday before holy thursday [Ascension Day]: And Sr I would desire you to Let your horses be here on the Satterday following that I may be Going on Bloddy munday [the final punishments of the half may have been administered on the last Monday, and so have given it this formidable name] upon which day all the Children [scholars] and Commoners and Gentleman Commoners Goe home and after that day noe body stays but some of the Children which the warden makes stay here for some notorious action they have committed.....Such a thing was here never known for Gentleman Commoners to be sent for after the time it would be a very Great dis Grace, besides I doe not know whether the warden will Let me stay after the time."

It is satisfactory to know that "Wood & Dick" (two servants) were sent for the boy, "with a great Portmantle to Bring his Linnen & Cloathes and Stockings and Shoes," and instructions to fetch him away as early as he can get out on Monday, and "to ride very gently, because my horses are out of case and I will not have them haggled." It is interesting, too, to note that Wednesday is still the school breaking-up day. In an earlier letter to his father we find Ralph announcing his willingness to wear a periwig in the following terms:—

"Aprill ye : 13 : 1682. Sr When I was with you at London you was Speaken Concerning my heare being shaved of and my wearing a periwig which then I was very much Against it but Everybody here admires [wonders] that I will not have it Cut & say that it is the worst head of heare that Ever they saw therefore if you please I will have it Cut off here.....A many of my Sholefellows [*sic*] doe weare periwigs And I am willing to weare one if you are willing, not Else. Nothing shall be done without your Consent."

Mr. Verney, sen., describes the journey to Winchester, then accounted remote, in winter "over difficult wayes and Badd (by reason of snow baling under ffoot)," and his own and his son's introduction to the authorities there, with the steps, already referred to, which he took to placate them "by the advice of Mr ffines" (Pharamus Fiennes, Fellow of Winchester and cousin of the Verneys). We wish that Mr. Warner could have found room for more of these delightful revelations of customs and character.

We now pass to the buildings, of which there is so clear an account that intending visitors to Winchester might do worse than take Mr. Warner as their guide. He notes the curious fact that at Winchester the Cambridge word *court* (Chamber Court) is used to the exclusion of the Oxford word *quad*, which rules at New College; but neither term is confined, as a matter of fact, to Oxford or Cambridge. Mr. Warner writes with becoming severity of the cruel, not to say barbarous, treatment to which at one time and another College Chapel has been subjected. It is well-nigh incredible that men could have been found even in the early twenties—that temporal abomination of desolation—prepared not only to part with the priceless old glass, which was their goodly heritage, and to take in its place the garish and miscoloured imitation of a provincial firm, but actually to pay fifteen hundred pounds for the privilege. After this it will seem a small thing that the old glass which had been removed from the west window of New College Chapel when the present window by Sir Joshua Reynolds was inserted, and sent to Winchester for use, as far as possible, in repairing the chapel windows there, was left in the unopened cases, unconsidered and untouched, till 1850, when it was most handsomely given away! "The new glass," says Mr. Kirby,

"is believed to be a very good copy of the old; but if we may judge from a comparison with a little of the old glass that is left in the heads of the windows, it is inferior to it in richness of colour."

Stewart Memorial, already crumbling and crusted with damp-mould, is another painful example of the way in which things should not be done. Cloisters are not so wholly deserted as one would gather from Mr. Warner's description of them, at least on Sunday evenings in summer, when scholars "socius" round them by way of a change to beating everlastingly the pavements of Chamber Court; and School is still used regularly for teaching in "Cloister Time," when the head master takes the two divisions of "Sixth Book" together, or, as the "notion" has it, "pulpiteers." Theocritus has been known to be chosen for reading on these occasions as equally suitable to the collective capacity of "Sixth Book" and the companionship of warm airs, which by wide-open windows and door come in to fan the clear, clean, cool interior. The various approaches to the class-rooms, which have superseded School, are decorated, as Mr. Warner points out, with plaster reliefs; but he does not say, as he might have done, that the school owes this splendid collection of reproductions of the masterpieces of antiquity entirely to the present head master's munificence and enthusiasm. About the last, but certainly not loneliest or loveliest of the buildings, there will always be a difference of opinion, according as preference is accorded to the useful or the beautiful. But those who were privileged to enjoy continually the view of Sick House —whose old-world charm was as calculated to heal the "most admired disorder" of the mind as to perform the more modest purpose for which it was built—as it was, unobstructed and undwarfed, find it hard to forgive the intrusion of the rouge dragon which is dignified with the name of Memorial Building, especially as it crept, serpent-like, into the Wykehamical Eden under the pretence and with a solemn undertaking of not interfering with that exquisite prospect. How far that promise was kept the judicial reader may see from the illustration on p. 97. Before leaving the buildings we take this opportunity of noticing the plentiful and excellent illustrations, which are a feature of this Public School series. The most successful of all perhaps is 'Cricket in Lavender Meads,' which, small though it is, affords a vivid picture of the beauty of Winchester "under the roof of blue Ionian weather." 'Fifteens 1899,' its *vis-à-vis*, is also good; but 'Sixes,' on p. 138, is less happy in catching a really typical moment of the game. 'Chamber Court' and 'Second Chamber' could hardly be improved on. Interiors, however, are always uncertain, and those of Chapel and Hall do not really give a very good idea of their originals, such as is conveyed by the smaller one of Hall looking the other way and disclosing "Hatches." There is an excellent full-page portrait of the present head master, Dr. Fearon.

In the chapter on games the non-Wykehamist reader will probably turn first to Mr. Warner's remarks on that *arcanum*, Winchester football, and will be rewarded with a very clear and spirited exposition of the game. The only criticism that occurs to us to make on it is that "second behind" is exalted excessively at the expense of "hot-watch"; this is particularly true of the six a-side game, in which a brilliant hot-watch will not infrequently kick as many goals as, or on rare occasions even more goals than, second behind, though we should be sorry to say that in that case the latter was never "sconced." Mr. Warner rightly rejects the idea of changing this immemorial game for either of those profaner bantlings, Rugby and Association. Indeed, he is sound on questions of even greater moment, such as the suggested abolition of the majestic office of Warden, or at least its reduction, like that of the Fellows, to the shadow of a name; the propriety of enlarging the school, &c.; in every case faithfully interpreting the sentiment of the large majority of Wykehamists. Parents who contemplate sending their sons to Winchester will find all needful information accurately stated regarding the forms and formalities of admission, expenses, work and working of the different divisions, hours, &c.; and time-tables and schemes of subjects are appended. This instructive and entertaining volume concludes with a chapter on school-life, in which the autobiography of a small commoner will be studied with the deepest interest, containing as it does on p. 181 at least one perfect example of the figure known as *παρὰ προσδοκίαν*.

We have noticed very few slips or inaccuracies, but "facing east and west" on p. 74 should be "facing north and south"; "pitch-ups" seldom, if ever, count as many as six members, which is stated by Mr. Warner to be the regular number, a normal *ἔρανος* consisting of two or three only, or

four at the outside. School (the building) should always be given its capital. The increasing tendency of the best scholars of their year to prefer Balliol or Trinity, Cambridge, to New College should have been noticed, as it may ultimately lead to the dissolution of the special tie between Winchester and Oxford, just as that between Westminster School and Trinity, Cambridge, has ceased. "House" is unnecessarily inserted in the already long name of Shakespeare Society, the correct initials of which are S.R.O.G.U.S.; and "down shops" is the "notion" rather than "round shops." "Ad coll." and "ad stag. log." are incorrectly explained; they mean respectively "towards College" and "towards Log Pond." Conybeare and Howson's 'St. Paul' is generally substituted as a leaving book for 'Pearson on the Creed,' but we fear it is long odds that neither is opened afterwards. A boy is generally confirmed in his second or third "short half," so that it is not quite exact to say that "candidates are prepared for confirmation after they have been in the school two or three years." Mention might have been made of the system by which second or third year "men" are each assigned a "new man" as "son," to be instructed in his notions and generally helped over the trying period of initiation into the Wykehamical mysteries. This "son" in his turn becomes a "father" and grandfather. Genealogies, in College at any rate, are carefully kept and recorded, and a junior will take pride in the fact of his being the great-great-grandson, say, of the Captain of College Six. But these are trifling blemishes. Mr. Warner has written a book which may indeed cause the old Wykehamist to sigh, as he reads it,

> O mihi præteritos referat si Jupiter annos,
> In sexta camera junior esse velim!

but which should make the path easy for those for whom it is still open to arrive at that proud position.

Calendar of State Papers relating to English Affairs existing in the Archives of Venice. —Vol. X. *1603-7.* Edited by Horatio F. Brown. (Stationery Office.)

Mr. Brown is no longer confined to the meagre materials out of which the recent volumes of this 'Calendar' have been compiled, and the consequence is that while three volumes sufficed for the reign of Elizabeth, his present instalment traverses only four years of the reign of her successor. Emboldened by the death of Philip II., the feebleness of his successor, and the support of Henri Quatre, the Most Serene Republic determined to renew the diplomatic relations which had been interrupted since 1558, and, as our readers may remember (*Athen.* No. 3706), dispatched the Secretary of the Senate to London a short time before the death of the great queen; and on the accession of James both an extraordinary and an ordinary ambassador were sent to England.

The Republic was at the same time alarmed by the progress English trade was making in the Levant, and by the depredations of the English privateers, who under the pretence of looking for Spanish prizes were plundering Venetian vessels. It is much to the credit of James that he displayed none of the cynical effrontery with regard to piracy which Elizabeth had shown, but was ashamed of the nefarious practices of his corsairs and the ease with which his High Admiral allowed himself to be bribed into screening them. One understands from this the effect that Gondomar's cry of "Piratas, piratas!" had upon him when Raleigh returned from his ill-starred expedition. The connivance of the Privy Council with the buccaneers is shown by the failure of James's efforts to have William Piers hung, the ruffian whose exploits were related in the previous volume. He appears finally to have escaped by paying a sum of money to the Venetian envoy.

Wotton, as is well known, was accredited to Venice as the king's representative, and there are a good many particulars supplied here that might have been turned to account by Dr. Ward in his recent biography. It cannot be said that Wotton makes a favourable impression as a diplomatist. He was too like his master—vain, pedantic, and irascible. He was fond of delivering irrelevant harangues full of Latin quotations, he was indiscreet in his remarks on theological matters, he occasionally lost his temper, and he was addicted to puns probably not so good as the celebrated one which caused his disgrace. Of course, in the famous struggle with the Curia regarding the criminous clerks the authorities were too anxious for James's support to quarrel with his ambassador, but in matters where the cards were not all in his hands he did not fare so well. He made little of the negotiations about the Levant; perhaps that was hardly his fault, for Venice aimed at recovering her monopoly of the Levantine trade and expelling the English merchants; but he showed little dexterity in delicate matters in which, with more skilful handling, a better result might have been obtained. For example, Nicolò Balbi, a patrician of Venice, owed a considerable sum to an English merchant named Pert. Pert embarked at Ragusa in a vessel of Balbi's. As Mr. Brown puts it:—

"Before Pert embarked Balbi gave him a bag containing a certain sum in payment of his debt. Pert was found dead in his cabin one morning with a chest on his head. Pert's serving-man was at once shut out of his cabin, and all Pert's papers and belongings were seized. Then Balbi sent for the lad and said, 'Listen, my dear John; you are to say that your master left nothing or very little.' 'But,' said the boy, 'I've told everything already. All the crew know.' 'Oh! you're young and don't know the ways of the world. You give ten ducats to this one and ten ducats to that, and they won't accuse us. I'll take you to Venice and keep you in my house. I'll love you like a son and get you a wife.' When Balbi was accused of murder he declared that Pert had died from a gathering in the head, and denied that he had seized Pert's effects. But, growing frightened, he sent a certain Lorenzo Zanoli to beg the ambassador to drop the matter. In the course of this interview Zanoli let slip that Balbi really had all the papers, and a very large sum of money: on Balbi's behalf he proposed a method for restoring all this secretly through some priest, or friar or confessor. But Balbi was a great noble, with many powerful friends, and Zanoli's outspokenness cost him dear. Balbi and his friends resolved to get him out [of] Venice, while Wotton was severely taken to task for 'vilifying the Venetian nobility.'"

Eventually Pert's property was restored, but Balbi was acquitted by the Ten. With regard to Wotton, it is worth noting that he went duck-shooting, and that to shoot birds on the wing, "parerli bella cosa..... usanza a lui molto nuova, perchè non è stata ancora portata in Inghilterra."

Regarding the Gunpowder Plot the Venetian despatches furnish nothing novel, but the envoy does not seem to have shared Father Gerard's doubts about the reality of the plot. The king told him the scheme had originated in France, and the French ambassador incurred strong suspicion of complicity.

Mr. Brown has done his work in a satisfactory manner. His translations read well, and only in two or three passages does he seem to have misunderstood his originals. It is amusing to note that the 'Basilikon Doron' was placed on the Index, a proceeding highly characteristic of Paul V., but not calculated to conciliate "the British Solomon."

NEW NOVELS.

The Wastrel. By Mary Angela Dickens. (Hutchinson & Co.)

There is not much to attract comment or attention in the story of 'The Wastrel.' It is a good average specimen of the artificial romance of the day, where the setting is recent, the scenery entirely English, and the persons of the story invariably commonplace. The villain is a very ordinary specimen of the kind which declares that brains count for little against ill luck. The hero is rather tame, and the ladies represent the cardinal virtues and vices in fairly equal proportions. As to the movement of the story, the villainy is unmasked in a conventional manner and after incidents of everyday occurrence. On the whole, it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that previous works of the writer have generally surpassed this in interest. We should add that there is a clever description of West-Country scenery at p. 178, which is as good as anything of the kind from the same pen. There is an unusual misprint on p. 27.

A Princess of Arcady. By Arthur Henry. (Murray.)

"Arcady" is a small island on an American river, and its princess, when we first meet her, is a small girl with an invalid mother and one boy friend named Pierre. Hilda is the daughter of a fisherman, and her friend the grandson of old Pilliod, the peasant owner of a kingdom of a hundred acres — "Old France" he calls it affectionately. Of this realm their families are the sole occupants, and the children are therefore brought very close to each other. The lives of Paul and Virginia (Pierre and Hilda, we should say) are full of happy imaginings and unconscious growth. But they part, and do not meet for several years. All the early part of the story is told with singular charm. The writer knows children's hearts, and the natures of such adults as have kept unspotted their childish sincerity. To some the exposition of Pierre's idyl by Father L'Amora to the sisters and their pupils may seem a strange method of assisting the spring of love to its right channel; and there is something discordant in the idea of Hilda being impelled by conscience to consult her confessor about

her innocent dream. But these matters will hardly impair a fresh and natural story.

A Missing Hero. By Mrs. Alexander. (Chatto & Windus.)

A HERO who is lost to his friends may be confidently expected to be recovered in South Africa. Mrs. Alexander is seduced by the prevailing mode to the extent of losing Geoffrey Lisle in Africa, but she wisely abstains from scarlet and khaki colouring, and dates his adventures from a time anterior to the first Transvaal war. He suffers hairbreadth escapes, but these are due to private malice —he is once shot by an unprincipled remainder-man, who then attempts to burn him to death by lighting the grass on the veldt—not to patriotic conflict. We hear of big game and "smooth-bore rifles," and accoutrements oddly called *agenda*, and there is a not unsuccessful effort to emphasize the incidental background of the story; but on the whole we are not struck by old friends like the nice girl, sweet-tempered, but not too sweet, the two or three young men, and the inevitable comic Irishwoman. Incidentally several children are introduced, and here our author is on the firm ground of sympathy.

The Leaven of Love. By Beryl Goldie. (Routledge & Sons.)

IN English homes a battle is fought between British stolidity and virtue in conflict with Oriental cunning and mysticism. The subject-matter of the fight is a magnificent diamond stolen from an Indian shrine. It is ultimately handed over to its rightful owners by the stalwart Englishman, but not until certain lives have been lost. The story is by no means unsuccessful, and may be said to have genuine claims to popularity. It is sensational, and in places the sentiment is overstrained. The language is sometimes nearly intolerable. The writer deals in wonderful eyelashes, faultless throat, eyes of scintillating brilliance or of alluring softness, &c. Oddly enough, the book is much better than the style would suggest. "All society worked eagerly for an invitation" to an evening party is a specimen of unwarrantable exaggeration, of which many others might be quoted. The whole suggests the possibility of far superior work.

Fortunats Roman. Von G. von Berlapsch. (Leipzig, Valhagen & Klasing.)

IT is not often that distinction of diction, delicacy of psychological analysis, and a subtle sense of humour are combined in a German novel. Yet such is the case with 'Fortunats Roman.' It is long since we read anything prettier and more attractive in German. The tale itself is simple enough, not to say commonplace and threadbare. It is merely the heart history of a man, the only son of his mother, who has so skilfully known how to occupy his heart and head that the need for woman has never arisen in his life until he has passed his thirtieth year. An accident then awakens his sensuous emotions, but a difference of station and culture puts all thought of union out of the question; but from this awakening of feeling the hero is insensibly directed towards the woman who has loved him faithfully, patiently, and silently since the days they were boy and girl together and played at being lovers. This solution of Fortunat's romance is indeed rather hinted at than told, but the whole skilful and artistic unfolding of the tale manifestly leads to this result. We shall look with interest for further tales from the pen of so capable an author.

AMERICAN LITERATURE.

Historic Towns of the Middle States is the second volume of "American Historic Towns," edited by Lyman P. Powell and published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. Each town is described by a writer who is an authority, and all are illustrated with care and judgment. In the introduction, written by Mr. Shaw, it is said that "no communities in the world lend themselves more profitably to the study of history than these which are described in the present volume." Though such a statement cannot be accepted without qualification, yet it is true in the main. For instance, there are places besides Saratoga which hold a prominent place in American history. While it cannot be denied with justice that Philadelphia ranks high in the list of historic towns, yet it is scarcely the paragon which Mr. Shaw supposes. Mr. Talcott Williams writes in a heroic strain about it, beginning with the short, but random sentence, "Cities are of nature." Nature has many burdens to bear, but that of determining the sites of towns ought not to be laid upon it. There is much accident in the matter, and the accident has often been happy; it is certain, however, that the citizens of the United States have disregarded nature's ordinance when settling the capitals of their States. Harrisburg, not Philadelphia, is the capital of Pennsylvania; Albany, not New York, is the capital of New York State; and Sacramento City, not San Francisco, is the capital of California. Boston is one of the exceptions in which the capital city of a State is also the chief one. Mr. Williams writes that the streets of Philadelphia are arranged in such a way that the poorer citizens have been saved "from the awful fate inflicted by the titled avarice and civic mislegislation of London and Glasgow." Has the author read the report of an American commission which praises the citizens of Glasgow for their laudable discharge of municipal duties? He might write hard things about London, yet the worst might be paralleled, though not excused, by the civic administration of New York. He would have to admit, if he cared to be candid, that in London there is no institution resembling Tammany Hall. Glasgow can be left to defend itself. Mr. Vallandigham, who deals with Wilmington, is as reckless as some of his fellows when he writes that Macaulay, when he assailed the memory of Penn, was an "audacious iconoclast." It is possible that Macaulay attributed, in error, to William Penn the villainous work which George Penne performed; still, the case is open to argument, while it is simply ludicrous to style Macaulay "an audacious iconoclast." Such a work as this requires very careful editing, and we cannot say that Mr. Lyman P. Powell has done his duty.

Recollections of a Lifetime (Cincinnati, the Robert Clarke Company) are from the pen of General Brinkerhoff, an American citizen whose name is not familiar in Europe. He states in the preface that, as Grant, Sheridan, Sherman, Blaine, and others of his contemporaries have penned their recollections, he is impelled to follow suit, and he thinks that, if his example be followed, a valuable service will be rendered to succeeding generations. Posterity would not lose much if books such as this were printed for private circulation only. Yet General Brinkerhoff's life is full enough of incident to justify the insertion of a brief narrative in a dictionary of biography. He has good reason, however, to be proud of his family, which is of Huguenot extraction. Ten generations have been born on American soil, and of those who have descended from the Brinkerhoff who landed on Manhattan Island in 1638, numbering nearly two thousand, not one is known to have been convicted of a criminal offence, while it is rare for one who has attained middle life to have failed in becoming the member of a Christian church. General Brinkerhoff has been a schoolmaster, a lawyer, the editor of a newspaper, a soldier, a banker, and, finally, a philanthropist. He devoted himself to prison reform in the last stage of his career, and his labours in the cause which has had Howard as its brightest ornament appear to have been alike self-sacrificing and successful. His life has been pleasant, unclouded at home, and congenial in business. Writing in his seventy-second year, he expresses his satisfaction at having married at twenty-four a wife of eighteen, and at having lived to see his children "grown to full maturity" without giving him an hour of uneasiness. He has been an active member of the Board of State Charities of Ohio, the members of it receiving no salaries, and having no motive for the rightful discharge of their duties, "except the love of God and humanity, and our duty to the State." He says that, though best known as "a prison man," he is sure that the best work he has attempted "has been for the defective and dependent classes, and especially for homeless children." We have learnt from the perusal of this book, despite its defects, to respect and admire the author.

GENEALOGICAL LITERATURE.

Nottinghamshire Parish Registers. Vol. III. Edited by W. P. W. Phillimore and T. M. Blass. (Phillimore & Co.) — The hundred and fifty pages of this volume of the reproduction of the Notts parish registers include the marriages of the following parishes in the wapentake of Newark: Balderton, Barnby, Coddington, Cotham, East Stoke, Elston, Farndon, and Elston Chapelry. The names of the editors are sufficient guarantee that the work has been done with all care. We still, however, think, as we have said before, that the plan of issuing in a volume a large number of portions of registers of different parishes, without any index, is a mistaken one, and not so useful or so likely to secure subscribers as the more straightforward plan of printing a register straight off and then giving an index, either to each parish or certainly to each volume. A slip is enclosed in this volume, from which we learn, without any surprise, that the question "Why is there no index?" is often asked. The reply is that it will hasten the work if the index is deferred until the whole county is finished. It is difficult to understand such reasoning, or why the subscribers are to have a large number of fragments instead of something complete in itself. It may also be again remarked that if the time now spent on supplying accounts of fabrics, &c., was spent on indexing, it would give far greater satisfaction to genealogists. It may be interesting to read that Elston Chapel has a Norman zigzag moulding, that it has now one bell and used to have two, that the Sumner charity is still administered by the rector and chapelwardens, with much more parochial gossip of a like kind, but nothing of this sort is wanted in a volume which exists solely for the reproduction of registers. It does, however, seem legitimate to give some account of the contracting parties to a marriage in the chapel of Newark Castle on January 13th, 1588, when "Willm Sicill Esquyer sonne & heyre apparent of the right worshipfull Thomas Sicill Knight, & Elizabeth Ladie Ros daughter of the right honorable Edward late Earl of Rutland" were united. This William Cecil, afterwards

second Earl of Exeter, was grandson of the Lord High Treasurer Burleigh. A facsimile of this marriage entry, with its numerous witnesses, forms an appropriate frontispiece to this volume.

The Registers of Ebchester, co. Durham, 1619–1812. (Durham and Northumberland Parish Register Society.)—One of the most satisfactory results of the founding of the Parish Register Society for England has been that it has led to the formation of several county societies. The Yorkshire, Lancashire, Shropshire, and other local societies are doing excellent work, and not the least useful and interesting is that of the Durham and Northumberland Society. Ebchester is a very small parish, and the church register is consequently slight, but not without interest to the genealogical student, especially if he be a North-Countryman. Mr. Gibson's preface is brief and to the point, though he is, perhaps, unduly confident as to the derivation of the place-name of his parish and the extreme antiquity of its foundation. The list of curates, which is disappointingly meagre, begins with one "Thomas Lamm (or John Lamm or John Soame)." We cannot help thinking that a greater approach to accuracy than this rather vague statement might have been attained. It is curious, also, to find the list of churchwardens composed of two names in 1501, two in 1578, and one in 1820. Are we to suppose that these are all that Mr. Gibson could find throughout a period of four hundred years? In conclusion, we are glad to notice that the example of using hand-made paper set by the parent society is being followed, and we hope to see Northumberland and Durham printing many more of their registers.

The Genealogist. Vol. XVI. (Bell.)—It is claimed for this excellent periodical, in the preface to the present volume, that "no other science has made greater progress" in the nineteenth century than that of genealogy "in exactness of method and in that spirit of critical acumen which is the only true foundation of scientific enquiry," and that the *Genealogist* has borne its part in that advance. The claim is just, even though its predecessor the *Herald and Genealogist* contained perhaps a greater number of striking papers. If in the volume before us there is no contribution specially arresting attention, the less showy, but valuable side of genealogical research is well represented by the quarterly instalments of General Wrottesley's 'Pedigrees from the Plea Rolls,' Mr. Jewers's 'Grants and Certificates of Arms,' Major Poynton's Sempringham Priory charters, and Mr. Clay's interesting edition of Dugdale's 'Visitation of Yorkshire.' At the same time, it must be admitted that such contributions, welcome though they are, lose much by being broken up into small instalments, instead of being paged for binding separately. This has been done with three supplements now issued with the magazine, one of which, Mr. Jewers's 'Marriage Licences in the Diocese of Bath and Wells,' will be of interest to many. Unfortunately, the year's work only carries on the licences from Bull to Creed. The other two supplements continue General Wrottesley's history of his family, which will doubtless prove a model for others, and the notices of the Marsh family by G. E. C. Mr. G. W. Watson has shown in the pages of the 'Complete Peerage' so wide a knowledge of early French genealogy that we cannot share the editor's admiration for his '4096 Quartiers of the Prince of Wales,' which he is still laboriously compiling, for one feels that he might be doing more valuable work. The Sempringham charters here printed are remarkable for their early date, being mainly of the twelfth century. Among the other papers we may notice Mr. Bain's excellent piece of destructive criticism, 'The Hamilton Family and its Cadets'; Mr. Round's paper on 'The Families of St. John and of Port,' with which the volume opens; Sir George Sitwell's 'Family of Swinton,' and some notes on the heirs of the barons of Dunham and the Mascy and Lathom pedigrees. A quaint 'Genealogy of the Family of Rodney of Rodney Stoke, as compiled by Sir Edward Rodney, Knt., in the Seventeenth Century,' is also begun in this volume.

ORIENTAL LITERATURE.

An Arabic Version of the Acts of the Apostles, and the Seven Catholic Epistles, with a Treatise on the Triune Nature of God, with Translation. Edited by Margaret Dunlop Gibson, M.R.A.S. (Studia Sinaitica No. VII.) (Cambridge, University Press.)—The copy from which these various texts have been taken is No. 154 in Mrs. Gibson's catalogue of the Arabic MSS. in the Convent of St. Catherine on Mount Sinai, where in 1893 it attracted the keen interest of the late Prof. Bensly by its magnificent and very ancient style of calligraphy. Mrs. Burkitt, one of the exploring party, transcribed from it the so-called Antilegomena—*i.e.*, the second epistle of St. Peter, the second and third epistles of St. John, and the epistle of St. Jude, with some portions of the Acts, as it seems; and these were edited by Prof. Merx in the *Zeitschrift für Assyriologie*, December, 1897, with additional notes in the same journal (April and September, 1898). In 1895, at her third visit to the convent, Mrs. Gibson partly photographed, partly transcribed the whole Scriptural contents of the MS.; and at her fourth, 1897, collated her transcript once more with the original, and added, likewise by photography, the remaining portion of the volume. The result of these protracted labours is the present work, which embraces (1) the Acts of the Apostles, from chapter vii. verse 37, to the end; (2) the seven Catholic epistles—*i.e.*, the epistle of St. James, the first epistles of St. Peter and St. John, and the above-mentioned Antilegomena; (3) a short story called 'The Monk's Prayer,' with four aphorisms; and (4) an interesting and rather ingenious treatise on the 'Triune Nature of God.' According to Dr. Gwynn, of Trinity College, Dublin, the main portion of the Biblical part—*i.e.*, the Acts and the three larger epistles—is a somewhat free translation, made by a Christian Arab, from the Syriac Peshittâ, and the Antilegomena a similar translation from the unrevised Philoxenian, similar to Pococke's version. Although the grammar is often very faulty, this translation is nevertheless an important contribution to New Testament literature, as the style of calligraphy in the original MS. plainly suggests that it was written during the ninth, perhaps the eighth Christian century. Mrs. Gibson has enhanced the value of this publication by a literal English translation of 'The Monk's Prayer' and the treatise on the Trinity; a very large number of Greek variants from the Peshittâ and the Syriac of Pococke's version; and a list of unusual words and expressions taken from the Arabic texts, mostly with their Greek, sometimes with their Syriac equivalents. The queer punctuation found, though with slight differences, both in the Biblical portion and the theological treatise, is faithfully reproduced in this edition, the excellent printing of which reflects the greatest credit upon the Cambridge University Press.

The Story of Aḥikar. From the Syriac, Arabic, Armenian, Ethiopic, Greek, and Slavonic Versions, by F. C. Conybeare, J. Rendel Harris, and Agnes Smith Lewis. (Clay & Sons.)—This is an interesting work, in which the well-known story of *Aḥikar* and his nephew Nadan, from the 'Arabian Nights,' is followed in its manifold transformations and migrations through a number of Eastern and Western literatures. The bold conclusion at which Prof. Rendel Harris, in the elaborate and lengthy introduction, arrives, after an exhaustive investigation of all the materials at his disposal, although he speaks "with some diffidence," is this: that in the main portion of this legend we possess a hitherto unacknowledged addition to the Biblical Apocrypha, a companion picture to the book of Tobit, or rather a forerunner and liturgical model of the same. Whether this conclusion, ingenious as it is, can really be accepted as correct, appears rather doubtful, since Dr. Gaster has published a translation of the Roumanian version of the story and based on it some weighty arguments which are decidedly against a problematic Hebrew original as old as 150 B.C., the approximate date assigned to it on p. liii. But, even if the story of *Aḥikar* should finally prove to be a later imitation rather than a primitive source, the present publication will always retain its unique value as a comparative study. The learned author of the introduction undoubtedly establishes the close relationship of *Aḥikar* (1) with Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, and Sirach; (2) with certain vindictive Psalms; and (3) with the book of Daniel. But although he firmly believes in an original Hebrew structure as the basis of the story, and points to the striking coincidence between the phrase in *Aḥikar*, "My nails were like the claws of eagles," and Daniel iv. 30, he wisely refrains from pressing this argument and drawing the possible conclusion that *Aḥikar*'s phrase might be the older of the two; and he does so even at the risk of offending Prof. Sayce, whose remarks on the Chaldæans in his 'Higher Criticism and the Monuments,' p. 533, are quoted here in full on p. lix. Prof. Sayce asserts that the appearance of the word *Kasdîm* in Daniel would alone be sufficient for an Assyriologist to indicate the late date of the work with unerring certainty. Now, in *Aḥikar* this word is never found, and if the Assyriologists were right it might again be a certain proof for the priority of this legend. But we must not forget that Assyriologists have a peculiar tendency to represent their conclusions as absolute gospel, and entirely to forget on what slippery and unsafe ground they now and then move. As to the coincidence in the use of the word *sedâqah* in its altered meaning of "charitableness or almsgiving," on which so great a stress is laid by Prof. Rendel Harris in his comparison of *Aḥikar* and Tobit, and as to the possible claim of the former to have been the prototype of the latter, Dr. Gaster points out with great force that this very use of the word in question proves the post-Biblical origin of both, and makes the question whether one is the model of the other or not absolutely irrelevant. The parallels taken from the New Testament seem to rest on somewhat safer ground, especially the parable of the wicked servant in Matthew xxiv. 48–51 and Luke xii. 45 *seq.*; and in any case the texts and translations which fill the larger part of the book, and which, with few exceptions, are published here for the first time, form the most important evidence for an ultimate verdict on these and many cognate questions. They are seven in number: (1) the story of the wise Akyrios, a translation of the Slavonic version made by Agnes Smith Lewis from the German version of Prof. V. Jagič (*Byzantinische Zeitschrift*, vol. i. pp. 107–126, 1892); (2) the maxims and wisdom of Khikar, text and translation of the Armenian version by F. C. Conybeare; (3 and 4) the legend of *Aḥikar*, text and translation of (*a*) a Syriac fragment in the British Museum, (*b*) a Syriac MS. in the University of Cambridge, both edited by J. R. Harris; (5) fifteen sayings of *Aḥikar*, a translation of fragments of an Ethiopic version (published by Cornill in his 'Buch der weisen Philosophen'), likewise by J. R. Harris; (6) the story of *Ḥaiqâr* and Nâdân, text and translation of the Arabic version in a Karshuni MS. in Cambridge, with a few additions from Salhani's 'Contes Arabes' (published in Beyrout) and Add. 2709 in the British Museum, by Agnes Smith Lewis; and (7) a portion of the story of Æsop, which

exhibits considerable coincidences with *Ahikar*, reprinted from Eberhard's 'Fabulæ Romanenses Græce Conscriptæ.' Every student of comparative folk-lore must feel genuinely thankful to the three learned co-editors for this splendid array of critical materials.

Die Alfîye des Ibn Mu'tî. Herausgegeben von Dr. K. V. Zettersteen. (Leipzig, Hinrichs.)—The 'Alfîye,' or Arabic grammar in verse, by Ibn Mâlik, who died 1273–4, has been familiar to Arabic scholars for more than half a century. The first edition of the Arabic text was that of De Sacy in 1833; the second, and still more useful one, as it contained the extensive commentary of Ibn 'Aqîl, that of Dieterici in 1851, followed by a German translation from the same pen in 1852; since then it has frequently been printed in the East, partly in Bûlâq, partly in Lakhnau. But its older namesake and model, the 'Alfîye' of Ibn Mu'tî (with his full name, Zain-eddîn Abul-*h*usain Ya*h*yâ bin 'Abd-El-Mu'tî), who died forty-four years before Ibn Mâlik, completed 1198–1199, has hitherto remained practically unknown; and the present edition, based on the MSS. of Berlin, Leyden, and the Escurial, and provided with a complete critical apparatus, is therefore welcome. It affords a gratifying proof of the continued interest Scandinavian Orientalists take in a thorough investigation of Arabic grammar and syntax. Dr. Zettersteen, the skilful editor of the text, to which he has added all the necessary vowels and numerous valuable notes from the commentary of Ibn El-*H*âbbâz, is a lecturer in the University of Lund and a worthy follower of men like Caspari, the author of that most successful Arabic grammar which in Prof. Wright's revised and amplified English version has become the standard work of Arabic philology; Broch, the editor of Zamakhsharî's renowned 'Mufassal,' and many more. The usefulness of this edition, moreover, is considerably increased by the fact that the preface, introduction, and notes are written in German instead of Swedish, in which the author had published in 1895 as an inaugural dissertation a translation of Arabic extracts from the same 'Alfîye' and the commentary of Ibn El-*H*âbbâz. As probably very few Orientalists have a sufficient mastery of Swedish, the choice of a language more widely known makes the publication more generally accessible.

NAVAL AND MILITARY BOOKS.

THE well-known military writer Major Callwell publishes, through Messrs. Blackwood & Sons, a useful volume under the title *Tactics of To-day*. Although issued in the usual form of military handbooks, the whole of this little volume is thoroughly readable by the general public, and has the closest bearing upon matters arising out of the present war which are the subject of discussion throughout the country. Those who desire to take part in argument on the effect of the war on the training of armies should read what Major Callwell has written. Almost the whole of what he says will meet with general acceptance, and it is well said. The point which is perhaps of the greatest interest concerns mounted infantry and cavalry, and the author distinctly states that neither our present mounted infantry nor our present cavalry fulfil the conditions which the circumstances demand. The author appears to side with those cavalry officers who want to improve the whole of our cavalry into troops who regard the use of firearms on foot as their principal means of offence and defence, and who at the same time are not to be mounted infantry, but are to wield the sword and lance with confidence from the saddle. Here we differ, and think that our author is asking for the impossible. He wants the cavalry to be highly improved Boers, for he does not admit that the Boers, though too good for us, are in fact anything like such formidable enemies as they easily might have been. He points out the great advantage which the Boers obtain by using a small, grass-fed, underbred horse. The power to let the mounts go free without leaving men to hold them is, he thinks, of immense advantage. This is true, but the fact itself illustrates the impossibility of finding all we want for the mounted branches in a single type of force. The author's general view upon the subject is best stated in a passage where he tells us that the Boers are very far from ideal mounted troops, and the same is the case with our own mounted infantry; but both approach nearer to the ideal than the typical trooper trained for shock tactics. He thinks that what the Boers,

"unpractised in the arts of war, and by no means .....exceptionally daring, have done, mounted troops ought to be able to do, and will have to learn to do, to justify the outlay which their organization demands, to compensate for the strain which their forage throws upon the supply and transport services, and to repay the inconvenience which their movement by rail or ship entails."

Major Callwell does not even think that the Boers have shown much "slimness":—

"Their success in deceiving us has been more often due to want of intelligence on our part than to any preternatural craftiness on the part of the enemy."

Major Callwell brings forward many examples, such as the following:—

"No especial military genius is displayed by an armed force which finds an armoured train launched into territory within its grasp, and which cuts the line behind the train."

He declares that we have "failed signally in the display of.....common sense." Major Callwell has himself taken an active part in the campaign.

Messrs. Sands & Co. publish *The Army from Within*, by the author of 'An Absent-Minded War,' whose former volume has created much controversy. It was favourably reviewed by us, and, although we attach great weight to the views of Col. Lonsdale Hale, we are still of opinion that its publication was calculated to do good. The author is undoubtedly an able soldier. Rumour has stated that he is the military correspondent who in the *Westminster Gazette* has long powerfully criticized the conduct of the war. Whether that is so or not, we welcome his new book, and shall welcome that next one for which in its pages he prepares us. The present volume deals chiefly with the army as it is seen by the private soldier, and indirectly, therefore, with the recruiting problem and the question of what it is that checks enlistment, and what are the changes which have to be made in order to popularize the army when our rulers have time. As in 'An Absent-Minded War,' so in 'The Army from Within' we find points in which we differ from the writer, though they concern secondary matters. When he discusses artillery he rightly points out that we have greatly suffered in the present war from having remained behind all other Powers in continuing to use black powder making smoke for the blank charges at our manœuvres. The French and Germans changed this now fourteen or fifteen years ago, and we had not completely changed until very recently indeed. On the other hand, the author thinks that our gun was (as it was declared to be by a great man, responsible) "the best," or at least "the equal of any field gun in the world actually in use in any army." We are convinced that here he is wrong. He indeed distinctly states that

"a year ago none of the Great Powers had definitely decided on the nature of the weapon with which their field artillery should be armed.....Since then the French have re-armed their artillery with a quick-firing gun, for which a great deal is claimed, and we must now bestir ourselves to find a weapon equally good."

A gun was offered to (and refused by) our War Office several years ago, by the Saint-Chamond works, which was very similar to, and almost as good as, the French field guns which had already been adopted by the French Government. The complete reconstitution of the French field artillery had been accomplished long before the date which our author names, and the whole of the artillery regiments of the French army were in possession of the new French quick-firing gun before our South African war was thought of. This fact was the subject of debate in the House of Commons on two occasions during the session of 1899 (we think in April and June), and it was in those debates admitted by our Government that our gun would have to be changed, although we were still experimenting with regard to its successor. Another point, although less important, in which we think the author wrong, is where he suggests that the general population dislike manœuvres; and he argues that "it ought to be no great hardship for the inhabitants of any district to have it proclaimed under the Manœuvres Act for a fortnight once in five or ten years." Nothing can be more welcome generally with any district in the country than manœuvres. The population expects either to reap a harvest from them, or to see a pretty sight and to be stirred up with gaiety. Not only the publicans and farmers, who are an important section of the directing population of our villages, but all shopkeepers, and generally speaking the middle and lower classes, welcome the prospect of manœuvres. Objection comes, with few exceptions, only from individuals—namely, those who "preserve." The author has already been reproached by us with a habit of using "would" for *should*, which perhaps betrays Scotch or Irish nationality: "I don't believe that we *would* ever have cause to regret the innovation."

Another little book also pointing to army reform is *Army Administration: a Business View*, by "Centurion," published by Messrs. Archibald Constable & Co. It is directed against what is known to soldiers as "the civilian element," and much of what the author says is true.

In *A Century of our Sea Story* (Murray) Mr. Jeffrey has traced in an interesting manner the development of shipping during the last hundred years, the change from sailing ships to steamers, and the many other changes which this has carried with it. He is weakest when he trenches on the domain of naval history or administration. It is, for instance, incorrect to say that in the eighteenth century naval captains entered their sons or the sons of their relations and friends as "servants" because it was "convenient." They did so because it was the rule of the navy, dating back to the time of Queen Elizabeth. It is equally incorrect to say that boys after passing through the Academy at Portsmouth were sent to sea-going ships as "volunteers per order." "Volunteers per order"—or, as they were popularly called, "king's letter boys"—became extinct on the establishing of the Academy, the pupils from which went to sea as midshipmen, or, after the Academy was changed early in the nineteenth century into the Royal Naval College, as "college midshipmen." These things are trifles, but they show a want of exact knowledge on points which might have been well left alone. Similarly, it was not necessary to retell the story of Commodore Dance's encounter with Linois; but it is incorrect to say that "the China fleet engaged and beat a French squadron." In Mr. Jeffrey's own words, "it is a pity to exaggerate"; and the truth is that Linois was deceived by Dance's bold attitude, and fancied that he was in presence of a very superior force of ships of the line. It would not be difficult to bring forward instances of English captains making mistakes of the same kind and being tried by court-martial for them. On his own ground—

the transition of merchant ships, the story of life afloat, of clippers, wrecks, insurance frauds, and such like—Mr. Jeffrey is at his best, and that is very good. And whilst all is interesting, much of what he has written may be read with profit. Among other things, his statistics of German shipbuilding emphasize the familiar story of German progress since the French war. He says :—

"From having most of their ships built in England in the seventies, the Germans, now, not only build their own vessels, but are obtaining many foreign orders; from 147 merchant steamers in 1871, the German mercantile steam fleet in 1898 had grown to the number of 1,171 steamers, and the difference in the tonnage had become from, in 1871, 82,000, in 1897, 967,000 tons."

Such a statement gives food for very grave reflection.

By the title of his book, *Paul Jones, Founder of the American Navy* (Kegan Paul & Co., but printed and spelt in New York), as well as by the dedication to Charles Henry Cramp, Builder of Navies, Mr. Augustus C. Buell at once warns us that historical accuracy is not to be expected. In no sense was Paul Jones the founder of any navy, not even of that of the United States; and Mr. Cramp, distinguished shipbuilder as he is, has most certainly not built one navy, let alone two or more, even if we take a navy to consist merely of ships. If in comparative trifles like this Mr. Buell is unable to be accurate, we are clearly not prepared to accept his uncorroborated statements regarding the man whom he has selected for a hero; and when his statements radically differ from those of all previous biographers, we have a right to demand a very full and clear account of the authorities on which they are based. Such an account we do not get. He refers, indeed, to a number of printed books, and to the Sherburne and Janet Taylor collections of letters, but all these have been accessible to others. He mentions also the archives of the Admiralty in London and in Paris, as well as of the U.S. Navy Office, and some family papers in Russia, but his references to these seem all second-hand. Whence then, we ask, does he get the new facts of Jones's early and personal life? His hero's public career has always been public property, and though many of the details are differently told in England and in the States, the one point on which all are agreed is that he was "a first-class fighting man." Besides this he has been described, on what seems good authority, as a slaver, a smuggler, an appropriator of other men's property, and as driven out of Russia for an immorality which shocked even Catherine, that "greatest of all monarchs." Mr. Buell does not take the trouble to disprove; he ignores or denies, and that, as we have said, is not sufficient. For ourselves, we care little whether the charges are true or false. Nothing that could be proved against Paul Jones could be worse than the offence which Mr. Buell seems to consider his chief glory—that, without injury or cause of complaint, and for mere vulgar self-interest, he fought against his native country.

Britain's Sea-Kings and Sea-Fights (Cassell & Co.) is presumably intended as a boys' book, though it is not so stated. To boys and readers unacquainted with our naval history it will no doubt be interesting; but the writing is very unequal, and the illustrations are crude, or even grotesque; as representations of ships of any particular century they are misleading. But boys will in such matters not be severe critics.

ANTIQUARIAN LITERATURE.

Calendar of Close Rolls, 1272-79. (Stationery Office.)—This Calendar being now complete for the reign of Edward II. and the early years of Edward III, work has been begun in the present volume on the rolls of Edward I. As usual, it is only after going through the volume that one realizes the great diversity of matters with which the Close Rolls deal. Antiquaries have extracted from them in the past many of the "plums" that they contain, and where these have been printed in the 'Fœdera,' or by Prynne or Ryley, the fact is here noted. But the gleaner, we shall show, may still find much of interest in these pages. The Jews occupy, as might be expected, a somewhat prominent position, and among the entries relating to them we have the alleged crucifixion of a Christian boy in London reported to the king by the justices in Eyre, who were informed by Edward that he deemed the crime one of great gravity. On the other hand, Gilbert de Clare and Baldwin Wak successfully intervened on behalf of Jews trading under their protection in country districts. The Record Office illustrates its own history when it supplies an entry relating to the chapel of "the house of the King's *Conversi*," which was being extended in 1275. Again, we have allusion to the large sums that had been spent under Henry III. on a frontal for an altar, an image over the tomb of one of Henry's daughters, and the shrine of St. Edward, all in Westminster. An old trouble—so serious that it was among those specially remedied by Magna Carta—recurs in the mention of weirs so blocking the course of the Thames between London and Oxford that "ships and barges" could no longer use it. A long document in French records a contract for the sale of wool in 1275, and contains valuable details: the wool belonged to the Cistercian Abbey of Darnhall, in Cheshire, and was sold in London to the agent of a Cambrai merchant, but was to be dressed at Hereford. There is mention, in the following year, of sea-coal having been dug "from time out of mind" in Kingswood Chase, Gloucestershire. At Canterbury we find an "aldermanry" taken into the king's hands, because its owner had leased it out without the king's licence; while at Norwich we have a royal order relating to a religious house, which is of topographical value. From Bayonne there is a letter of the mayor and jurats to the king, appointing proctors to ratify terms of peace with the mariners of the Cinque Ports. Of legal interest are the liberty called "Thwertnik" in Cheshire, and the division of houses between co-heiresses. At Woughton the elder of two sisters is awarded, we observe, the hearth; in Northamptonshire we find a chief messuage divided into three portions, for which three sisters drew lots. It is, however, for feudal history that these rolls perhaps are most valuable. They contain, for instance, detailed records of how the fiefs of Albini of Cainho, Montfichet, Regny, and Brus of Skelton were divided, together with similar information on the lands of George de Cantelupe, Helewyse de Levinton, and Roger de Somery (who seems to be in one place erroneously called Reginald). There is also an interesting indenture of marriage between the families of Huntingfield and Engayne. The lists of knights' fees and their holders, occurring in connexion with these feudal matters, are a useful supplement to the 'Feudal Aids' now in course of publication. The Record Office seems to be still troubled by the awkward word "filius," for John Fitzalan of Arundel appears as a "son of Alan." "Carric" should have been indexed with "Keiryk"; "Kingeswode," Essex, is doubtless Kingswood, within the liberties of Colchester and attached to its castle; and "la Dove" is probably "La Done," the name of the manor of Down in the Isle of Wight.

Calendar of Close Rolls, 1337-39. (Stationery Office.)—This volume is not, as a whole, one of much interest, and many of the more important documents have already appeared in the 'Fœdera.' Covering as it does the period of Edward III.'s claim to the French throne, with his preparations for enforcing it and his descent upon Flanders, one is not surprised to find its pages largely occupied with the details of heavy taxation, especially in connexion with wool, loans from the great Italian merchants, and naval preparations in the form of arrest of ships for the king's use. We have here, for instance, the full "indenture" made July 26th, 1337, between the lords and the merchants, when the king convened the latter separately to help him in raising money from the country's wool. These merchants, whose names are given, were commissioned by the king and Council to buy 30,000 sacks at fixed prices and arrange for their preferential sale abroad. The name of the famous merchant William de la Pole, of Hull, occurs repeatedly, as might be expected, in connexion with the king's financial preparations. The levy of ships introduces an interesting case of privateering. An Ipswich merchant's ship, "of 160 tuns of wine burthen," was arrested by the king's admiral at Yarmouth for the war and sent to the mouth of the Orwell. Off Harwich it was attacked and carried off by four privateers holding a commission from the French king. Arundel, it is worth noting, was at that time still a port capable of sending forth "la cogg St. Marie" to serve the king on the high seas. For land service we have an indenture between the Prince of Wales and Sir Thomas Ughtred for the garrisoning of Perth with knights and men-at-arms, mounted and unmounted hobelers, mounted and unmounted archers, all at the usual wages. On one page Henry de Percy and Ralph de Nevill, both, as we should say now, peers of the realm, are formally styled "banneret" only; a banneret's wages were then four shillings a day. The longest document by far in the volume is one which relates to the division of the Multon of Egremont estates, a matter to which other entries also refer. Although, with its apparently trifling details, it covers nearly thirty pages, the information it contains on rents and services may be commended to students of early agricultural economy. London topographers will find here a curious inquest on the Temple, relating to the church and churchyard and to "the chapel of St. Thomas at the door of the hall of the Temple." The gold and silver mines of Devon, one learns with amusement, were at this period exciting keen local interest. Mr. Hinds, who is responsible for the text and index of the volume before us, appears to have performed his task in careful and scholarly fashion, especially in technical details. "Filius" proves, as above, a stumbling-block, Robert Fitzwalter, the head of his house, being indexed under "Fitz" in one place and "Walter" in several others, where he is made the son of a Walter. The same remark applies to William Fitzwarin "le Frere." But the only serious errors we have noted are these: William de Mortimer, as is well known, took his mother's name of La Zouche in addition to his own, and was summoned to Parliament as William "la Zousche de Mortuomari." Mr. Hinds in error renders this "of Mortimer," which "Mortimer" he imagines to be some place in Herefordshire. Again, in a long list of alien endowments "Chimpynges and Palynges church" occur, of which he can only tell us that the latter was Palling in Norfolk. The places, of course, were the neighbouring parishes of Climping and Poling in West Sussex.

Calendar of Patent Rolls, 1340-43. (Stationery Office.)—Mr. R. F. Isaacson, the compiler of this work, has advanced another stage on his useful and laborious undertaking, just two months less than two years having elapsed between the appearance of this book and the publication of the preceding volume of his Calendar, dealing with the years 1338 to 1340. In view of the magnitude of the work and the enormous labour involved in the index, Mr. Isaacson has every reason to congratulate himself on the rapidity with which he carries the Deputy Keeper's great undertaking towards its close. There is no

need at every stage to deal minutely with these Calendars, but we cannot in justice refrain from noting the great improvement made in the more recent volume in the identification of place-names, and in giving such help towards the identification of personal names as the rigid rules imposed on the calendarers allow. For an instance of the latter we notice that in this volume the "P. Cardinal bishop of Palestrina" and "Anibaldus Cardinal bishop of Frascati" of the documents are expanded in the index into "Peter des Prés" and "Anibald Ceccano" ("of Ceccano" or "da Ceccano" would be more precise), so that one is told, without the trouble of looking it up for oneself, who held these offices at the moment the documents were written. We may also rejoice in the slight approach—still unluckily a slight approach — made towards a subject index. Forms of names like "Acciaoli" and "Acursi" suggest, however, a want of familiarity with Italian spelling; but the entry "Plas Dinas, co. Salop (now co. Merioneth)," is a most commendable innovation, and one that makes for stricter accuracy. To turn for a moment to the text, the curious royal mandate on p. 441 is of interest, in which the Cistercians, Gilbertines, and other "religious" of Lincolnshire are ordered to desist from trading in wool, hides, and other commodities, which they cause to be bought by their *conversi* and sold to foreign merchants along with their own wool and hides, to the impoverishment of Lincoln and other market towns, the diminution of the king's customs, and the scandal of their orders. It is a remarkable example of monastic trading and of what seemed to the lay mind of those days to be the lawful limits of such activity. We note that this volume is printed, not by Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode, the old contractors, but by the Norfolk Chronicle Company of Norwich.

Calendar of Patent Rolls, 1385-89. (Stationery Office.)—As is usually the case with these volumes, it cannot be said that the contents of this instalment of the Calendar make any striking contribution to the history of a stirring period. Into these four years were crowded great struggles, closed for the time by Richard's personal assumption of power in 1389; but of all the strife of parties we have here only the echoes, such as grants to the king's favourites and the subsequent forfeiture of their lands. It is rather in the glimpses that the rolls afford of finance and the details of administration, in their allusions to heresy and the services of bondmen, and in the light they throw on biography, topography, genealogy, and other kindred matters, that their real value is made apparent, especially when we enjoy the advantage of the usual exhaustive index. The king himself figures in entries which constantly remind one of the splendour surrounding the youthful sovereign. His standard-bearer, "trumpours," and archers of the guard, his master of the falcons and master of the horse, his pavilioner, his henchman, and his marshal of the hall, his broderer, his gold-cloth worker, and other similar attendants (to say nothing of his "ostrich"), occur in suggestive connexion with his loans. An interesting entry records the grant of 7½*d.* a day wages to his king-of-arms, "notwithstanding that heretofore no herald has been accustomed to receive any wages in the king's household." We have mention also of his gardener at Shene and his vine-keeper at Windsor, while the queen's vines at Windsor are separately mentioned. Foremost among his favourites is the Earl of Oxford, whose creation, by the way, as Marquess of Dublin is here assigned to letters patent of October 12th, 1385, though the 'Complete Peerage' only recognizes a creation in Parliament December 1st following. Michael de la Pole also is well to the front, as are Brembre, Tresilian, and Burley. Another man who enjoyed his favour was John de Beauchamp of Holt, keeper of his jewels and steward of his household. His creation as a peer, the first of its kind, is recorded in this volume, and, as its wording is of much consequence, we regret that his style is rendered "lord of [*sic*] Beauchamp and baron of Kidderminster." The former title represents his surname, and should be rendered "de Beauchamp." We mention this because there are similar cases in these pages, such as "lord of Zouche" and "lord of Roos" (elsewhere "lord de Roos" rightly). It is interesting to find the above John de Beauchamp, five days before his creation, granted lands "in aid, relief, and maintenance of his style of lord and baron, to which estate the king has advanced him." In matters of religion there are several entries relating to Wycliffite preachers, especially the redoubtable Nicholas Hereford, who is combined with Wycliffe himself in a charge of writing heretical books, all which are to be seized, and all persons buying them imprisoned and their possessions forfeited. Aston and Purvey also are sometimes named in conjunction with them. The charger which had held the head of St. John the Baptist was presented by the parson of a church at York to the king for his own chapel. On the other hand, acts of aggression by the Pope were jealously watched, and there is more than one complaint that "forgers of the seals of the Pope, archbishops, and bishops are in Northampton and elsewhere, deceiving the people with indulgences and pardons, and sending money, besides jewels, to foreign parts," the last item being, doubtless, the gist of their offence. Complaints of bondsmen banding themselves together by oath to withdraw their services proceed chiefly from Churchmen; in one instance we find a bondsman manumitted by the queen. For feudal genealogy this volume is, like its predecessors, of high value. We have here, for instance, a contract of marriage between Robert Savage, of a baronial family in Ulster, and a daughter of the Lord of the Isles, who was a granddaughter, therefore, of Robert II. But great care is needed in dealing with such entries. "Isabella, countess of Suffolk," for instance, was not (as here stated) the wife of Michael de la Pole, but of his predecessor, William de Ufford. In a complicated piece of genealogy also, on p. 384, "the said Elizabeth" seems to be an error for "the said Joan," Elizabeth being "now deceased." The index, of over two hundred pages, deserves, as usual, high praise. But "Roche Andelys" is assigned to "Ain, France," which suggests that the compiler is not familiar with what was in its day the finest castle in Western Europe. Boulogne, being spelt "Bologne," according to cockney pronunciation, is indexed out of place; "Rotsel" is a needless perversion of Rocelin; and "Fallerston," Wilts, might have been identified as Falstone, then the seat of the well-known local family of Baynton.

The *Calendar of Patent Rolls, 1467-77* (Stationery Office), is the second instalment of the series dealing with the reign of Edward IV., of which the first volume covered the years 1461 to 1467. It is significant of the way in which the more formal sides of the ancient records lose their interest and variety towards the close of the Middle Ages that this volume covers more than ten years, while the Patent Rolls of Edward III. are so much more copious that three volumes have been needed to summarize their contents during about the same space of time. It is fortunate, then, that decrease of bulk accompanies the decrease of interest; but this lessened size is at least partly due to the judicious way in which those very formal documents, commissions of the peace, are summarized in tabular form in an appendix, partly to the dislocation caused by chronic civil war. Thus, to illustrate the latter point, the Edward IV. Patents in 1470 end practically with the commissions of array issued to defend the realm from Clarence and Warwick, and those of the restored Henry VI. occupy less than thirty pages for a period of over eight months. The text of this volume has been prepared, as usual, under the immediate supervision of the Deputy-Keeper, by Mr. R. C. Fowler, who has had the assistance of Mr. R. F. Isaacson, the experienced editor of the Patent Rolls of Edward III. Mr. Fowler seems alone responsible for the index. This task still remains sufficiently difficult, though the disappearance of the English king's possessions in France and the unimportance of foreign policy during this period of civil strife save the compiler from some of those serious cruces in foreign names that it took some time for the editors of the earlier volumes to grapple with adequately. We notice on p. 728 the rather suspicious entry, "Lanbader, *see* Lampeter," and, turning finally to p. 369, find that the old confusion between Aberystwyth and Lampeter has once more been repeated. With this exception, however, we have found no error in the index, after a good deal of searching; and we are glad to testify to the uniformity of plan and standard of execution which are common to the various workers on this important undertaking. Within a measurable period we may hope to see the complete calendar of the mediæval Patent Rolls published.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

One of the best of recent American stories—which unfortunately is too personal for us to do more than refer to—tells how the American lecture agent Major Pond praises the charm and courtesy of the Englishmen whom he has taken round the United States, but excepts (with reasons) two of them, distinguished ecclesiastics, the one an English Churchman and the other a London Nonconformist preacher, describing these two as "real mean yellow dogs." When we received *Eccentricities of Genius*, published by Messrs. Chatto & Windus and written by Major Pond, we naturally turned at once to the two names in the index. To one of them the references were unimportant. To the other there are many references, and a history of certain slight differences with regard to financial matters which leads us to suppose that the story to which we allude, like most good stories, has been the subject of some exaggeration. The drawback to the book of Major Pond is that he is too uniformly inclined to bless. Almost all the very many ladies and gentlemen of whose lecture tours he gives an account are supposed by him to be either among the greatest orators that the world has seen, or to have other qualifications of equivalent value. Now some of them are, we fear, rather ordinary people. There are, no doubt, degrees in the admiration expressed by Major Pond, yet it is in nearly every case all but unbounded. We do not know whether the author has had the leave of those living whose letters he reprints to publish their correspondence; but, although it is frequently trivial, it is not harmful, and we imagine that, though some may wince, none will openly object. The portraits of some (especially of the deceased) celebrities are of interest; but there is not much in the letterpress which appears to us to be noteworthy. Major Pond must surely have been the recipient of enormous numbers of really good stories. He has accompanied, for example, and he admires, Mr. Chauncey Depew, and cannot have lived long in such company without hearing things which need not have been allowed to die—or wait; but there are few of them in the book. What Major Pond quotes in the way of humour, from Josh Billings, for example, to whom he gives three pages, leads us to suppose that he has no sense of what seems to us humour in this country. Anything so unutterably dreary as the specimen that he gives of "a shower of .....epigrams, sparkling as they tumbled over each other in falling from his lips, reflected from his bright eyes over his spectacles," we

could not, for ourselves, have conceived. The best saying, on the whole, of the moderately good ones that the book contains is the already well-known one of Max O'Rell: "Major Pond was the only man I met in America who was not a colonel."

Studies in European Literature: being the Taylorian Lectures, 1889-1899 (Oxford, Clarendon Press), contains the annual lectures delivered at the Taylorian since the custom was introduced. The lecturers are some of them well-known authorities, such as Pater, who read an able criticism of Mérimée; M. Paul Bourget, who lectured pleasantly on Flaubert; and M. Morel-Fatio, whose criticism of Cervantes is admirable for common sense and clearness. The subjects of the lectures are very diverse, and consequently the volume possesses no real unity.

ONE of the results of the war in South Africa is a flood of literature of all sorts and of varying value, from the purely patriotic to the opposite extreme, which delights in abasing ourselves and in exalting our enemies—a state of mind curiously congenial to many persons. *Military Dialogues on "Active Service,"* by Lieut.-Col. N. Newnham-Davis (Sands & Co.), is nothing if not patriotic, and is a fair sketch of the sayings and doings of certain officers and men from their departure, through the varied experiences of camping, marching, watching, and fighting, with what often follow, the hospital and invaliding home, where the heroes marry the girls they left behind them, to whom the little volume is dedicated. It is satisfactorily turned out.

AMONG other useful works of reference for 1901 recently received are *Lodge's Peerage and Baronetage* (Hurst & Blackett); *Dod's Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage* (Sampson Low & Co.); and *The Advertiser's A B C*, published by Messrs. T. B. Browne. This last has an interesting survey of newspapers during the century. We learn that the daily press "has always claimed for itself the position of an educator," and only hope that the responsibilities such a claim implies will be more widely recognized.

THE supplemental volume for 1899-1900 of *Meyers Konversations-Lexicon* (Leipzig, Bibliographisches Institut) contains many excellent articles—for instance, one on the Benin antiquities; a long list of the chief figure-paintings since Cimabue has been inserted, in which, of course, a number of third-rate German pictures appear and English art is almost ignored, but that was inevitable; there are also an exhaustive article on library buildings, a capital account of German trade in 1899, a good description of the Röntgen rays, and an elaborate review of Czech literature since 1892. The volume shows the same thoroughness and care that distinguish the original work.

IN the "New Century Library" (Nelson) we have before us Thackeray's *Adventures of Philip*, Dickens's *American Notes*, and *Waverley* and *Guy Mannering*, prefaced by a portrait of Scott and a spirited picture of the attack on Hatteraick in the cave. The rest of Scott's novels are to follow, and the whole will occupy twenty-five volumes. These convenient editions are sure to be widely appreciated.

THE young men of the University of Edinburgh have got together for the new century number of *The Student* (Grant Richards) a variety of writing talent, and some of the illustrations are notable.

Shakespeare's Sonnets have been issued in the pretty series of "The Bibelots" (Gay & Bird), a sonnet on each page.

VOL. II. of the *Lives of the English Saints*, which Newman promoted, has appeared. These books, for which Mr. Freemantle is responsible, are creditable specimens of type and paper.

WE have on our table *The Life and Letters of Raja Rammohun Roy*, edited by the late S. D. Collet (Collet, 20, Bucklersbury, E.C.),—*Later Love Letters of a Musician*, by M. Reed (Putnam),—*German without Tears*, translated from the French of Mrs. H. Bell by A. H. Hutchinson and S. Batsch, Book III. (Arnold),—*Pitt Press Series: Robinson Crusoe*, by Daniel De Foe, edited, with Introduction and Notes, by J. H. B. Masterman (Cambridge, University Press), — *University College of North Wales, Calendar 1900-1* (Manchester, Cornish), — *Contributions to Photographic Optics*, by O. Lummer, translated by S. P. Thompson (Macmillan),—*The New Psychology; or, the Secret of Happiness*, by D. C. K. (Worthing, Harte),—*Knowledge, Belief, and Certitude*, by F. S. Turner (Sonnenschein),—*Art Crafts for Amateurs*, by F. Miller (Virtue),—*A Catalogue of the Washington Collection in the Boston Athenæum*, compiled by A. P. C. Griffin (Boston, U.S., the Boston Athenæum),—*The Boys' and Girls' Companion, 1900* (C.E.S.S.I.),—*Virgin Saints and Martyrs*, by S. Baring-Gould (Hutchinson),—*My Friend Anne*, by J. Armstrong (Warne),—*Sarah, P.G.*, by Mrs. Saint Martin Lanyon (Fisher Unwin),—*Elsa's Little Boys*, by Mrs. H. Martin (Warne),—*As the Wind Stirs: Poems in Many Moods*, by B. G. Hoare (Simpkin),—*Una*, by W. Gerard (Kegan Paul),—*Christian Conference Essays*, edited by A. G. B. Atkinson (A. & C. Black),—*Rectorial Addresses delivered before the University of Edinburgh, 1859-1899*, edited by A. Stodart-Walker (Grant Richards),—*En Qué consiste la Superioridad de los Latinos sobre los Anglosajones* (Buenos Aires, 'La Enseñanza Argentina'),—and *Philosophie des Geldes*, by G. Simmel (Leipzig, Duncker & Humblot). Among New Editions we have *Cæsar: The Gallic War, Book I.*, edited by J. Brown (Blackie),—*The Sovereign Reader*, by G. A. Henty (Blackie),—and *Farthest North*, by Dr. F. Nansen (Constable).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Fouard (C.), The Last Years of St. Paul, translated by G. F. X. Griffith, cr. 8vo, 9/
Smyth (J.), Truth and Reality, with Special Reference to Religion, cr. 8vo, 4/

Law.

Legal Decisions affecting Bankers, edited by Sir J. R. Paget, 8vo, 6/ net.

Fine Art.

Binns (C. F.), Ceramic Technology, 8vo, 12/6 net.
Jackson Drawing Album, folio, boards, 5/

Poetry and the Drama.

Bartram (G.), Ballads of Ghostly Shires, cr. 8vo, 2/6 net.
Philip (A.), Songs and Sayings of Gowrie, cr. 8vo, 5/ net.

Palæography.

Facsimiles of the Fragments hitherto recovered of the Book of Ecclesiasticus in Hebrew, 8vo, 21/ net.

History and Biography.

Addison (W. I.), The Snell Exhibitions, imp. 8vo, 7/6 net.
Blok (P. J.), History of the People of the Netherlands, Part 2, 8vo, 12/6
Hopkins (J. W.), A History of Political Parties in the United States, 8vo, 12/6
Le Strange (G.), Baghdad during the Abbasid Caliphate, 8vo, 16/ net.
Peacock (V. T.), Famous American Belles of the Nineteenth Century, cr. 8vo, 15/
Pemberton (T. E.), Bret Harte, cr. 8vo, 3/6
Stephens (T.), Welshmen, cr. 8vo, 3/ net.
Symington (A. J.), The Poet of Home Life: Centenary Memories of Cowper, cr. 8vo, 3/6
Wilkinson (Frank), Australia at the Front, cr. 8vo, 6/

Philology.

Demosthenes, Speech against Meidias, with Introduction by J. R. King, cr. 8vo, 3/6
Livy, Book 21, edited by G. G. Loane, cr. 8vo, 2/6
Melvin (J.), Latin Exercises: Supplementary Volume, Latin Idioms and Constructions, edited by Rev. P. Calder, 8vo, 5/ net.
Thucydides: Histories, Vol. 2, edited by H. S. Jones, cr. 8vo, 3/6; sewed, 3/
Tregear (E.), A Dictionary of Mangarcoa (or Gambia Islands), royal 8vo, sewed, 6/ net.

Science.

Böhm (A. A.) and Davidoff (M. von), A Text-Book of Histology, including Microscopic Technic, edited by G. C. Huber, roy. 8vo, 15/ net.
Giffen (G. H.), Students' Manual of Medical Jurisprudence and Public Health, cr. 8vo, 4/6 net.
Oliver (G.), A Contribution to the Study of the Blood and Blood Pressure, 8vo, 7/6 net.
Salinger (J. L.) and Kalteyer (F. J.), Modern Medicine, roy 8vo, 17/ net.
Tailfer (L.), Practical Treatise on the Bleaching of Linen and Cotton Yarn and Fabrics, trans. J. G. M'Intosh, 12/6 net.

General Literature.

Anglo-Saxon Review, Vol. 7, folio, 21/ net.
Bellamy (E.), The Duke of Stockbridge, cr. 8vo, 6/
Brown (A. F.), The Book of Saints and Friendly Beasts, cr. 8vo, 4/6 net.
Cairnes (Capt.), The Coming Waterloo, cr. 8vo, 6/
Dickinson (G. L.), The Meaning of Good, cr. 8vo, 3/6 net.
Giles (H. A.), A History of Chinese Literature, 6/
Junior Temple Reader, edited by C. L. Thomson and E. E. Speight, cr. 8vo, 2/6 net.
Love Affairs of Famous Men and Women, compiled by H. P. du Bois; Love in Letters and Princesses in Love, each 6/
Marsh (R.), Amusement Only, cr. 8vo, 6/
Mathers (H.), Murder or Manslaughter? cr. 8vo, 3/6
Thom's Official Directory, 1901, roy. 8vo, 21/

FOREIGN.

Theology.

Schmalzl (P.), Das Buch Ezechiel erklärt, 10m.

Fine Art and Archæology.

Maindron (E.), Marionnettes et Guignols, 20fr.
Rosenthal (L.), La Peinture Romantique, 1815-30, 15fr.
Schubert (A.), Die Wiegendrucke der K. K. Studienbibliothek zu Olmütz vor 1501, 20m.
Verlaine (P.), Parallèlement, 150fr.

Music.

Frimmel (T. v.), Ludwig van Beethoven, 4m.

History and Biography.

Gauthiez (P.), Jean des Bandes-Noires, 1498-1526, 7fr. 50.
Haussonville (Comte d'), La Duchesse de Bourgogne, Vol. 2, 7fr. 50.
Périni (H. de), Correspondance Intime du Général Jean Hardy, 1797-1802, 3fr. 50.
Salvator (Archiduc L.), Bizerte, 30fr.

Philology.

Cramer (F.), Rheinische Ortsnamen aus vorrömischer u. römischer Zeit, 3m.
Moellendorff (U. v. W.), Die Textgeschichte der griechischen Lyriker, 8m.

Science.

Congrès International de Pêches Maritimes et Fluviales de Bayonne-Biarritz, 1899: Comptes-Rendus, 10fr.
Houssay (F.), La Forme et la Vie, Essai de la Méthode Mécanique en Zoologie, 40fr.

General Literature.

Alexis (P.), Vallobra, 3fr. 50.
Challemel-Lacour, Études et Réflexions d'un Pessimiste, 3fr. 50.
Daudet (E.), Fléau qui Passe, 3fr. 50.
Floran (M.), Tentation Mortelle, 3fr. 50.

FREDERIC W. H. MYERS.

THE death of Mr. F. W. H. Myers has come with the shock of the unexpected to all but his more intimate friends. It was known that under doctors' orders he had spent the winter of last year abroad, but he returned in April to his regular work, was present in August at the meeting in Paris of the International Congress of Psychology, and read a paper last November in memory of Prof. Henry Sidgwick at a meeting of the Society for Psychical Research. He left England in December with his family for the Riviera, but went on to join at Rome his friend Prof. William James, of Harvard. There the difficulty of breathing from which he had recently suffered came on with violence, and he died on Thursday, January 17th.

Mr. Myers was born at Keswick on February 6th, 1843, and educated at Cheltenham College and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his degree in 1864, being bracketed second in the First Class of the Classical Tripos of that year. In 1865 he was elected a Fellow of his college, and in 1868 and 1869 he examined (a fact perhaps worth mention, in view of his later studies) for the Moral Sciences Tripos at Cambridge. He had received an appointment as Inspector of Schools before this, and on his marriage in 1880 with Miss Eveleen Tennant came to reside in his district at Cambridge, in the house which has been for twenty years a centre of intellectual and social life. This is not the place to dwell on the loss to his friends in the death of one whose width of scientific interest and intensity of temperament were completed by a memory and a gift of exposition which was Platonic in its wealth of illustration and subtlety of humour, its magnificence and its mysticism. Mr. Myers's claims to recognition rest on his literary work, and still more, as he would have himself hoped, on his labours in the scientific investigation of the problems connected with human personality.

Mr. Myers's work in this field is mainly connected with the Society for Psychical

Research, whose honorary secretary he had been for many years, and whose president he was at the time of his death. But his interest in the questions with which it deals long preceded the formation of the Society. He undertook on his own account an examination into the truth of alleged spiritualistic manifestations, traditional apparitions, the possibility of direct communication between mind and mind otherwise than through the recognized channel of the senses, hypnotic phenomena, and the facts of automatism. He had been led to this by his intense interest in the question whether, apart from religion, it is possible to establish a scientific basis for a belief in the continuity of life after the dissolution of the body. From 1871 onwards he and a small group of friends devoted much time and trouble to such investigations in this region as opportunity allowed. It was not till 1882 that the amalgamation of the scientific element, represented by Prof. Barrett, and the spiritualistic element, represented by the late Mr. Stainton Moses, into the Society for Psychical Research, under the presidency of Prof. Henry Sidgwick, enabled Mr. Myers, Mr. Gurney, and others to enlarge the scope of their inquiry and organize its development. Only those who are intimately acquainted with the working of the Society have any idea of what it owes to the devotion, the patience, and the enthusiasm of Mr. Myers. His task as secretary demanded qualities the most diverse and rare: unfailing temper, ready courtesy, clear-sighted judgment, promptitude of decision, critical faculty, and, above all, the power to make a way where no way was, and group what were otherwise unintelligible details round a tentative and provisional hypothesis.

Besides constant contributions to the publications of the Society for Psychical Research, Mr. Myers brought out in 1886, in conjunction with Mr. Gurney and Mr. Podmore, 'Phantasms of the Living,' a collection and critical examination of alleged cases of apparitions of living persons viewed in their relation to the kindred subjects of induced thought transference or telepathy. He had recently been engaged upon a book on 'Human Personality: its Survival of Bodily Death,' and it is hoped that this book may be found far enough advanced for publication in due course.

The work of Mr. Myers in literature proper is small in amount, but valuable far beyond common proportion to the bulk. The 'Essays, Classical and Modern,' exhibit, particularly in the 'Classical' volume, one essential note of high literary power in this—that their effect defies analysis. It is neither the learning nor the composition, nor anything distinctly separable and nameable, which, upon reflection, seems truly to characterize the essay on the Greek oracles or the essay on Virgil. The only thing to be said of them is the best, that a reader will not forget them. In the Greek oracles the author found a subject singularly suited to his genius. It was his belief that the capacity and destiny of the human spirit can become better known, if in any way, only by persistent and undespairing observation; and as he would not exclude from the field of evidence any operations of the mind, however difficult to reduce to rule, which occur, or seem to occur, within contemporary experience, so neither was he disposed to pass over without careful examination any record, however confused, of the manner in which men formerly have tried or thought to extend the reach of their inquiries and to communicate with the unknown. Beyond the romantic and historical interest of the Greek "places of consultation," there was for him their interest as possibly useful records of experience. The art with which this aspect is suggested, without the smallest unfairness in statement or undue emphasis, and the reader legitimately charmed, through the more obvious paths of pleasure and instruction, into fields perhaps unsuspected and novel openings of thought, deserves a grateful admiration, whatever may be the immediate or ultimate result of it. And in the remarkable essay on Virgil the effect, the method, and the source of power are the same; we are made to feel at once that the object of study is greater than we shall ever know, and also that no bounds should be set *à priori* to the progress which we may hope to make. These are, no doubt, very vague and unsatisfactory expressions, and the thing described might be done ambitiously with poor effect. But the point just is that Mr. Myers could do it simply, yet with astonishing effect and to the lasting enrichment of the receptive mind. The other papers in the collection also, though the judgments expressed may be variously estimated, are excellent in finish and full of stimulating suggestion.

The strong, but not at all too strong remarks, which are made in the essay on Virgil, upon the impossibility of explaining completely the causes of the emotion aroused by art, in particular by the poetic art, and the emphatic assertion of something "incommunicable" in the spiritual influence of rhythm, recall the peculiar quality of Mr. Myers's own poetry, his 'Saint Paul,' and the little volume entitled 'The Renewal of Youth.' The author's own judgment, given indirectly but quite intelligibly in a passage of the same essay, was not favourable to his own achievements in verse; but he held nevertheless that there was an element of real beauty and value in their aim. And this seems to be the truth. The thing sought may not be attained, but it is so plainly the right thing that we enjoy without attainment. What is lacking we do not venture to say: it is not fulness of sense, nor fulness of sound; perhaps it may be some needful subtlety in the variation of sound. Yet at least he makes us love poetry more and better; and everywhere, as it seems to us, it was Mr. Myers's part rather to prompt the right desire than to appease it.

Even in this brief notice we must not omit the account of Wordsworth and his work contributed by Mr. Myers to the "Men of Letters Series." Accident, it would seem, and the circumstances of his boyhood, rather than special affinity, directed Mr. Myers to the study of Wordsworth, but the accident was happy. He had an intense reverence for Wordsworth, and indeed with him study and reverence seem to have been inseparable. But it was a reverence too sincere not to be critical, and within the limits which the series permitted little is left unsaid. Perhaps this may count as the author's most permanent contribution to letters.

But it is not in literature that his principal influence will be found. He has succeeded in convincing many in his day of the certain truth that there is an immense and workable field for inquiry in the observation of the human mind and senses—what, as a matter of fact, they do actually perceive, and where exactly their limitations are. How soon this field may be worked, and with what results, is not to be foretold; but it will be worked; and the world will one day owe a debt to one whom, as the way is, it may or may not remember.

HUCHOWN.

January 14th, 1901.

It may be interesting to notice that in certain parts of the Highlands of Scotland the Gaelic for Hugh is Eoghan (*avi-gonos*, well-born). This word is almost identical in pronunciation with Huchown — *ch* being the aspirate of *g* intervocalic, and sounded like the German or Scotch *ch*. May not Huchown be simply the Scottish or English mode of spelling the well-known Celtic Eoghan?

It must, however, be said that the more common name for Hugh in the Scottish Highlands is Uisdean, pronounced Hushton, *t* being almost mute. This form, prevailing chiefly in the northern and central counties, has a somewhat Norse appearance, and may be identical with Eystein, a name borne by the kings and Vikings of the North. Should the digraph *ch* in Huchown be not guttural, but sibilant, we get Hutshon, or Hushown—which is as nearly as possible the equivalent of Uisdean. In that case Huchown is simply the ordinary Gaelic form of the name Hugh. This would account for the interchange of the names Hugh and Huchown in old documents—such interchange being frequent in the Scottish charters.

R. M. O. K.

AGE-LIMIT IN HIGHER-GRADE SCHOOLS.

Higher-Grade School, Bolton, Jan. 21st, 1901.

In your last issue you give an account of the meeting of the Incorporated Association of Head Masters, and in this account you state that the age-limit of fifteen years "was agreed to by the higher-grade representatives." As one of these representatives, and on behalf of the other representatives, as well as on behalf of the Association of Head Masters of Higher-Grade Schools, I beg to inform you that this statement is absolutely incorrect. What we agreed to is stated in the joint memorandum—*a course of three or four years beyond Standard VI.* As any one knows who is familiar with elementary schools, this implies that such a course would be finished as a rule when a pupil would be sixteen or seventeen years of age.

J. Thornton.

THE DUC DE BROGLIE.

By the death of the Duc de Broglie, grandson of Madame de Staël, on Saturday last, France loses a "grand seigneur de lettres," one of the foremost Academicians. Jacques Victor Albert, Duc de Broglie, was born in Paris on June 21st, 1821, and made his *début* as a writer in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* in 1848 with an article (anonymous) on the foreign politics of the Republic; shortly afterwards he became one of the leading contributors to the *Correspondant*. His first book, 'Études Morales et Littéraires,' appeared in 1853. His longest, if not his most important work, 'L'Église et l'Empire Romain au IVe Siècle,' appeared in six volumes between 1856 and 1866, and has gone into five editions. A brilliant piece of writing, full of paradoxes, written from a Roman Catholic point of view, it has an English as well as foreign reputation. His other works of the same sort may be here mentioned: 'Questions de Religion et d'Histoire,' 2 vols., 1860; 'La Souveraineté Pontificale et la Liberté,' 1861; and 'La Liberté Divine et la Liberté Humaine,' 1865. Among his earlier books were 'Une Réforme Administrative en Algérie,' 1860; 'Écrits et Discours,' 1863; 'La Diplomatie et le Droit Nouveau,' 1868; and 'Nouveaux Études de Littérature et de Morale,' 1869. 'Le Secret du Roi: Correspondance Secrète du Louis XV., 1752-1774,' which first appeared in 1878, quickly went into a second edition, and reveals, through documents in the family archives and in other quarters, the occult diplomacy of Louis XV. An English translation of this was published in 1879. Other valuable contributions by him to the fuller knowledge of eighteenth-century history were 'Frédéric II. et Marie Thérèse d'après des Documents Nouveaux, 1740-42,' 1882, and 'Frédéric II. et Louis XV.,' 1884, also based on fresh documents: both these books ran into several editions, whilst the former was done into English by Mrs. C. Hoey and J. Lillie in 1883. In 1889 he published 'Marie Thérèse Impératrice,' and a year later 'Histoire et Diplomatie.' He edited the papers of his father, 'Souvenirs du feu Duc de Broglie, 1785-1870,' which appeared in four volumes in 1886-7; and made a further contribution to family history by publishing

the 'Lettres, 1814-38,' of the Duchesse de Broglie, 1896. His 'Mémoires de Talleyrand,' 4 vols., 1891, based on a MS. communicated by M. Andral, of which the authenticity has been repudiated, provoked a widespread controversy in French literary circles on its appearance. It is stated that the Duc has left memoirs of his own stormy career. They should prove entertaining—less, doubtless, to his opponents than to his friends. The Duc, according to one who knew him well, had "a very good opinion of himself," and Clément Laurier is credited with the phrase, "Ne dites pas Son Excellence, mais Son Impertinence le Duc de Broglie"! W. R.

SALES.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON sold last week a collection of miscellaneous books, including a library from the west of England. The following were some of the chief prices: Cervantes, Don Quixote, by Shelton, 2 vols., 31*l.* 10*s.* Numismatic Journal, 53 vols., 24*l.* 10*s.* Shakespeare's Poems, Kelmscott Press, 13*l.* 5*s.* Sir David Lindesay's Poems, Aberdeen, 1628, 41*l.* Forbes, Cantus, Aberdeen, 1682, 9*l.* Hughes, Tom Brown's Schooldays, first edition, 11*l.* 5*s.* Swinburne's Atalanta in Calydon, Kelmscott Press, 11*l.* 5*s.*

Messrs. Hodgson included in their sale last week the following: Daniel Press Private Issues, 11 vols., 18*l.* 18*s.* Vale Press Publications, The Dial, 5 numbers, 7*l.* 10*s.*; Longus, Daphnis and Chloe, 7*l.* 10*s.* Kelmscott Press Shakespeare, 14*l.* The Studio, with extra numbers, 1893-1900, 10*l.* 15*s.* Dodsley's Annual Register, 1758-1899, 142 vols., 21*l.* Lever's Novels, 37 vols., 11*l.* 5*s.* Oxford and Cambridge Magazine for 1856, 9*l.* 5*s.* Oscar Wilde's Works, including 'The Spirit Lamp,' 14 vols., 18*l.* 5*s.* Robert Bridges's Works, 9 vols., 12*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* Drummond's Flowres of Sion, 1630, 13*l.* Fifteenth-century MS. Horæ on vellum, with miniatures, 94*l.*

Literary Gossip.

EARLY in February Messrs. Longman will publish a new edition of the 'Life of Queen Victoria,' by Mr. R. R. Holmes, Librarian to the Queen. The work will contain the text of the elaborately illustrated volume issued in a limited edition by Messrs. Goupil & Co., with an additional chapter bringing the narrative down to the end of the Queen's reign. With the exception of the last chapter, the whole work was read in proof to Her Majesty, who authorized its publication.

PROF. STANLEY LANE-POOLE'S 'History of Egypt in the Middle Ages' will be published immediately by Messrs. Methuen. It forms vol. vi. of the 'History of Egypt' projected by Prof. Flinders Petrie, of which only vol. iii., by Dr. Petrie himself, remains to be written. Dr. Lane-Poole's volume deals with the Arab and Mamluke periods, and is founded throughout on the Arabic chronicles, supplemented and verified by inscriptions, coins, and monuments, of which a hundred illustrations are given in the text. It covers the period from 640 to 1517.

MR. MORTIMER MENPES'S 'War Impressions' will be ready in about a month. It will be remarkable for its series of illustrations in colour—ninety-seven in number—depicting not only celebrities who granted special sittings to the artist, such as Earl Roberts, Sir Alfred Milner, Mr. Rhodes, and others whom the campaign in South Africa has brought into prominence, but also the aspect of the veldt and of Boer life and habitation, as well as pictures of the details of camp life which Mr. Menpes witnessed during the progress of the war. The volume will also contain facsimiles of letters from several of the generals engaged in the war. Besides the ordinary edition there will be an *édition de luxe* limited to 350 copies. Messrs. A. & C. Black are the publishers.

'THE CAPTIVITY OF THE PROFESSOR' is the title of a short story in the February *Blackwood*, which gives an account of the adventures of a scientific man who was made a prisoner by a colony of ants on the Upper Amazon. There is also an article on cricket reform, in which drastic measures are said to be needed. Other contributions are 'Maladministration of Messes,' by Col. Henry Knollys, R.A., in which he gives his experiences of a method by which he was able to reduce mess-bills by thirty-three per cent.; 'A Double Buggy at Lahey's Creek,' a Bush story by Mr. Henry Lawson; 'My House in the West Indies,' 'Some Unwritten Memories of Prince Charles and the "45,"' 'Land Purchase,' 'Foreign "Undesirables,"' and 'The Late Queen.'

IN *Temple Bar* for February, besides the two serials from the pens of Mr. Crockett and Mr. Egerton Castle, there is an interesting paper on 'St. Helena, Old and New,' with special reference to the good treatment of the Boer prisoners and the recognition it has received; a striking sketch of Stevenson at Davos before his days of fame; 'On the Road,' a photographic study of some vagrants; and a story of heroism concerned with the war in South Africa.

CHAUCER'S salary as Controller of the Customs of Wools, Hides, and Woolfells in the Port of London has not, we think, been stated before. Mr. Kirk shows it to have been 10*l.* Chaucer's appointment to this post is dated June 8th, 1374, and on July 26th, 1375, 10*l.* is paid to the Controllers, Wm. de Light and his successor Geoffrey Chaucer, for their wages. On November 15th, 1375, the latter is paid a further sum of 11*l.* 5*s.* 8½*d.*, at the rate of 10*l.* a year. On October 15th, 1376, he is paid 10*l.* 9*s.* 2½*d.*, at the same rate. On June 22nd, 1377, Richard II. regrants Chaucer his Controllership of Wools, &c., and on August 24th, 1377, the poet is paid, as such Controller, 8*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*, at the rate of 10*l.* a year. On September 23rd, 1378, Chaucer gets 10*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*; on September 29th, 1379, 10*l.*; on September 29th, 1380, 10*l.*; on September 29th, 1381, 10*l.*, besides ten marks (6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*) on November 28th for his assiduous labour and diligence; on September 29th, 1382, 10*l.*, besides another 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* on December 10th; on September 29th, 1383, 10*l.*, and another 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* on February 11th, 1384; on September 29th, 1384, 10*l.*, with a small share of the 46*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* paid to him and his collectors on December 9th; on September 29th, 1385, 10*l.*, with a like share of another 46*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; and on September 29th, 1386, 10*l.*, with a like share of another 46*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* on November 28th. On December 4th, 1386, Chaucer, as has long been known, lost his Controllership of the Customs of Wools, &c., and Adam Yerdele got it; and on January 20th, 1387, Chaucer, for his work from September 29th to December 4th (sixty-six days), and Yerdele for his from December 4th, 1386, to January 20th, 1387, were paid 62*s.* proportionally between them, at the rate of 10*l.* a year. What Chaucer's salary or wages were as Controller of the Petty Customs of Wine, &c., in the Port of London, from April 20th, 1382, to December 14th, 1386, no entry has yet been found to show. All we know is that he was to take the customary wages of past Controllers. Mr. Kirk hopes to come across the amount of these some day.

IN consequence of the lamented death of the Queen, the patron of the Royal Institution, the President has decided that all lectures shall be abandoned until further notice.

THE Shropshire Parish Register Society held their third annual meeting at the Shire Hall, Shrewsbury, on the 21st inst., Lord Windsor occupying the chair. The report of the Council shows that in the past year fifteen complete registers and fourteen indexes have been issued, while eighty-eight more registers are in type, transcribed, or are being transcribed.

ON the 16th inst., at the County Hall, Stafford, with Lord Hatherton in the chair, the Bishop of Lichfield moved a resolution constituting the Staffordshire Parish Register Society on similar lines to that in Shropshire. The Lord-Lieutenant of the county, the Earl of Dartmouth, was nominated president; and the vice-presidents are the Duke of Sutherland, the Earls of Lichfield, Harrowby, and Crewe, the Bishop of Lichfield, the Bishop of Shrewsbury, and Lords Hatherton, Wrottesley, and Burton. Sir Reginald Hardy, Bart., is hon. secretary, and Mr. W. P. W. Phillimore has been invited to become editor. The subscription was fixed at a guinea, and already about one hundred members have joined.

MR. THOMAS COBB, who must wield the pen of a very ready writer, has a new novel almost ready for publication. It is entitled 'The Bishop's Gambit,' and will be published on Tuesday by Mr. Grant Richards.

AT the last monthly meeting of the Booksellers' Provident Institution, with Mr. C. J. Longman in the chair, the sum of 105*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* was voted for the relief of fifty-six members and widows of members.

WE are sorry to hear of the death, which took place on Tuesday, at 19, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, of Mr. Alaric A. Watts, who wrote a gossipy narrative of his father's life (1884), and, like his father, some pretty poems. He married in 1859 the elder daughter of his parents' old friends, William and Mary Howitt. Mr. A. A. Watts was seventy-five years of age.

IT is not generally known that in 1859, when he was a schoolboy, the late Mr. Myers wrote an elaborate ode for the competition for the prize offered by the Crystal Palace for a poem on the centenary of Burns, and it was placed by the judges next Miss Isa Craig's successful piece.

AT the request of the Birmingham University, the Heralds' College has made a grant of arms to the new Alma Mater of mechanical and positive science. The distinguishing feature of the coat seems to be

a two-headed lion rampant on a field of gold, with the motto "Per ardua ad alta."

MR. FISHER UNWIN will publish shortly 'A Daughter of Patricians,' by F. Clifford Smith, a novel of French-Canadian life woven about a curious marriage law which especially concerns the province of Quebec. The famous shrine of Bonne Sainte Anne, the Canadian Lourdes, is also a factor in the story.

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY, which complains of being "poor and needy" in the year of its ninth jubilee, has now appointed an Executive Committee to make a direct appeal for a new extension fund. We referred some months ago to the fact that such a step was contemplated, and it is satisfactory to learn that some 21,000*l.* has been subscribed in anticipation of the formal appeal.

THE Aberdeen Senatus has followed the example of the old English universities by instituting an Appointments Committee, to assist students and graduates to obtain teaching and other engagements. Prof. Harrower is the convener of the committee.

DR. WILHELM GROTEFEND, whose death in his forty-second year is announced from Cassel, was editor of the periodical *Hessenland* and an historian of repute.

PROBABLY no phase in Balzac's career is so little known as that in which he appeared as a printer. M. Gabriel Hanotaux has recently made some exhaustive inquiries into the subject, and the result is two long and "documentative" papers in *Le Journal*. This chapter in Balzac's life is far more interesting and important than is generally supposed. The street in which he established, on June 4th, 1826, a printing office —17, Rue des Marais, Faubourg St. Germain—still remains, as it was even in Balzac's time, one of the most curious in Paris. It is to be hoped that the interesting papers on books and printing which M. Hanotaux has been contributing to *Le Journal* for some months past may eventually appear in book form; they deserve to be more than fugitive.

THE death is announced of a highly gifted Orientalist, Mr. T. Watters, who from 1863 to 1895 was engaged in the Chinese consular service, there acting at several important posts, as Foochow, Canton, and Corea. His chief works are 'Lao-tzu' (1870), 'Essays on the Chinese Language' (1889), and 'Stories of Life in China' (1896). Mr. Watters had an extraordinary knowledge of the huge literature of Chinese Buddhism, and as he joined to this some acquaintance with Sanskrit, his judgment was specially worth having. On this his published work is, unfortunately, confined to a few valuable papers in the *Journals* of the Royal Asiatic Society and its branch in the Far East; but from his great readiness to help in the researches of fellow-scholars his loss will be severely felt, and that, too, as much by investigators from the Indian as from the Chinese side. An eminent French critic has observed of him: "A ses moindres notices sur n'importe quoi, on sentait si bien qu'elles étaient puisées en pleine source; et, sur chaque chose, il disait si bien juste ce qu'il voulait et ce qu'il fallait dire." Mr. Watters died at his residence at Ealing on the 10th of January.

A SOMEWHAT remarkable man has just passed away in the person of the Rev. Dr. Alexander Stewart, familiarly known as "Nether Lochaber." To a wide circle of admirers he made the district of Nether Lochaber classic ground, having exercised his literary gift there for the long period of forty years. During all that time he wrote papers once a fortnight for the *Inverness Courier*, dealing not only with purely literary subjects, but with such themes as folk-lore, natural history, and Gaelic song and proverb. Two volumes of these papers have had a large circulation in book form. Dr. Stewart numbered among his friends and correspondents many men eminent in science and letters.

A PROPOSAL has been made by the University Court at Glasgow to the Senatus in favour of introducing an additional summer term into the working academical year, for the subjects qualifying for degrees in arts and science.

WE have to note the appearance of another of the series of Reports on the Endowed Charities in the County of Lancaster (*2d.*).

SCIENCE

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The Science of Hygiene: a Text-Book of Laboratory Practice. By Walter C. C. Pakes. (Methuen & Co.)—This excellent handbook is sure of a wide popularity, not only with the student of hygiene and with the medical officer of health, for whom it is primarily intended, but with all workers in kindred fields. Mr. Pakes claims to have dealt with "the whole of the practical work which the Diplomate in Public Health is expected to have done," and the claim seems to be fully justified. The introductory pages, concerning the choice of a microscope, and such apparently simple matters as the cleaning of cover-slips and the preparation of slides, should save the beginner much time and many blunders; while the book is also an excellent work of reference for the busy man, supplying much information conveniently arranged, and clear, practical directions for using the apparatus and applying the tests described. We notice that on p. 293, when discussing the analysis of air by Pettenkofer's method, Mr. Pakes remarks that it is not necessary to wait for the baryta water (used for absorbing the CO_2 of the air) to clear before titration. In a sense this is true, as the mere cloudiness of the baryta water will not interfere with the analysis; and if the fluid has once been allowed to stand till it has cleared—say for a couple of hours—it may be stirred again without affecting the result. If, however, the analysis is made too quickly after the baryta water has been used, it may result in an error of as much as 50 per cent. in the amount of CO_2. We should like to see Mr. Pakes's attention drawn to this point before he brings out his next edition.

The Strength of Materials, by Prof. J. A. Ewing, F.R.S. (Cambridge, University Press), begins with an investigation (on Thomson and Tait's plan) of the elementary properties of stress and strain, and the relation between the different coefficients of elasticity for isotropic bodies. The best modern instruments for testing iron and other materials employed in engineering are then described and figured. Lists of results are given, and an account of the behaviour of different materials before breaking down. The relation of the modulus of rupture to tensile strength (a somewhat irregular relation) is clearly explained. A chapter is devoted to the bending of beams supported and loaded in various ways; and another chapter to the strength of struts and columns. The stresses in thick tubes are well treated, and the advantage obtained by shrinking an outer tube over an inner (as in Armstrong guns) is subjected to calculation. Another chapter discusses the stresses in frames and the method of reciprocal diagrams. The whole book is exceedingly clear and explicit, forming a model text-book—not too technical in character—for all who desire to obtain an intelligent acquaintance with this branch of mechanics.

The Geology of Sydney and the Blue Mountains. By the Rev. J. Milne Curran. Second Edition, Revised. (Sydney, Angus & Robertson.) —This work offers a popular introduction to the study of Australian geology, and is intended primarily for the use of students in New South Wales. The author, who is lecturer on geology and chemistry at the Sydney Technical College, writes in an easy style, quoting freely from the works of English and other geologists, and proceeding on the assumption that even the most elementary scientific principles need explanation. New South Wales at the present time is not without several geologists of marked reputation—such men as Liversidge, Etheridge, David, and Pittman—but as no one has hitherto been moved to write a local manual, Mr. Curran's work is entitled to grateful recognition.. His style, it is true, seems in places needlessly popular, and his statements occasionally lack scientific precision; but notwithstanding these objections, the volume may be useful to English geologists, inasmuch as it contains a good deal of information for which search has usually to be made in official reports and other publications not always readily accessible. Coal is the most important economic mineral in New South Wales. Although the Australian coals occur at several geological horizons, the seams of greatest value are referred to the Permo-carboniferous system, and are notable for their association with the famous fern known as Glossopteris, which in certain localities is found in extraordinary abundance. The Hawkesbury sandstone and the Narrabeen shales, of Triassic age, have under them the Permo-carboniferous strata, which thus pass beneath Sydney. Recent borings put down by the Government show that the thick Newcastle coals exist beneath the city, and, though at a depth of about 3,000 feet, they will probably be worked in due time on the shores of Sydney Harbour. In connexion with the study of the Permo-carboniferous period, reference might have appropriately been made to the researches of Prof. Edgeworth David, pointing to glacial conditions during this epoch; but it must be admitted that the evidence comes rather from Victoria than from New South Wales. Mr. Curran includes an excellent description of the Jenolan Caves, so often visited by tourists. These caves, which are in Silurian limestone, abound in varied forms of stalactites and stalagmites; but though they are interesting physically, the human element is wanting in their history. "Man," says Mr. Curran, "has no geological history in Australia." Among the igneous rocks noticed in this work, the basaltic dykes near Sydney receive much attention. The author is evidently interested in petrography, and adds detailed instructions for the preparation of microscopic rock-sections. He has adorned his work with some excellent illustrations from local photographs, and has furnished it with a glossary of technical terms, a list of fossils, a bibliography, and a copious index.

Our Bird Friends: a Book for all Boys and Girls (Cassell & Co.) is the title given by Mr. R. Kearton to the latest of those pleasant works on ornithology which he writes and his brother illustrates from photographs. It ought to prove attractive to the young people for whom it is designed, but it can certainly be recommended to their elders, for it is filled with good whole-

some information—written by a thoroughly practical naturalist—on bird life and its surroundings. Almost every one takes some interest in birds' nests, and this book consists to a great extent of descriptions and illustrations connected with nidification, some of the photogravures of extraordinary sites selected by birds being very quaint, such as a dipper's nest in a tree, a waterhen's nest on a cart-spring, and a heron's nest made of wire. That kites have a fancy for lining their nests with "lesser linen" is proverbial; but less widely known is the remarkable fact that the late Lord Lilford, when in a remote district of Spain, learnt the first news of President Lincoln's assassination from a scrap of a Spanish newspaper found in the nest of a kite. The chapter on 'Songs and Call-notes' may be recommended to people who, in ignorance of mimicry and of variation, identify birds by the ear, and then rush into print. The book is altogether good, and it contains an index of superlative merit for a little production on popular lines.

Among the Birds, by Florence Anna Fulcher (S.P.C.K.), is a small work, written with good intentions and displaying a wonderful amount of ignorance. For example :—

"The hoopoe, a valuable woodlander and conserver of forests, and once the constant companion of the woodpecker in all our wooded areas, returns constantly. The golden oriole also, a useful insect-eater, and formerly so common in some parts of England that country boys played hop-scotch with its eggs, would doubtless be willing to dwell again in our midst, for it also is one of the *revenants* that return to remind us of the good old times. The roller has been known, even within the last few years, to build here, returning with each succeeding spring until the usual misfortune overtook it."

If ever the golden oriole laid its eggs in such profusion, this must, indeed, have been in "the golden time," and the news of the roller is hardly less startling. We do not quarrel with the rather gratuitous statement that "the cuckoo is not a cannibal," because, he being insectivorous, the flesh of birds would probably disagree with him; but that the female cuckoo abstracts and breaks some of the eggs of the birds selected as foster-parents can hardly be denied, and there is more than suspicion that the young fosterers are afterwards pulled out of the nest for the benefit of the parasite. The best chapters in the book are those on the Farne Islands and their bird-life, but the subject has been written upon again and again, and our verdict upon the book must be "Shallow." There is no index: we should not expect one.

Beasts, by Wardlaw Kennedy (Macmillan & Co.), is a little book which bears on the back of its cover a coloured figure of a boa or python climbing up space, and on the other side an illustration of a young alligator swallowing a frog. These hardly come under the ordinary definition of "beasts," except in the sense in which the word is employed by the softer and more inconsequent sex; but a second title, 'Thumb-nail Studies in Pets,' is quite appropriate. There is plenty within the pages about real beasts, such as the armadillo, the mongoose, and the meerkat, and the descriptions of the various pets and their ways are very pleasantly and humorously given. The illustrations are delightful, especially the one in which the parent white rats are putting their heads out of a drawer and contemplating their six offspring which are looking out from a bookcase-cage originally the home of a small alligator, said to be from "the banks of the Nile" by its vendor, but really from the Mississippi. The sketch of the "tug of war" between two tortoises, a worm taking the place of the connecting rope, is very funny; so also is the frog seized by one foot by the tortoise, and altogether the illustrations are worthy of the letterpress. This is no slight praise, and we are glad that most of these chapters have been rescued from the comparative obscurity of the *Public School Magazine* in which they originally appeared.

THE Stationery Office has sent us an interesting *Report on Technical and Commercial Education in East Prussia, Poland, Galicia, Silesia, and Bohemia*, by Mr. James Baker.

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES.

WE have received the Report of the Superintendent (Capt. C. H. Davis) of the United States Naval Observatory, Washington, for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1900. The action of the Board of Visitors, which was appointed for the first time last year (as already mentioned in our notice of the Report for 1899), seems to have led to some friction, that body recommending changes in the organization of the observatory, though that question had not been officially brought before it. Prof. Stimson J. Brown, who succeeded Prof. W. Harkness as Astronomical Director at the end of 1899, presents a summary of the work effected with the various instruments, all of which are in good order and have been in constant use. We have had occasion from time to time to refer to the interesting results of planetary observations obtained by Prof. T. J. J. See with the great 26-inch equatorial telescope; and that instrument has also been employed upon difficult double stars and other suitable objects. The larger (9-inch) transit circle had undergone extensive repairs, which were completed towards the end of January, 1900, the new smaller one (6-inch) being used for routine meridian observations in the interim; since then these have been under the charge of Prof. Eichelberger, whilst Prof. Skinner has superintended the zone work. The 12-inch equatorial has been applied to the observation of comets and miscellaneous phenomena. The photoheliograph has been regularly employed upon the sun, except during the time when preparations were being made for the total eclipse of the sun on May 28th. Special attention is invited to the detailed Report of the Astronomical Director on the observations obtained of that phenomenon, for which two parties were sent into the field; and an appropriation has been approved to cover the expenses for a similar expedition to observe the eclipse of May 17th this year. Vigorous efforts are being made to bring the publications of observations, which had been in arrear for several years, up to date; the first volume of the new series of these, commencing with the first year of work on the present site, will shortly appear, and be followed by other volumes in rapid succession. Prof. Henry D. Todd, director of the 'American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac,' also encloses a report. Much additional labour has been thrown upon that department by the work for the preparation of new planetary tables; but the volume of the 'Almanac' for 1904, so far ahead are astronomers, may very shortly be expected to appear.

Prof. Max Wolf announces the discovery of a new small planet (the first of the present year) at Königstuhl, Heidelberg, on the 9th inst.

Dr. W. Doberck publishes in Nos. 3681-2 of the *Astronomische Nachrichten* the results of a series of observations of double stars obtained by him at the University Observatory, Copenhagen (whilst on leave of absence from the Hong Kong Observatory), by the kind permission of Prof. Thiele, who has been Director of the former during the last twenty-five years, and in 1894 added a new refractor with the most modern appliances to the equipment at Copenhagen, with which these observations were made.

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—*Jan.* 17.—Sir W. Huggins, President, in the chair.—The following papers were read: 'Total Eclipse of the Sun, January 22nd, 1898, Observations at Viziadrug: Part IV. The Prismatic Cameras,' by Sir N. Lockyer,—'Wave-length Determinations and General Results obtained from a Detailed Examination of Spectra photographed at the Solar Eclipse of January 22nd, 1898,' by Mr. J. Evershed,—and 'The Thermo-Chemistry of the Alloys of Copper and Zinc,' by Mr. T. J. Baker.

GEOLOGICAL.—*Jan.* 9.—Mr. J. J. H. Teall, President, in the chair.—Messrs. N. D. Cochrane and E. Kemper-Voss were elected Fellows.—The following Fellows, nominated by the Council, were elected auditors of the Society's accounts for the preceding year: Messrs. H. W. Monckton and F. G. Hilton Price.—The following communications were read: 'The Geology of South-Central Ceylon,' by Mr. J. Parkinson,—and 'Note on the Occurrence of Corundum as a Contact-Mineral at Pont-Paul, near Morlaix, Finistère,' by Mr. A. K. Coomára-Swámy.

ASIATIC.—*Jan.* 15.—Dr. Grierson in the chair.—Mrs. Rhys Davids read a paper entitled 'Notes on Economic Development in Ancient India.' With the object of hastening the time when it would be possible for a treatise to be compiled, similar to that of Boeckh on the Athenians, dealing with the early economic history of Northern India, the writer had collected evidence from the original Buddhist records respecting the mechanism of production, exchange, and consumption current during the age preceding the time of Asoka. Comparisons were drawn as to certain points, with evidence from Vedic writings and also from the law-books and from the 'Milindapañha.' Inquiry was made into the development of wants economically measurable, as well as into the corresponding development of the means and methods of supply. Under labour, *e.g.*, the position of slaves and wage-earners was touched upon, the feeling respecting any divorce between labour and capital, the marked localization of industry, and the problem of guild organization. The subject of capital involved a discussion of the practice of hoarding, either of money, valuables, or grain; of the evidence as to State granaries, of the practice of credit and usury. Exchange included an inquiry into the market and market place, bargains as settled by haggling or by fixed prices, barter and the use of money, and the development of commerce. An attempt was finally made to compare relative outlay on different classes of wants in more or less definite terms of price.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*Jan.* 17.—Viscount Dillon, President, in the chair.—Mr. A. T. Martin laid before the meeting an account of the discoveries recently made by the Excavation Committee on the site of the Romano-British town of Caerwent, which is being explored in the same systematic manner as the corresponding site at Silchester. The work of excavating at Caerwent was begun in August, 1899, and continued during the summer of last year. About three acres on the south-west corner of the city have been carefully excavated. Two streets have been found, parallel with the south and west walls respectively, which seem to show that Caerwent, like Silchester, was divided into *insulæ*. The area excavated contains parts of no fewer than six blocks or houses. Of these only two (Blocks I. and III.) are completely excavated, though plans were exhibited of all the buildings as yet explored. Block I., which consists of only two rooms, contains some furnaces of unusual construction. Their use has not been discovered, but an examination of some of their contents by Mr. Gowland makes it clear that they were not used for any metallurgical purpose. Block III. consists of a house of a very unusual type. It possesses a central courtyard with a peristyle, round which are grouped a series of rooms, with a corridor and entrance on the east side. Remains of the shafts and capitals of the columns in the peristyle were found. The number of columns appears to have been ten. The ambulatory was paved with coarse red *tesseræ*. The courtyard was drained by a massive stone drain in perfect preservation. One of the outlets of this drain was used to flush the latrine, which was on the south side of the house and was of unusual size. Parts of the pipes which conveyed water into the house were found *in situ*. Some of these were wood, and were joined by iron collars. Among many objects of interest that were discovered were a dagger with a bone hilt and part of a well-cut inscription. The trenches in the extreme south-west angle revealed no buildings near the walls, but a deposit of black earth that was found some three feet below the present ground level gave some clue as to the level of the ground in Roman times. The work next year will complete Block II., a large and very interesting house. For this funds are greatly needed.—Mr Alfred E. Hudd exhibited, on behalf of the owner, the Rev. S. W. Tebbs, four ancient bronze implements which were found by a boy in August, 1899, in Combe Dingle, Westbury-on-Trym, Gloucestershire, hidden on the north side of a rock only a few inches beneath the surface of the soil. They consist of three flanged celts and a chisel-like implement, the latter of a type previously unrecorded, having strong pro-

jections on both sides of the tang, which were doubtless intended to prevent it from sinking too deeply into its wooden handle. Sir John Evans, to whom a sketch had been sent, wrote that he knew nothing quite like it, and that it could not have been used for extracting cores from socketed celts, the use suggested for somewhat similar tools figured in 'Ancient Bronze Implements,' as the Combe Dingle implements belonged to an earlier age, when sockets were unknown. The three celts were all ornamented, the smallest having an elaborate design of zigzag lines and diamond patterns shaded with crossed lines and enclosed in a lined border.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—*Jan.* 16.—Dr. W. de Gray Birch in the chair.—The Rev. H. J. D. Astley, Hon. Editorial Secretary, read some notes, contributed by Mr. L. D. Jones, of Bangor, upon 'Yr Eglwys Wen' (the White Church), as remains of rubble walling, blocks of quartz, and slabs of rough stone are locally called. These remains are situated between seven and eight miles from Bala, and form a rectangular level space 45 ft. by 15 ft. Mr. Jones submitted carefully drawn plans and maps of the locality to illustrate his notes, and also sent some fragments of pottery, charcoal, and contents of an earthen vessel discovered in the centre of the area about 12 in. beneath the surface. It is proposed to undertake a thoroughly systematic exploration of the site later on, in order to determine, if possible, the nature of buildings which seemingly originally existed on this spot.—Dr. Winstone exhibited, on behalf of Mr. Fry, a seal found in an excavation at Dover 6 ft. below the surface. The seal is finely cut, and exhibits a portrait of a young man resembling Sir Walter Raleigh, and may be a conventional portrait of that worthy, but it was considered of later date than his time.—A paper was also read by Mr. Patrick, contributed by Dr. Fryer, upon 'Norman Fonts in North-East Cornwall.' These fonts form a group of nine in the parishes of Altarnon, Callington, Jacobstow, Landrake, Laneast, Launceston, Lezant, Lawhitton, and Warbstow. They are all of the Transitional Norman period, very much resemble one another, both in design and workmanship, and are particularly interesting as affording further evidence of the existence of a band or a school, or perhaps a guild, of carvers and masons. — In the discussion following the paper Mr. Gould drew attention to the ordinance directing the locking of fonts which was enacted in Stephen's reign, and asked for information. This was not in force, he thought, for many years, but was seemingly re-enacted at a later period, as he knew of some instances in which the locking was apparently continued up to the fourteenth century.—The Hon. Secretary announced that, upon the invitation of the Mayor and Corporation, the Congress this year will be held at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

NUMISMATIC.—*Jan.* 17.—Sir H. H. Howorth, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. W. J. Andrew exhibited two pennies of David I. of Scotland, struck at Edinburgh and Roxburgh, of similar type to coins of Stephen, having the bust with sceptre on the obverse and a cross moline with lis on the reverse. As these two coins were in the Nottingham hoard, they must have been struck before 1141.—Mr. L. A. Lawrence exhibited a piece of Chinese sycee "Shoe Money," of the value of 10 taels, a rupee of the British East Africa Company, and a mis-struck sovereign of the Perth Mint in Australia.—Mr. L. Forrer showed a Swiss twenty-franc piece of 1897 coined from gold obtained from the Gondo Mine, Graubunden. To distinguish the coins struck from this gold from others issued by the Swiss Mint, a small cross is placed on the Federal cross on the reverse.—Mr. W. J. Hocking exhibited specimens of the new silver coinage for Cyprus, consisting of pieces of the current values of eighteen, nine, four and a half, and three piastres, equivalent to the English florin, shilling, sixpence, and fourpence, —and Mr. W. Webster a pattern penny of the Orange Free State made in 1888.—Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton read a paper on some coins of Bedwin and Marlborough in Wilts. The only known coins of the former mint are of the reigns of Edward the Confessor and William I., and the only moneyer's name which appears on them is "Cilda," who was transferred to Marlborough soon after A.D. 1066, when the Bedwin mint ceased operations.—Mr. L. A. Lawrence read a paper on a find of silver coins extending from Edward IV. to Henry VIII. The hoard consisted mainly of groats of the second issue of Henry VIII., and the evidence offered by them suggested a slight change in the order of the mint-marks, viz., the placing of the pheon mark towards the end rather than towards the beginning of the issue. From the portrait of the king on these groats Mr. Lawrence was in favour of an earlier date than 1526 for the commencement of the second issue; but in a discussion which ensued Mr. Grueber pointed out that as, with one exception, all the mint-marks of the silver coins occurred on the gold crowns and half-crowns, which were not ordered till 1526, both coinages must have been contemporaneous.

ZOOLOGICAL.—*Jan.* 15.—Prof. G. B. Howes, V.P., in the chair.—The Secretary read a report on the additions that had been made to the menagerie during December, 1900, and called special attention to seven specimens of Verreaux's guinea-fowl (*Guttera edouardi*) which had been obtained by Mr. J. F. Walker near Bulawayo, and presented by him to the Society on December 31st. The Secretary also called attention to the valuable series of Indian birds lately presented to the Society by Mr. E. W. Harper, of Calcutta, consisting of examples of twenty species, all new to the Society's collection.—Mr. W. E. de Winton exhibited and made remarks on a skin of the large grey cynictis (*Cynictis selousi*), obtained by Mr. P. C. Reid on the west bank of the Linyanti river, South Africa. The species had been described from a skull only, from Bulawayo, and the skin of the animal had previously been unknown to naturalists.—Mr. O. Thomas exhibited, on behalf of Mr. R. Lydekker, a specimen of the skull of a common fox (*Canis vulpes*) with two upper canines on each side of the jaw.—In describing the collection of fishes brought home from Lakes Tanganyika and Kivu by the Tanganyika Exploring Expedition, under the leadership of Mr. J. E. S. Moore, Mr. G. A. Boulenger pointed out that the study of this important collection did not modify the conclusions embodied in his first report published in 1898. The exploration of Lake Kivu had thrown no light on the origin of the Tanganyika fauna; the smaller lake proved to be very thinly populated with fishes, which all belonged to widely distributed genera, the species showing a mixture of Nile and Tanganyika elements, with two that might prove to be endemic. The list of the fishes from the two lakes comprised 91 species, 74 of which had been named by the author. The collection now described consisted of examples of 50 species, 26 of which were new to science, 2 being made the types of additional genera of the family Cichlidæ. Mr. Boulenger also read a paper on a collection of freshwater fishes made by Dr. W. J. Ansorge in the Niger Delta. The collection was described as one of exceptional interest. One of the two new genera, for which the name *Phractolæmus ansorgii* was proposed, constituted the type of a new family (Phractolæmidæ), intermediate between the Osteoglossidæ and the Clupeidæ, characterized by the small, edentulous, projectile mouth, retractile into a pit on the upper surface of the snout, and the enormous subopercula covering the throat. The second new genus, Polycentropsis, belonged to the Nandidæ, a family new to Africa; its position was regarded as near the South American Polycentrus. A new Gnathonemus and three new Pelmatochromis were also described.—A communication was read from the Rev. O. Pickard-Cambridge, containing an account of some new and interesting spiders collected in South Africa by Mr. G. A. K. Marshall, and in the Malay Peninsula and Borneo by Mr. R. Shelford.—Mr. F. E. Beddard contributed a fourth instalment of his 'Notes on the Anatomy of Picarian Birds,' which contained an account of the skeletons of the ground-hornbills (*Bucorvus cafer* and *B. abyssinicus*) and notes on other species of hornbills.—A communication from Dr. A. G. Butler contained notes on and a list of the butterflies recently collected by Capt. H. N. Dunn on the While Nile.—Dr. F. G. Parsons read a paper on the muscles and joints of the giant golden mole (*Chrysochloris trevelyani*), based on an examination of three specimens of this animal. The author found that previous observations, which had been made on less material, though mainly correct, were somewhat inaccurate in details.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—*Jan.* 16.—*Annual Meeting.*—Mr. G. H. Verrall, President, in the chair.—After an abstract of the Treasurer's accounts, showing a large balance in the Society's favour, had been read by one of the auditors, the Secretary read the Report of the Council.—It was then announced that the following had been elected officers and Council for the session 1901-2: *President*, Canon Fowler; *Treasurer*, Mr. R. McLachlan; *Secretaries*, Mr. H. Goss and Mr. H. Rowland-Brown; *Librarian*, Mr. G. C. Champion; and *other Members of the Council*, Prof. T. Hudson-Beare, and Messrs. R. Adkin, C. G. Barrett, W. L. Distant, H. St. J. Donisthorpe, C. J. Gahan, R. W. Lloyd, E. Saunders, G. H. Verrall, and C. J. Wainwright.—The President referred to the losses the Society had sustained during the past session by the deaths of the Baron de Selys-Longchamps, Mr. Blatch, Major G. Cockle, Mr. Spence, Mr. P. Crowley, Lord Dormer, Mr. J. H. Leech, Dr. W. H. Lowe, Prof. J. Mik, Prof. É. Blanchard, Dr. Staudinger, and other entomologists. He then delivered an address.

CHEMICAL.—*Jan.* 17.—Prof. Thorpe, President, in the chair.—The following papers were read: 'The Preparation of Esters from other Esters of the same Acids,' by Messrs. T. S. Patterson and Cyril Dickinson,—'Tecomin, a Colouring Matter derived from *Bignonia tecoma*,' by Mr. T. H. Lee,—'A New Method for the Measurement of Ionic Velocities in Aqueous Solution,' by Mr. B. D. Steele,—'Metal-ammonia Compounds in Aqueous Solution: II. The Absorptive Powers of Dilute Solutions of Salts of the Alkali Metals,' by Messrs. H. M. Dawson and J. McCrae,—'The Amide, Anilide, and Toluidides (Ortho- and Para-) of Glyceric Acid,' by Messrs. P. F. Frankland, F. M. Wharton, and H. Aston,—'Note on Isomeric Change and Meta-substitution in Benzenoid Amines,' by Mr. A. Lapworth,—and 'Preparation of Iodic Acid,' by Messrs. A. Scott and W. Arbuckle.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—*Jan.* 16.—The following were elected Members: Capt. E. Barnes, Count E. de Cardi, Mr. J. Colquhoun, Mr. J. Hamilton, Mr. J. C. A. Henderson, Mr. Kelso King, Dr. Munna Lal, Mr. T. H. Parker, and Mr. J. Plummer.

HISTORICAL.—*Jan.* 17.—Mr. Frederic Harrison, V.P., in the chair.—A paper was read by Mr. C. H. Firth on 'The Later History of the Ironsides.'—A discussion followed, in which the Chairman, Mr. A. Paterson, and Col. Veitch took part.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MON. Royal Academy, 4.—'St. Peter's, Rome,' Lecture I., Prof. G. Aitchison.
— London Institution, 5.—'Earthworks and Castles of Early England,' Mr. H. E. Malden.
— Institute of Actuaries, 5½.—'The Effect of using the Lapse Element in calculating Premiums and Reserves,' Mr. A. Hunter.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'Elementary Art Education,' Lecture II., Mr. J. Liberty Tadd (Cantor Lectures).
— Aristotelean, 8.—'On Absolute Position in Time and Space,' Hon. B. Russell.
— Surveyors' Institution, 8.—Discussion on 'The Future of the London Water Supply.'
— Geographical, 8½.—'Some Aspects of South American Geography,' Col. G. E. Church.
TUES. Society of Arts, 8.—'Some Examples of Romanesque Architecture in North Italy,' Mr. Hugh Stannus.
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'The Present Condition and Prospects of the Panama Canal Works,' Mr. J. T. Ford.
WED. Royal Academy, 4.—'The Trunk,' Prof. A. Thomson.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'Evolution of Form in English Silver Plate,' Mr. P. T. Macquoid.
— British Archæological Association, 8.—'The Roman Wall,' Mr. R. H. Forster.
THURS. Royal Academy, 4.—'St. Peter's, Rome,' Lecture II., Prof. G. Aitchison.
— London Institution, 6.—'The Commercial Aspects of China,' Prof. R. K. Douglas. (Travers Lecture.)
— Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts.—'Greek Architecture,' Mr. R. P. Spiers.
FRI. Royal Academy, 4.—'The Trunk, the Upper Limb,' Prof. A. Thomson.
— Philological, 8.—'The Ellesmere and Harleian 7334 MSS. of the Canterbury Tales Compared,' Miss E. J. Morley.
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Sewage Treatment,' Mr. C. Johnston. (Students' Meeting.)

Science Gossip.

THE first note in the rebellion against the current method of zoological nomenclature, which we mentioned last week, is to be sounded at the Linnean Society on February 7th. Mr. H. M. Bernard will then read a paper urging the necessity of a provisional nomenclature. The rebellion, if not immediately quelled, may be expected to break out again at Berlin, where the zoologists hold an international congress next August.

THE Geological Society's meeting on January 23rd was adjourned as a mark of respect to the memory of her late Majesty.

LAST Saturday Sir Henry Roscoe presided over the first meeting of science masters from the public schools, at the University of London, to discuss their subject. Mr. E. Ashford, of Harrow, urged that some physics should be taught before chemistry, and that if possible elementary biology (by which what has been called nature study is implied) should precede either. Some were more inclined to believe in their own subjects than in biology, but all except one agreed to a resolution that every boy before leaving school should go through a course of practical measurement and experiment involving no previous theoretical knowledge. Mr. W. D. Eggar, of Eton, advocated that the teaching of mathematics should be co-ordinated with that of physics, and that the former subject should be taught practically. The mathematics would gain in interest, and much that the physics master had now to spend time upon could be replaced by other work. With a single dissentient the resolution that some know-

ledge of physics should be required of every candidate for a university degree was carried. The subject of school natural history societies and field work was introduced by Mr. A. Vassall, of Harrow. The great difficulties were the compulsory games and the small number of influential boys who took up such work. Mr. C. Falkner, of Weymouth, thought it desirable that examiners should confer with actual teachers to define more strictly the science required. Finally, Mr. H. Latter, of Charterhouse, briefly attacked the whole question. Boys who were to be taught science should be put into groups, according to their attainments in science, and such teaching should be extended to the whole school. In the case of boys specializing in science, Mr. Latter did not advise the continuance of Latin and Greek; but much of the other education they required could, he thought, be got from a serious study of English literature. This is, however, not so easy to manage. A committee was formally appointed to arrange for a conference next year.

THERE is a movement in academic circles in Heidelberg to erect a common monument to the three Heidelberg men of science, Helmholtz, Bunsen, and Kirchhoff. The cost will be provided chiefly by their many disciples in all parts of the world.

THE second conference of German biologists was held at Berlin last week, and a resolution was passed calling the attention of the Imperial Government to the importance of establishing five floating stations on the Rhine for the purpose of biological investigation. Great stress was laid on the practical advantages which pisciculture would derive from these establishments, and it was resolved that if the Government failed to provide the necessary funds, an appeal should be made to the States of Baden, Bavaria, Alsace-Lorraine, Hesse, and Prussia.

AMONGST the three prizes offered this year by the Madrid Academy of the Exact, Physical, and Natural Sciences, one is for an essay upon the interesting subject of the famous Spanish mathematicians of the sixteenth century. The essayist must give a summary biography, exposition, and criticism of the printed and unprinted works of the most eminent amongst them. The prize is to consist of a diploma from the Academy, a gold medal, and a sum of 1,500 pesetas. The work will be printed at the cost of the Academy, with the presentation of a hundred copies to the author. The two other prizes offered are for essays on 'Applied Electricity' and on 'The Present Condition of the Study of the Physical Sciences in Spain.' The "accessit" for each will consist in the academical diploma, a gold medal, and a hundred copies of the printed work, though without any money grant.

FINE ARTS

Roman Art. By Franz Wickhoff. Translated and edited by Mrs. Arthur Strong, LL.D. (Heinemann.)

ENGLISH readers have already been indebted to Mrs. Strong, on more than one occasion, for setting before them in attractive and readable form the most recent investigations of German specialists. The present volume is uniform in size and binding with her edition of Furtwängler's 'Masterpieces of Greek Sculpture'; and it shares with that colossal and bewildering work the faculty of stimulating our interest, even if the stimulus be sometimes towards contradiction or scepticism.

Prof. Wickhoff starts from an attempt to trace the origin of the earliest illustrations of the Biblical narrative in Christian art, such as those of the illuminated MS. known as the Wiener Genesis. But this investigation is little more than a peg on which to hang a new and revolutionary theory as to Roman art. The author rejects the customary view as to the dependence of Rome upon Greece in sculpture and painting, and finds in the products of these two kindred arts, during the imperial age, an originality and progress as great as Roman architecture can show in the Pantheon and the Basilica of Constantine. It is not merely a question of subject, or an appreciation of the acknowledged attainments of the Romans in portraiture and historical monuments, but it is in artistic method and technique that Prof. Wickhoff claims for Roman painters and sculptors an advance upon the work of their Greek predecessors and an anticipation of some of the boldest innovations of modern art.

Briefly stated, his contention is that, towards the end of the first century of our era, there arose an impressionist or "illusionist" style in painting and sculpture which infused new life into the correct and formal Hellenism of the Augustan age. The principles of this illusionism are clearly laid down:—

"The image which a given object presents to our eye is not that of a softly modelled relief, but, so to speak, it is a *congeries* of patches and spots differing from each other in colour and in degree of illumination."

"The painter.....will juxtapose those tones of colour that correspond to the actual phenomenon, and their combination into objects will be effected not by means of the brush blending them together upon the picture, but, precisely as in the act of vision, by the supplementary experience of the spectator."

Coinciding with this startlingly modern technique there came into Roman art the "continuous method of composition," which tells a story by representing the same person several times over in different stages of action in the same picture or relief. Here we have, side by side, what seem to us the most awkward and frigid of conventions and the most advanced illusionist technique. Strong evidence is necessary to make one accept a theory that implies so strange a combination; and, in spite of the great subtlety of criticism with which Prof. Wickhoff's contention is maintained, such evidence hardly appears to be forthcoming.

The earlier part of the book contains a just and luminous criticism of Augustan art, which shows in Rome a correct and formal development of the principles of Hellenistic sculpture. So far there will be no dispute, except in the case of the author's ingenious attempt to claim as products of Roman art the well-known series of Hellenistic reliefs published by Prof. Schreiber. A comparison with the sculpture of the Ara Pacis Augustæ certainly shows their affinity with this monument, but Prof. Wickhoff himself admits it to be "just as likely that studio tradition is the influence here, and the dainty reliefs may be a whole generation earlier than the large monument." It is only a step further to allow this influence to have come from Alexandria, and to grant some extension of time; and then it will not be necessary to set aside the theories of Prof. Schreiber, who has made the subject of Alexandrian art peculiarly his own. But, whether these reliefs were made in Alexandria or Rome, their character is essentially Hellenistic. It is when one comes to the transition from "naturalism" to "illusionism" that Prof. Wickhoff's theory excites most criticism, and that the most convincing evidence is desirable. Such evidence, however, is really but scanty. The style of "patches and spots" admittedly does not begin until a later date than almost all the Pompeian wall-paintings, though Prof. Wickhoff finds an anticipation of it in one moonlight scene; and the examples on which he is compelled to rely have, from every other point of view, so little artistic merit as to arouse a suspicion that their very modern character lies in the eye of the critic rather than in the intention of the artist, and that when illusion does occur amidst their debased conventions, it is only fortuitous. In these circumstances one must appeal to analogy and general artistic tendencies. Here Prof. Wickhoff's method is open to the gravest objections. He thinks, for example, that "the marvellous simplicity of Greek art" justifies the assumption of exactly the same technique and scale of colour in painting as in sculpture, and even of identity of artistic principles between the pictures of Apelles and vase-paintings, entirely ignoring the decorative character of the latter. He believes

"that we can come near to the impression which Greek pictures once produced if we imagine the red-figured vase-paintings rolled out on a white ground and then shaded and variously coloured by great artists."

This statement, in the first place, ignores the fact that there was little advance in the technique of vase-painting for nearly a century before Apelles; and surely the adaptation of design and technique to space and material conditions is one of the most essential characteristics of Greek art, and no criticism can safely ignore it. The fact is that Prof. Wickhoff's whole theory of the development of Greek and Hellenistic art is so hard to reconcile with accepted probabilities that nothing but a demonstration of the truth of his views on Roman art would lead to its acceptance; and that demonstration is not forthcoming. But Prof. Wickhoff's book, though it challenges criticism on almost every page, is full of the most admirable observation and description: there is a masterly appreciation of the Roman reliefs and of many of the Pompeian paintings, and archæologists would do well to consider his caution against seeking the original of every ancient work of art in the fourth or fifth century.

The translation is, on the whole, excellent, and must have been extremely difficult to do; there are only one or two lapses, such as "the emperor stands there" (of a statue), which is German rather than English; and "demoniac beings" is hardly a happy description of the allegorical figures on a relief. A slip like "*apud* Athenæus" (p. 92) should be added to the *corrigenda*; also "B.C." on p. 16.

NEW PRINTS.

AT first sight there is the flogging of a hundred boys in the stern portrait of Dr. Welldon, late of Harrow, reproduced in the photogravure after the Hon. J. Collier's picture. On a second glance the impression of grimness yields to the conviction that the painter may, even without meaning it, have conveyed the promise of how, disciplinary accounts having been "squared," the Head Master would bear no grudges against the culprits. However right the observer's later notion may be, the portrait surely errs in regard to the former. This defect of excess we have previously noticed in Mr. Collier's portraits, of which this is, perhaps, the most masculine, broad, and carefully painted, circumstances which lend themselves to the success of the process employed by the Printing Arts Company, of Shaftesbury Avenue, to whom we are indebted for "a proof copy" of the portrait of Dr. Welldon. The mistake as to the treatment of the subject was, of course, the artist's, who forgot that those who, in the happier sense, bear the rod, should look genially on mankind, if not on schoolboys.

Mr. Wyman, Bedford Street, Strand, has sent us a "signed artist's proof" of a print in a nondescript process after Mr. J. R. Weguelin's picture of 'Supplication,' reminding us of Leighton's similar and very strongly inspired design of the same subject. A girl is appealing with her arms extended to a statuette of the Virgin (at least we think the Virgin is intended) placed in a niche above an altar where an offering lies. Although we do not quite understand the design, nor would even venture to date it exactly, we can say that it is a pretty thing, dashed, with a free brush and without research, deftly, though unsoundly, upon the paper, and extremely well reproduced in the print.

In a broad, masterly, and skilful way Mr. H. S. Bridgwater has mezzotinted Hoppner's portrait of that comely, large-featured English maiden Lady Charlotte Duncombe, the original of which is in the possession of the Earl of Dartmouth. Lawrence's best follower was never more happy than in painting Lady Charlotte, nor was Hoppner ever happier than in having Mr. Bridgwater as the author of the plate (15 in. by 18 in.), an engraver's proof of which is before us, the production of Messrs. P. & D. Colnaghi & Co.

The Art Union of London made an excellent bid for popularity when it decided to reproduce as the presentation plate for its subscribers of 1900 an etching after 'The Meadow Pool,' a picture painted by Mr. C. Adams, representing in the calmest harvest weather a shining pool overhung with trees and shut in by a meadow that is being mowed. The clear, firm, brilliant, and homogeneous etching does more than justice to the picture, and is perhaps, technically, not the worse because an unfortunate illness prevented Mr. D. Law from finishing the plate he had begun, so that Mr. C. O. Murray completed it. Pleasing as it is, we would rather Mr. Law had perfected his task.

We have received Part II. of 'Reproductions in Facsimile of Drawings by the Old Masters in the Earl of Pembroke's Collection at Wilton House' (P. & D. Colnaghi), of which we have already noticed Part I. We only remark now that the publication increases in interest and value, reserving further commendations for the future.

SALES.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS sold on the 15th inst. the following Engravings: The Duchess of Devonshire, after Gainsborough, by W. Barney, 304*l.* Miss Cumberland, after Romney, by J. R. Smith, 262*l.* Mrs. Abington, after Reynolds, by J. Watson, 199*l.* Lady Louisa Manners, after Hoppner, by C. Turner, 45*l.* Mrs. Braddyll, after Reynolds, by S. Cousins, 98*l.* Countess Grosvenor, after Lawrence, by the same, 46*l.* Lady Clive, by the same artists, 35*l.* The Kit-Cat Club, after Kneller, by J. Faber (set of 47), 27*l.* Tuer's Bartolozzi and his Works, 4 vols., inlaid with 300 engravings, fetched 39*l.*

On the 19th the same firm sold the following Pictures: H. Holbein, Martin Luther, 136*l.* I. Ostade, A Landscape, horsemen halting at a rustic inn, 997*l.* H. Fragonard, Madame Camargo dancing on a Terrace, 120*l.* Dutch School, An Interior, four cavaliers round a fire, two gentlemen playing cards, 609*l.* T. Hudson, Matthew Dymoke Lister, 115*l.* Spagna, The Annunciation, The Nativity, The Adoration of the Magi, and The Presentation in the Temple, 120*l.*

The following Engravings were sold on the 22nd inst.: A Maid and A Wife, by and after J. R. Smith, a pair, 38*l.* The Mask, after Reynolds, and The Ghost, after Westall, by Schiavonetti, a pair, 26*l.* Dancing Dogs and Guinea-pigs, after Morland, by T. Gaugain, 53*l.* Mrs. Cosway, after Cosway, by L. Schiavonetti, 81*l.* Lady Catherine Pelham Clinton, after Reynolds, by J. R. Smith, 25*l.* Countess Gower and Child, after Lawrence, by S. Cousins, 28*l.* Salisbury Cathedral, after Constable, by D. Lucas, 89*l.* Haymakers and Compassionate Children, after J. Ward, by W. Ward, a pair, 43*l.* A Shepherdess, after F. Wheatley, by Hogg, 26*l.* The History of Lætitia, after Morland, by J. R. Smith, set of five, 120*l.* Lady Smyth and Countess of Harrington, after Reynolds, by Bartolozzi, a pair, 29*l.* Lady Catherine Howard, by and after C. Wilkin, 27*l.* After Hoppner: Lady Anne Lambton and Family, by J. Young, 315*l.*; Mrs. Orby Hunter, by the same, 168*l.*; Mrs. Arbuthnot, by S. W. Reynolds, 53*l.*; Lady Charlotte Greville, by J. Young, 52*l.*; The Duchess of Bedford, by S. W. Reynolds, 126*l.* The Countess of Carlisle, after Reynolds, by J. Watson, 48*l.* The Duchess of Devonshire and Lady G. Cavendish, after the same, by G. Keating, 31*l.* Mrs. Carwardine and Child, after Romney, by J. R. Smith, 278*l.* Benedetta Ramus, after the same, by W. Dickinson, 50*l.* Mrs. Cosway, after Maria Cosway, by V. Green, 273*l.* The Fortune-teller, after Peters, by J. R. Smith, 25*l.* A Lady and her Children relieving a Cottager, after W. Bigg, by J. R. Smith, 38*l.* Dulce Domum and Black Monday, after the same, by J. Jones, a pair, 28*l.* The Thatcher and The Warrener, after Morland, by W. Ward, a pair, 27*l.* Inside of a Country Alehouse, by the same artists, and Outside of a Country Alehouse, after J. Ward, by W. Ward, 43*l.* Signora Baccelli, after Gainsborough, by J. Jones, 61*l.* Tresham's British Gallery of Pictures, with 25 plates in colours, 33*l.*

Fine-Art Gossip.

UNDER the Vaughan bequest several valuable acquisitions have just been made to the National Gallery. Among them is a portrait-picture, by Gainsborough, of his two young daughters walking hand in hand against a dark background of trees. Though unusual in arrangement and treatment, it is a worthy example of his work. There is also a slight, but splendid, charcoal sketch by Sir Joshua Reynolds; it is a study of himself as seen in a mirror for the face of "Horror" in the picture of 'Mrs. Siddons as the Tragic Muse' at Grosvenor House. There are a good number of sketches by Constable, some very interesting. Among them, one suggests 'The Haywain,' another 'The Cornfield'; in the latter the little boy lying on his face drinking appears as in the picture. There is also a sketch recalling the famous 'Salisbury,' and one almost identical in arrangement with the picture of 'The Glebe Farm.' The pictures of 'The Haywain,' 'The Cornfield,' and 'The Glebe Farm' all hang in Room XXI. of the National Gallery, and it is to be hoped that some opportunity of comparison will be afforded the public. But it must be confessed that there are several sketches the acquirement of which one finds it hard to justify for such a collection as our National Gallery, which requires fine specimens, not any specimen just because it happens to be genuine.

THE last and most precious part of the bequest consists of one isolated sepia study of the 'Deck of the Victory,' and the remaining twenty-two original studies, also in sepia, of the 'Liber Studiorum.' The series of seventy-three is now complete. The Gallery already possesses the other fifty-one. And now the whole set is exhibited temporarily in the large Turner Gallery on four screens. One of them, 'The Banks of the Thames,' on screen No. 3 from the door, Turner afterwards painted a picture of, with slight alterations; and this now hangs in the same room.

To those who have not recently visited the National Gallery it may be interesting to know of two small pictures in the Turner Room which the public have hitherto not been permitted to see, owing to the height at which they have been hung. They are Nos. 468 and 465, both beautiful little pieces. Also the room next to the Turner Room has now six large pictures of Turner which have been hitherto in the big room and have laboured under the same disadvantage.

MR. W. H. SPILLER'S collection of arms and armour, which Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods will sell on Wednesday and Thursday next, includes many very rare articles, the majority of which have been secured at several of the great sales of recent years—the Londesborough, Baron de Cosson, and E. J. Brett. Many of the articles have been exhibited in London. The rapiers or town swords of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries include some beautiful specimens. There are several *cap-à-pie* suits.

SIR L. ALMA TADEMA has gone into the country for a short time in order to enjoy thoroughly a well-earned rest. His fine portrait of Prof. G. Aitchison and another new picture of unusual interest will represent him at the Royal Academy in the summer.

REGARDING our notice last week of Gambier Parry's method of mural painting and the vehicle which he invented, Mr. Shields, who repaired some accidental defects in Madox Brown's wall-pictures in the Town Hall of Manchester, writes: "Recently I went all over those [panels] of Madox Brown's painting that were executed in Gambier Parry's process, and found them unchanged in every respect. I mean those at Manchester." And Mr. Shields writes further: "I used Gambier Parry in the frieze [in the chapel] at Bayswater, and at the south end wall of that building, and found that, if you paint with a definite design and don't muddle, your work advances swiftly. But it must be done at once, almost as much so as true fresco."

AN exceptional phase of Roman Wall study was presented at the last meeting of the Glasgow Archæological Society by Major O. E. Ruck, of the Royal Engineers Headquarters Staff, Edinburgh, who took as his theme "The Antonine Lines as a defensive design: a comparison in ancient and modern principles of fortification." He showed that as a defence the work was most skilfully adapted to the ground. On a basis cognate to the Torres Vedras lines, 50,000 men would have been requisite to construct the vallum and fosse in six months, after allowing for a field army for offensive operations. By greatly reducing that field army and assuming very favourable conditions the work might possibly have been executed by 50,000 men in two months. At modern civil contract rates (not

reckoning price of materials) the cost would be about 316,800*l*. The Hadrian lines in Northern England Major Ruck estimated at a cost, similarly calculated, of at least 2,000,000*l*. He advanced a theoretical argument, deduced from the works themselves, that the Hadrian earthwork lines, originally designed as a field base for a mobile field army, were completed as a principal base; that next the Antonine lines were constructed as an advanced line, serving also as a secondary and semi-permanent base; and that finally the *murus* of the Hadrian lines, including attendant works of earlier date, was completed as the permanent principal base and last line of defence.

Prof. H. Winnefeld has been appointed Director of the Museum for the new "Pergamonischen Sammlungen" in Berlin. The Museum has been erected at a cost of 850,000 marks, and is to be opened on July 1st this year.

A distinguished artist who is at Assouan writes:—

"I came here mainly to see Philæ before it is submerged, which there is every reason to expect it will be when the barrage of the Nile is finished. And, as the temples are built on sand—so I am informed—the result of constantly keeping them under water will probably be that they will collapse. I hope to get studies for a painting of the island: it has been done often, but perhaps, the fates being propitious, may yet be attempted again. Oddly enough, I have dropt on a small collection of ancient Christian pottery found when excavations were made there a few years ago, which will give some evidence as to the ornament prevailing at that rather obscure period. There are the ruins of a Christian church of the Byzantine period on the island.....I proposed to paint a landscape of very early morning as it actually presents itself on the edge of the desert near Luxor, where I have been staying with a friend, and just behind the Colossi, which stand in the cultivated land. The housekeeping was primitive, but, being away from tourists, one could enjoy freedom which is not attainable in the fashionable resorts. It was then the season of ploughing and sowing; the oxen being led to the plough, the sheep driven to pasture, were wonderfully picturesque. I am afraid, however, the types, the local colour, and the landscape (which does not remind one of David Roberts) are too remote to interest the average art amateur in England. And the tourist here is seldom a purchaser. They find an interest in other matters. Like the tripper in the west of England, they do not add a charm to Egypt. Yet they may be avoided. This evening, riding home from Philæ, they left me the desert to myself."

In consequence of the death of the Queen, patron of the Society, the meetings of the Society of Antiquaries are suspended until further notice.

One of the celebrated artists of the modern German school disappears by the death of Arnold Boecklin last week. Born at Bâle in 1827, he worked at Düsseldorf, and, after spending some time at Paris and Rome, removed to Munich in 1860, and later to Weimar, in order to become Professor of Landscape Painting at the new school of art in that city. He was best known as a painter of mythological and symbolical pictures, though he also produced landscape. His somewhat violent and highly coloured style of painting did not find favour in this country, and his principal pictures are to be seen in Germany and Switzerland.

The death of the historical painter Georges Moreau de Tours is reported from Strasburg. He was in his fifty-second year.

MUSIC

Life of Richard Wagner. Authorized English Version by Wm. Ashton Ellis of C. F. Glasenapp's 'Das Leben Richard Wagner's.' Vol. I. (Kegan Paul & Co.)—In a brief preface the translator "confesses" that certain changes, not "of a material nature," have been made by him, so that he would describe the volume as "an English revision" of the German original; for any liberties, at any rate, which he has taken with the text, Mr. Ellis has "Herr Glasenapp's full and free consent."

The first discoverable progenitor of the master of Bayreuth was Samuel Wagner, a schoolmaster in Saxony, born 1643; and his grandson, Gottlob Friedrich Wagner, born 1736, was an exciseman at Leipzig. The last-named had two sons, Friedrich and Adolf, the father and uncle respectively of the tone-poet. The musical and literary tastes and achievements of the uncle and the enthusiasm of the father for the drama are recorded, also the talent for painting and acting displayed by the father-in-law, Ludwig Geyer, so that we perceive the influences which surrounded Wagner from the day of his birth, and which, to say nothing of heredity, account for his early literary and dramatic propensities: music, however, remained for a time in the background. The day before the death of his father-in-law, Wagner, who was eight years old, played the Jungfernkranz out of 'Der Freischütz,' and from an adjoining room came to him the voice of the sick man murmuring to his mother, "Has he a possible talent for music?" At Dresden, when the youth was studying at the Kreuzschule, he heard Weber's music at the theatre, and occasionally "saw the spare and fragile figure of the master returning from rehearsal, passing the house in the Jüdenhof, or even entering it to exchange a few words with his mother." Not until after his return to Leipzig in 1827 did he make acquaintance with Beethoven's music, and then "a new world dawned on the astonished youth." We read a great deal about Wagner's elder sister Rosalie, who distinguished herself on the stage. She was greatly interested in her brother, and from a letter of hers written in 1833, and now preserved at Bayreuth, she evidently believed he had a future before him. She regrets that a scheme for going to Zurich as conductor would interfere with the completion of his opera 'Die Feen.' But she is sure "it will be for his good to wait a little longer." The Zurich scheme was abandoned, and Wagner completed his opera; but he did not succeed in getting it performed. During his whole life the composer was forced to practise the art of waiting: for the production of each of the operas 'Rienzi,' 'Der Fliegende Holländer,' 'Tannhäuser,' and 'Lohengrin,' two years; for 'Tristan' eight years; and so we might cite the whole series, with the exception of 'Die Meistersinger,' which was produced within a year of its completion. The affection, help, and wise counsel of Rosalie call to mind two other composers with specially sympathetic sisters: Nannerl and Wolfgang Mozart, and Fanny and Felix Mendelssohn. When Wagner was sixteen years of age he made the acquaintance of Heinrich Dorn, "Musikdirektor" at Leipzig, at a time when Schumann was studying with the latter; and it is pleasant to read that friendly relations existed between the two men who afterwards became, each in his own way, so famous. Mr. Ellis in a foot-note quotes a passage from Wolzogen's 'Erinnerungen an Richard Wagner,' showing how unfair it is to represent Wagner as an adversary of Schumann's. The natures of the two men were very different, so that the bond of friendship between them was not, perhaps, very strong, but letters, as, for instance, those written by Wagner from Paris in 1840, show that it existed.

In 1832 Wagner wrote his Symphony in C, performed at the Gewandhaus in 1833. In the following year he sketched the opening Allegro and a few bars of an Adagio of a new work of the same kind. He had, however, commenced a second opera, 'Das Liebesverbot,' and in the 'Autobiographical Sketch' which he wrote for the *Zeitung für die elegante Welt* in 1843 we find out why the new symphony was abandoned. "I gave up my model, Beethoven," says Wagner: "his Last Symphony I deemed the keystone of a whole great epoch of art, beyond which none could hope to press, and within whose limits none could reach to independence." We often meet with quotations from Wagner's writings in which he expresses opinions regarding various composers, but without mentioning the particular date at which they were penned. Yet this, at times, is a most important matter. Had the sentence quoted been written after Wagner had reached independence, though still interesting, it would be far less remarkable; but in 1843 Wagner was only a stage or two on the road to independence. Of 'Rienzi' our biographer remarks that it "was not conceived by its author as absolute 'grand opera,' but rather as *drama*." Yet in 'A Communication to my Friends' (1851) Wagner wrote as follows:—

"My chief concern was my Rienzi himself; and only when I felt quite contented with him did I give rein to the notion of a 'grand opera.' Nevertheless, from a purely artistic point of view, this 'grand opera' was the pair of spectacles through which I unconsciously regarded my 'Rienzi' stuff; nothing in that stuff did I find enthral me but what could be looked at through these spectacles."

We have quoted from Mr. Ellis's translation, although the word "stuff" is scarcely to our liking. Herr Glasenapp, by the way, remarks that "it is very cheap criticism to judge this work ['Rienzi'] exclusively from the daïs of Wagner's later creations." Of course it is, but knowledge of the later creations forces comparison unfavourable to the earlier work. In an appreciation of Wagner's art-work a critic must naturally "place himself in the author's position" at the time when he wrote that opera. It is interesting to note that in 1841 a proposal was made to Wagner to write a biography of Beethoven, a project which was, of course, never realized. This is to be regretted, for in it would undoubtedly have been reflected the thoughts and feelings of a man who had just commenced to develope new art ideals of his own; and it would probably have been less rhapsodical than the 'Beethoven' which he wrote about thirty years later.

With regard to the English translation of the work under notice, Mr. Ellis may be congratulated on the manner in which he has accomplished his difficult task. Here and there we have come across sentences which might be amended in a second edition. For instance, on p. 142 we read about Kittl's 'Hunting' Symphony, "which Mendelssohn considered good enough in later years to conduct it at the Gewandhaus, also to accept its dedication." And, again, the following on p. 240: "Merely they [the apartments] were bright and cheerful." The translator hopes to complete vol. ii. this year, vol. iii. in 1902, and the fourth and last, "subject to Herr Glasenapp's state of forwardness," in 1903.

QUEEN VICTORIA: HER APPRECIATION OF MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

In 1827, the year in which Beethoven died, there passed away a musician, John Sale, for upwards of thirty years bass singer at the King's Concerts of Ancient Music. He left two sons: the elder, J. B. Sale, well known for his Handelian taste, became, somewhere about this time, teacher to the Princess Victoria. One of the earliest musical festivals with which the Queen was connected was, most probably, the Eisteddvod held at Beaumaris, August 28th to 30th, 1832. A note written at the time on a programme-book of that festival, kindly lent to us by the Hon. Mrs. Herbert of Llanover, mentions that "the weather proved too unfavourable for them [the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria] to attend the Eisteddvod." This evidently refers only to the first day, for a note in the same handwriting later on mentions that "the ceremony of investing the Bards by their Royal Highnesses took

place on the Terrace in front of Baron Hill,—August 29th, 1832."

Columns could be filled with names of distinguished vocalists and instrumentalists who appeared before her late Majesty from the time of her accession to the throne almost down to that of her death. In many cases the visit was merely formal; in others, as, for instance, in those of Jenny Lind, Mendelssohn, and Halle—or more recently Madame Albani, who received invitations as well as commands—the interview was of a friendly character. But from the crowd of musicians who during the past sixty years and more visited Windsor or one of the royal palaces four names stand out with special prominence: Liszt, Mendelssohn, Wagner, and Rubinstein.

Liszt was summoned to Windsor in 1840, and again in 1886, the year of his death. On the second occasion the Queen received the veteran pianist in an exceedingly friendly manner, and reminded him that she had heard him forty-six years previously. Liszt, by the way, also had a long memory. Dr. Hueffer, in his 'Half a Century of Music in England,' written on the occasion of the Jubilee of 1887, relates that when, in 1886, Liszt entered the music-room at Windsor, he remarked to Cusins, then Master of Music to the Queen, "This is the place where I played before George IV. sixty and more years ago." Liszt, in fact, played to the king when, as a prodigy, he visited London in 1824, also again in 1825.

Mendelssohn's two visits to Buckingham Palace in 1842 (June 20th and July 9th) were fully described by the composer in writing to his mother; and his interesting account, to which reference has often been made, shows how thoroughly he was appreciated both by the Queen and the Prince Consort. It was at the second visit that he obtained permission to dedicate his 'Scotch' Symphony to Her Majesty. The Queen and the Prince were present, five years later, at the second of the three performances of 'Elijah' at Exeter Hall under the composer's direction, and it was on that occasion that the Prince wrote in Mendelssohn's programme-book that he was "a second Elijah, faithful to the worship of true Art though encompassed by the idolaters of Baal." Before Mendelssohn left London he played at Buckingham Palace for two hours, in presence of the Queen and Prince Albert only. And a week later he went to bid farewell to his royal friends—and, as it proved, a last farewell.

When Wagner was in London in 1855 as conductor of the Philharmonic Society, the Queen and the Prince attended the seventh concert. The 'Tannhäuser' Overture, selected by the Prince himself, was in the programme, and during the interval the composer was summoned to the royal box and told how much satisfaction his music had given. "I really seem to have pleased the Queen," wrote Wagner to his friend Liszt. He was, indeed, surprised at the friendly reception granted to him, as he was then a political exile and comparatively unknown. When he visited London two-and-twenty years later, he had a long audience of Her Majesty at Windsor.

Rubinstein played more than once before the Court, but on the first occasion a somewhat humorous incident occurred. A letter of introduction to Prince Albert from the Grand Duchess Hélène was forwarded through the Russian Embassy. This was in 1857, about a year after peace had been concluded, and the pianist was mistaken, so relates his biographer A. M'Arthur, for a "secret agent of the Russian Court coming to London in the disguise of a musician." But Rubinstein's magnificent playing soon convinced the royal party that they had before them a genuine artist.

As with persons, so with important musical events at which the Queen was present, the mere naming of them would occupy much space. There is, however, one of special interest to which we would refer—viz., the unveiling of the Beethoven monument at Bonn in 1845. An entry, too, in the Queen's 'Journal,' in reference to the "Artists' Concert" which she attended on August 13th, 1845, the last day of the festival, may be quoted to show that, on occasion, she could criticize. It runs thus: "Unfortunately there was but very little of Beethoven;—only part of one of the Symphonies, brought into a Cantata by Liszt, and the Overture to 'Egmont' directed by Spohr." It may be interesting, in connexion with this event, to mention that Dr. Breidenstein, president of the festival committee, instructed Prince Albert, while he was at the University of Bonn, in harmony and counterpoint.

DRAMA

William Shakespeare, Poet, Dramatist, and Man. By Hamilton Wright Mabie. (Macmillan & Co.)

THAT Americans are as exemplary in their devotion to Shakspeare as are Englishmen, and as assiduous in comment and elucidation of text, is known. The Variorum Edition of Dr. Horace Howard Furniss is the labour to which Shakspearean scholars look with most wonder and admiration, even if, perhaps, they do not cherish the hope of seeing its accomplishment; and work such as that of Prof. Albert H. Smyth on 'Pericles' shows what conscientious labour is bestowed on critical investigation and analysis. Less happily situated than England with regard to access to original authorities, America has hitherto, so far as we know, made few efforts to supply a substantive life of the dramatist. That reproach, if such it may be considered, is now wiped out, and we receive from an American writer an account of Shakspeare and his work which furnishes proof of much labour and knowledge and of considerable tact. Not wholly a matter of regret is it that this contribution from across the Atlantic reaches us at a period of unexampled literary activity in Shakspearean fields. If the labours of Mr. Lee, Mr. Wyndham, Dr. Furnivall, Mr. Gollancz, Mr. Fleay, and other students have left comparatively little that is new to be collected, the works of these and other authorities are open to Mr. Mabie, and are at least abundantly fruitful in suggestion. To many of them he owns his obligation, and his work is certainly the richer for their labours.

The highest tribute that Mr. Mabie's book merits is that it is a safe performance, thanks to the abundant caution exhibited. Little that is known concerning Shakspeare is omitted from its pages: the treatment is pleasingly and effusively appreciative, and conjecture, especially ribald conjecture, is all but banished from its pages. That Shakspeare poached is conceded by his latest biographer. A stray shaft or two finding its way to the squire's or the queen's deer is not likely to be regarded as an unpardonable offence in a country in which, to the best of our knowledge, there are as yet no gamekeepers. It is granted, then, that such evidence as is obtainable when "taken as a whole..... seems to confirm the poaching tradition." That Shakspeare's married life was unhappy our author, in common with some other writers, takes leave to doubt. The journeys to London took place, it is assumed, by the High Wycombe and Oxford route, and there is even an illustration from an excellent old print of the Crown Tavern at Oxford, now no longer existing, at which, according to tradition, the poet used to stay. That this inn was kept by John D'Avenant, that mine hostess's superior charms tempted the wayfarer, and that the relation of godfather in which Shakspeare stood to young William D'Avenant was, as the future author and manager was not averse from hinting, emblematic of a closer tie—all this is not mentioned, although the authority for it is as good as that for many other so-called facts in the life. All that Mr. Mabie cautiously and prudently says is that

"the Crown Inn, which stood near Carfax, in Oxford, was the centre of many associations, real or imaginary, with Shakespeare's journeys from the Capital to his home in New Place."

This is wholly characteristic of the manner in which Mr. Mabie's task has been executed. We see a Shakspeare clothed and in his right mind. Our author will not pause to describe those feasts at the Mermaid of which Beaumont has left an immortal account, though Shakspeare's presence there and his wit contests with Jonson rest upon the unimpeachable testimony of Fuller. In the amorous pictures contained in the 'Venus and Adonis' our author scents danger, and declares the poem "too frankly passionate and too naked for modern taste." Since it was written,

"Puritan influence, by its tremendous emphasis on righteousness, has compelled us to strike a balance between the freedom of the Greek genius and the moral insight of the Hebrew spirit, and the problem of modern art is to harmonize freedom, beauty, and joy with moral sanity, order, and power."

All that is true and well said, if a little beside the question. Mr. Mabie draws, however, a contrast all to the advantage of the later poet between the deliberate and leisurely movement of the 'Venus and Adonis' and the "tumultuous rush of passion" of Marlowe's "glowing version of the memorable story of Hero and Leander," which belongs practically to the same epoch.

In regard to the sonnets, caution reaches its climax and begets a near approach to ambiguity. A "note of reality seems to be distinctly sounded in the series"; they

"tell a story or reveal an experience which is definitely outlined notwithstanding the mask of conventional imagery and phraseology which the poet employed."

Again, in the

"sensitiveness, the capacity for devotion, the power of passion, which the sonnets reveal they so entirely express the nature of Shakespeare that they must be accepted as, in a true sense, autobiographic."

Nevertheless,

"the habit of the age, and the marked and consistent objectivity of Shakespeare's mode of expression, make it highly improbable that he laid his heart bare by putting in historic order and with entire fidelity of detail a passionate experience which had searched his spirit as with a lighted torch held aloft in the darkest recesses of his nature."

All this simply means that Mr. Mabie does not know, and is wise enough not to travel far in the way of conjecture. Indisposition

to theorize is no fault, and absence of cocksureness or dogmatism is a negative—perhaps even a positive—merit.

Needless to say, in a biographer such as Mr. Mabie shows himself to be there is no reference to the reported visit to Stratford of Jonson and Drayton, and the indulgence, or, to call things by their right names, debauch, as a consequence of which Shakspeare is said to have died. Very far are we from maintaining the truth of the story. We are, however, no more prepared to deny a thing which is in the spirit of the time. The allegations concerning Shakspeare which rest on no authority better or more trustworthy than a twice or thrice transmitted tale, when joined to what we know on evidence scarcely to be questioned, show him a worthy man with convivial possibilities and a love for cultivated and literary society, and with no idea that the present age would profess to regard with condemnation things in which his age saw little harm, and would impose restrictions of which it had no idea. As such we are content to take him.

Mr. Mabie says gracefully many true things concerning Shakspeare's plays, and sometimes characterizes them by a happy epithet. His praise of Shakspeare's country rings pleasantly in English ears, and his work is agreeable to read. All we have to say against it is that there does not seem much reason for its appearance. Whatever it tells us can practically be obtained elsewhere. It is provided with illustrations, many of them beautiful, all interesting, and a few of them new. Those of most importance are familiar in Mr. Lee's life of Shakspeare (the illustrated edition) and in other works on the stage. The class to which the book may be specially commended consists of those who, holding aloof from discussion or polemics, seek to possess such knowledge as the world has yet garnered concerning Shakspeare and such illustrations concerning his known surroundings as a century's worship and research have been able to unearth.

RECENT PLAYS.

The Wisdom of the Wise: a Comedy in Three Acts. By Mrs. Craigie. (Fisher Unwin.)—In the prefatory note to the printed version of her play, which recently held possession of the St. James's Theatre, Mrs. Craigie explains her method and purpose in writing it, asserting that the whole is designedly slight, and adding that to have drawn the sketch in stronger colours might have rendered the piece more painful than amusing—a tragedy, not a comedy. This avowal tells nothing that might not previously have been assumed. Slight, whether designedly or not, the comedy undoubtedly is—so slight as to have provoked at the first presentation signs of resentment from a partially educated and wholly unreasonable portion of the audience, which was angered, let it be said, at finding a butterfly where it expected a bee. A natural and proper retort of the dramatist is to print her work, which, in spite of its fragility—perhaps on account of it—is as agreeable in perusal as to a discriminating public it appeared when admirably presented on the stage. Its purpose is not wholly trivial, and the display of the jealousy which the sight of perfect happiness in others awakens in small natures inspires a pensive if not a pathetic interest. The piece, however, though it deserves acceptance, has to be taken with allowances. That the second act is long is a mild way of stating things. It occupies in the printed text 67 pages, against 57 in the first and 27 in the third. In reading, as in performance, it seems interminable. One new interest after another is opened out at the moment when we are desiring the end of the scene. Not unamusing in itself is the scene in which Bradgers mistakes Lord Appleford for St. Asaph's secretary, and deals somewhat familiarly with his appearance and character. So inopportunely, however, is it dragged in that we resent its intrusion. Even more distasteful and inexpert are the proffered consolations to the heroine of Bertram Romney. Slight, then, as is the edifice, it would be firmer and more secure without buttresses which, though intended as supports, are in fact sources of weakness. The characters are as a rule well drawn, and it would not be difficult to extract gems from the dialogue.

The Gay Lord Quex: a Comedy in Four Acts. By Arthur W. Pinero. (Heinemann.)—To the rapidly extending list of his printed plays Mr. Pinero has added 'The Gay Lord Quex,' his latest success. Though written in the spirit of such early and enchanting works as 'Dandy Dick,' this delightful piece has been persistently regarded by the public as a problem play. It is only such in so far as it inspires doubt as to the possibility of reformation in a middle-aged Don Juan. In its treatment of the Duchess of Strood its purpose is wholly satirical; in its description of the proceedings at the manicure establishment, in which passes half the action, it is a picture of modern, and it is to be hoped ephemeral customs. A curious feature in it is that, like one or two other recent works, it holds a brief for middle age in its suit against youth. The fact was scarcely evident on the first performance, and those who watched the stolen meetings of Muriel and her young lover, and saw the vigilance of Sophy Fullgarney to protect them from the wiles of the elderly Adonis, scarcely expected or understood the result. Mr. Pinero's moral is that of Balthasar's song in 'Much Ado about Nothing,'

"Men were deceivers ever."

The man of the world is, however, experienced enough to resist the blandishments to which youth instantly and lightly succumbs. Without being a blemish on the work, it is a slight drawback from enjoyment that the *dénoûment* is other than is expected and is not entirely acceptable even when thrust upon one. Nothing, however, is more certain than that the reformation of the gay Lord Quex is intended to be serious, and his resistance of the temptations and provocation put in his way by Sophy is at least creditable. The duel between these two personages, each in a way representative, constitutes the main interest; and the scene in the chambers of the duchess, in which the lord and the servant learn to respect each other, is effective in perusal. For the rest, two actors at least have stamped their individualities on their parts, and it will be difficult to accept any one except Miss Irene Vanbrugh and Mr. Hare as the combatants. This is the more creditable since in one case, that of the gay Lord Quex, the character seems at the outset not wholly suited to the exponent.

The Fantasticks: a Romantic Comedy in Three Acts. By Edmond Rostand. Freely done into English verse by George Fleming. (Heinemann.)—The title of 'The Fantasticks' bestowed by George Fleming upon his rendering of 'Les Romanesques,' the work with which the author of 'Cyrano de Bergerac' made his *début* at the Comédie Française, is even more happily named than the original. The characters generally and the work itself are fantastic rather than romantic. As a translation of M. Rostand's flexible and musical lines the work is a *tour de force*. The rhymes are not seldom happy, and the metre employed answers at times fairly well to the Alexandrines of the original. Careless workmanship is, however, encountered, and a conscientious worker would scarcely have passed two lines such as

> Ho! here 's a youth who sets us in our true place,
> And as for him—the King may tie his shoe-lace,

which, apart from the fact that the rhyme is non-existent, correspond to nothing in the original. Comparison between the French piece and the English shows how much more sensible is the French system of printing plays, with its division into scenes and with its headlines denoting the acts, than that adopted, which supplies the minimum of information.

Dramatic Gossip.

THE revival at the Globe Theatre of 'Sweet Nell of Old Drury' proves no less popular than was its first production. Not at all a good play is it, but it takes a firm hold on the public, and seems likely to last through the season. One performance in it rises to absolute excellence. The Charles II. of Mr. Frederick Terry could scarcely be improved, and constitutes an instance of perfect interpretation. Miss Neilson's Nell Gwyn has, on the other hand, gravely deteriorated. The general cast is satisfactory.

'TWELFTH NIGHT' will be played at Her Majesty's in three acts with nine scenes. Mr. Robert Taber's illness will not, it is hoped, prevent him from assuming the part of Orsino, for which he is cast. Mr. Lionel Brough will be Sir Toby Belch; Mr. Quartermain, Sebastian; Mr. Courtice Pounds, the Clown; Miss Lily Brayton, Viola; and Mr. and Mrs. Tree respectively, as has been said, Malvolio and Maria. An overture has been obtained from Sir Alexander Mackenzie.

THE 'Johannesfeuer' of Sudermann, the delay in the presentation of which has been attributed to some difficulties with the Censor, was produced on the 18th inst. It is founded on the well-known Midsummer fires, the lighting of which is customary in a tract of Europe extending from Scandinavia to Spain. The play, which is powerful and gloomy, was well acted by Herr Andresen and Fräulein Elsa Gademann as the two lovers whose short night of happiness does not outlast the fire.

MR. BERTON'S dramatization of 'Rienzi' is destined by Mr. Martin Harvey to succeed at the Court Theatre 'A Cigarette Maker's Romance.' The piece last named is likely to be produced next week.

THE rumour that Mr. Forbes Robertson has taken the Shaftesbury Theatre has been assiduously circulated, but is at least premature.

AMONG the characters in which there is a probability of Mr. Tree being seen is Benvenuto Cellini.

MR. COMYNS CARR has prepared for Miss Ellen Terry a version of Goldoni's 'La Locandiera.'

MR. PENLEY'S illness has proved more serious than was anticipated, and the Great Queen Street Theatre remains closed.

MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL purposes to revive at the Royalty 'The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith,' and also to give a few afternoon representations of 'Pélléas et Mélisande.'

MR. ERIC LEWIS, who has been taking a holiday, will reappear at the Garrick as Crosby Beck in the forthcoming revival of 'Peril.'

UNDER the title "Freie Vereinigung für Volks- und Arbeiterbildung" a society has been formed at Heidelberg, which has for its main object the performance of classical plays at a nominal price. The first play chosen was Schiller's 'Maria Stuart.'

MISS LILLIE BELMORE, who died on the 17th inst. at Birmingham of heart disease, was an actress of some promise. The daughter of George Belmore—a well-known comedian, who

was Jacob Vance in Burnand's 'Deal Boatman,' Nat Gosling in 'The Flying Scud,' &c.—she appeared in 1884 with Mr. Wilson Barrett at the Princess's in 'Claudian.' She has since then been seen in a score or two of parts at the same house, the Globe, the Olympic, the Avenue, and other theatres, making a success as Queen of the Marshal Niels in 'The Crusaders,' November 2nd, 1891. She was last seen in London at the Vaudeville on April 25th, 1900, as Mrs. Bright in 'Kitty Grey.'

THE first production at the St. James's of Mr. Haddon Chambers's play 'The Awakening,' promised for Wednesday last, has been postponed until further notice.

ENGLISH actors to be seen during the autumn in America include Miss Ellaline Terriss and Mr. Seymour Hicks in 'Alice in Wonderland,' and Mr. Charles Hawtrey in 'A Message from Mars.'

MR. JOHN ANDERSON'S catalogue of the second part of the library of the late Thomas Jefferson McKee has only just reached this country from New York, and the sale itself will be held on Monday and Tuesday next. This portion is confined to the drama in its histories, biographies, and controversies; other phases of the same subject will probably fill two if not three more catalogues. There are here many works of uncommon occurrence, and not a few were unknown to Mr. Lowe when compiling his bibliography; they are all so fully described that Mr. Anderson's sale catalogue must be ranked as a welcome book of reference. Every article, pamphlet or book, rare or common, is catalogued separately—a dignity which many of them have not enjoyed since they appeared in their respective publishers' catalogues of "new books." The next portion, to be sold in March, will comprise the choice collection of early English plays. References to the McKee library appeared in the last volume of the *Athenæum*, pp. 195 and 228.

A NEW play by Mr. John Davidson, 'Self's the Man,' will be published on Tuesday by Mr. Grant Richards. The play was commissioned by Mr. Tree, and finished in September, 1899. 'King of the Lombards' was the original title, but it was changed on the publication of Mr. Swinburne's 'Rosamund, Queen of the Lombards,' to 'Self's the Man: a Tragi-Comedy.' Although it may be referred to the eighth century A.D., it is entirely modern in conception and treatment.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—C. H.—A. R. R. H.—E. S. D.—W. F. L.—received.

J. J. W.—J. L.—We cannot answer such questions.

W. P.—You are quite right.

S. L. P.—Already assigned.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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No. 3823. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1901. PRICE THREEPENCE

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LITERATURE

Gierke's Political Theories of the Middle Ages. Translated with an Introduction by F. W. Maitland. (Cambridge, University Press.)

IF history owes much to the follies of bad kings, students of it are like to owe more to the maladies of good professors. The ill wind that drove Dr. Maitland into a "non-resident" winter has blown us a goodly volume. For this excellent translation, by its completeness (with notes citing writers unknown to most of us) and the careful provision of every possible help, has laid all students of mediæval theories under a deep debt of obligation, and ought to win the attention even of those who care only for "modern instances" which cannot be separated from "wise saws." We say "ought," for it is doubtful whether that very modern person the general reader will find time to sound the depths of Dr. Gierke's erudition or soar to the heights of Prof. Maitland's speculations. It is indeed a curious fact that, in a country in which intelligent interest in politics has for centuries been more widely spread than anywhere, the development of political theories should still be awaiting its historian. Yet this process is part, and assuredly no unimportant part, of the great change which marks the transition from the mediæval to the modern world. For the differences between the twentieth and the twelfth centuries, great as they are materially, are at least as great intellectually.

It is probably because Prof. Maitland is, as he once said, so anxious for us to realize the common thoughts of our forefathers that he took this task upon him. We at least may be grateful. For even the study of such relatively modern writers as Hobbes and Locke there is needed a little acquaintance with that process, described by Dr. Gierke, by which the mediæval view of affairs was, through the reception of Aristotle as *the philosopher*, transformed by "antique-modern" ideas; while Burke's whole view of politics has curiously close affinities with that of which the last and greatest outcome was the 'De Concordantia Catholica' of Nicholas of Cusa or Cues, a writer whose significance is admirably pointed out.

The width and range of the subjects discussed or raised by the text and introduction are so great that one cannot here do more than indicate a few of them. The object is to exhibit the bearing upon the "theory of corporations, as conceived by Legists and Canonists," of "the efforts of the mediæval spirit rationally to comprehend Church and State in their entirety." Dr. Gierke points out how "to the cradle of political theory the ancient world brought gifts: an antique concept of the State, an antique concept of law." The fusion of the two produced the "specifically modern factor in the scheme of Natural Law." This interaction is the key-note of the book, and indeed gives it its chief value. For in the transition from mediæval to modern thought the part played by "antique-modern" ideas is commonly missed. Hence the need of the emphasis laid on it by Dr. Gierke, who has mastered, as no one else in Europe has done, that vast literature of forgotten folios which enshrines much which one is wont to regard as essentially modern. It is from the idea of unity in life and organization, between this world and the other, between society and the individual, that mediæval thought takes its start. This idea conceived in one aspect led to what has been termed "the hierarchical theory of the State." Rarely has it found more terse and fitting expression than in the following passage from Dr. Gierke:—

"It is only by the mediation of the Church that the temporal power possesses a divine sanction and mandate. The State in its concrete form is of earthly, and not, like the Church, of heavenly origin. In so far as the State existed before the Church, and exists outside the Church, it is the outcome of a human nature that was impaired by the fall of man. It was founded under divine sufferance by some act of violence, or else was extorted from God for some sinful purpose. Of itself it has no power to raise itself above the insufficiency of a piece of human handiwork. In order, therefore, to purge away the stain of its origin and to acquire the divine sanction, as a legitimate part of the human society which God has willed, the State needs to be hallowed by the authority of the Church. In this sense, therefore, it is from the Church that the temporal power receives its true being, and it is from the Church that kaisers and kings receive their right to rule. And all along the temporal government, when it has been constituted, remains a subservient part of the ecclesiastical order. It is a mean or instrument of the single and eternal purpose of the Church. In the last resort it is an ecclesiastical institution."

To this might be added the statement in the 'Somnium Viridarii' that all civil laws are at bottom canon laws ("omnes leges civiles esse canonicas"). After this the writer proceeds to develope the consequences of the mediæval view that "'mankind in its totality' was conceived as an organism"; an "organic construction of human society was as familiar to it as a mechanical and atomistic construction was originally alien."

This notion led naturally to a view of the fundamentally different functions of diverse orders of society and groups, as well as of individuals, in the body politic. It is, of course, entirely alien to systems based on the assumption of the arithmetical equality of men, and would regard them much as Burke did that of Rousseau. It is clear that between the individual and the State the mediæval view leaves space for many smaller but real social organisms, each with a living activity. But they are not conceived as group-persons, and this our author (and, we imagine, his translator) regards as a grave defect, common at once to mediæval and antique doctrine, with the result that

"mediæval doctrine, despite all the analogies it drew from organic life, might occasionally conceal, but could not permanently hinder the progress of a mode of thought which regards the State as a mechanism composed of atoms."

Yet Nicholas of Cues in the fifteenth century, in whom the old and the new met, endeavoured to present

"a harmonious equipoise between, on the one hand, the separate vital spheres of all the particular social organisms—be they large or small—and, on the other hand, the higher and wider spheres of combined activity proper to those superior organisms which the inferior engender by their coalition."

The rights of the group as such acted as limitations upon the essentially monarchical character of mediæval theory. Lordship is never mere dominion, but a "personal office derived from God." Consequently unconditional obedience is not inculcated, and the community is never thought of as rightless. The controversies as to the significance of the *lex regia*, which probably had as much as even feudalism to do with the development of the theory of the original contract (as to whether it implied an absolute surrender of all rights to the monarch, or the ultimate supremacy of the community), heralded, and indeed helped to produce, the later debates about Hobbes's and Locke's methods of conceiving the nature of the contract. The most purely absolutist theory known to mediæval writers was, of course, that of the Papalist. Yet even here the notion of the ultimate superiority of the community survived to form the basis of the Conciliar movement, and thus the Papalist reaction led by Torquemada (not the Inquisitor) began by denying generally the doctrine of popular sovereignty. Torquemada, in fact, helped the Church to the doctrine of the divine right of kings in the State, just as the great men of Constance, Gerson and D'Ailly, paved the way for the 'Vindiciæ contra Tyrannos' and the 'Treatises on Civil Government.' This by the way. Dr. Gierke goes on to exhibit the almost universal sway of the ideas of representative institutions. The need of consent to make a ruler or a law was also felt by many, and was expressed by Nicholas of Cues and others in a way that made Hooker's famous dictum, "Laws they are not which public approbation hath not made so," no new discovery, but the latest expression of an enduring sentiment.

But above all it was the notion of natural law that was destined to be potent. The strength of this system in mediæval and even later times, witness the work of Suarez and Grotius, rested on the belief that it was law properly so called. "No one doubted

that the maxims of divine and natural law bore the character of true rules of true law." The notion of this as existing above and beyond all positive laws formed an instrument whereby rulers were kept within their functions and individual rights were safeguarded. For

"mediæval doctrine was already filled with the thought of the inborn and indestructible rights of the individual. We see how throughout it all, in sharp contrast to the theories of antiquity, runs the thought of the absolute and imperishable value of the individual—a thought revealed by Christianity and grasped in all its profundity by the German spirit. That every individual by virtue of his eternal destination is at the core somewhat holy and indestructible even in relation to the highest power ; that the smallest part has a value of its own, and not merely because it is part of a whole ; that every man is to be regarded by the community, never as a mere instrument, but also as an end—all this is not merely suggested, but is more or less clearly expressed."

Then Dr. Gierke points out one fatal defect in mediæval doctrine—its refusal to recognize corporate personality as real, and its relegation of the notion to the realm of legal fictions and private law according to the dictum of the great lawyer Pope Innocent IV. This defect it was, at least partly, which enfeebled its power of resistance to the disintegrating process of antique-modern ideas, "the growth of which coincides with the destruction of the social system of the Middle Age and with the construction of nature-rightly theories of the State." And this process went on through Hobbes and Locke to the eighteenth century and Rousseau, and is only perishing with the atomistic individualism of some early Victorians. As Prof. Maitland admirably puts it :—

"It will be seen that the stream of political theory, when it debouches from the defile of the Middle Age into the sun-lit plain, is flowing in a direction which, albeit destined and explicable, is not regarded by our author as ultimate. However much the river may be gaining in strength and depth and lucidity as it sweeps towards the 'Leviathan' and the 'Contrat Social,' its fated course runs for some centuries away from organization and towards mechanical construction, away from biology and towards dynamics, away (it may be added) from Germanic lands and towards the Eternal City."

It was from her that the extreme individualistic conception of the group life came. For Rome was the foster-mother of the "persona ficta," and parsons have been of her making. The fundamental fact of this process is the crushing out of the numerous groups that connect the State and the individual. Instead of a gradual ascent from individual through larger and more complex organic or super-organic unities, each, however, living and with a real end,

"the sovereignty of the State and the sovereignty of the individual were.....becoming the two central axioms from which all theories of social structure would proceed, and whose relationship to each other would be the focus of all theoretical controversy."

The significance of all this is pointed out in an introduction in which the translator has surpassed himself in brilliancy, wit, and power of luminous suggestion. Probably it will attract more readers than the text will ; and no one is likely to read it only once. For its very wealth of illustration and allusion, its bearing on philosophy, on politics, on law, and even theology, make it not easy to grasp at a first reading. But it is clear that, as the Professor once said, if he might choose his own epitaph, it would be "Hic jacet persona ficta." He has as little belief in the infallibility of Pope Innocent IV. as a legal dogmatist as in Pius IX. as a theological doctrinaire. He admits, indeed, the enormous influence of the doctrine of the "persona ficta," partly for evil, in the past and even in English law. But he shows how the notion of trusts, also a gift from the Church, saved English law from many of the practical difficulties which a too rigid adherence to the "fiction" and "concession" theories would have caused. Not that he denies that lack of a *Korporationslehre* has done harm both in politics and law ; the fact that England was at one time a "singularly unicellular State" made it hard to conceive the true position of groups that had a public character. In private matters, and largely in public, the doctrine of trusts saved actual inconvenience at the cost of logical inconsistency ; and he is not one of those who have raised "convenient inconsequence to the level of an intellectual virtue." But to take one instance : "Much has happened within and behind that thought of the king's trusteeship ; even a civil death of 'personal government,' an euthanasia of monarchy"; and in regard to private matters there is the same fault :—

"Some day the historian may have to tell you that the really fictitious fiction of English law was not that its corporation was a person, but that its unincorporate body was no person, or (as you suggestively say) was nobody."

We could say much more of this amazing introduction to a work which is really great: before its author's erudition English students can only admire and envy. But we shall have said enough if we persuade to the perusal of the volume all who are genuinely interested in mediæval thought, all who care to study the manufacturing processes of modern politics, and all who find stimulus and delight in one of the most perplexing of the problems of human affairs—that, namely, which is concerned with the nature of social unions, and the relationship to and within them of their members.

Life and Letters of Phillips Brooks. By Alexander V. G. Allen, Professor in the Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge, U.S. 2 vols. (Macmillan & Co.)

Phillips Brooks occupies, by general consent, a very high place among preachers in the English tongue, in spite of the torrential rapidity and occasional entanglements of his utterances. He has often been compared to Robertson of Brighton. Principal Tulloch, no mean critic, placed him on that high level, with "all the originality and life and thought of Robertson, with less tenderness and delicacy of insight, but more robustness and incision." His not infrequent appearances in English pulpits left recollections behind them that would have secured many readers for his biography in a readable shape. Prof. Allen cannot, with all allowance made for his conscientiousness, be said to have wholly satisfied that demand. He writes eloquently, but at prodigious length. He devotes whole chapters to minor events in the career of Phillips Brooks ; he piles up extracts from sermons, diaries, letters, and even newspapers, until the most robust of appetites for clerical lives cannot but confess itself—well, stodged is the only word, we fear. It is a pity, because Phillips Brooks was a remarkable, and, as those who have the patience to surmount Prof. Allen's prolixities will discover, a most lovable man.

Phillips Brooks came on both sides of good New England stock. His mother's family, the Phillipses, included a judge of some distinction, and were pious Puritans of the early American type. The Brookses passed from farming to trade, and from Calvinism to Unitarianism. Phillips Brooks's mother, a lady of singularly deep and strong religion, brought first herself and then her husband into the Episcopal Church, at that time predominantly Evangelical. In his seventh year the boy wrote a childish letter, which Prof. Allen proceeds to dissect remorselessly :—

"The child is father of the man. A study of this letter discloses some interesting particulars. In his seventh year, he has not reached the consciousness of individual distinction, for he fails to use the capital I when referring to himself. But he uses capitals when referring to his father, his mother, and his aunt."

The professorial mind is wonderfully constituted. Has the proudest of mothers ever ventured to assert that her boy was perfect in his capitals at that age? We need not follow the Professor in his dissertations on Master Brooks at the Boston Latin School or on young Mr. Brooks at Harvard. He seems to have been quiet and reserved, with a turn for the writing of essays, and a tasteful student of literature, insomuch that Carlyle and Tennyson "sank deeply into his vast soul"—a phenomenon not absolutely unprecedented with undergraduates, whether American or English. Then came a false start: he was appointed, when only nineteen, an usher at the Boston Latin School, and failed to keep some hobbledehoys in order. Brooks's own confession of failure to a friend is in refreshing contrast to his biographer's ponderous reflections :—

"It may be needful to explain that I have changed my class. The one I had before were splendid little fellows ; these are tough old fellows with the iniquity of some sixteen springs, summers, autumns, and winters on their grim hoary heads. I am teaching them French which they don't, Greek which they won't, and Virgil which they can't understand or appreciate."

After a period of hesitation he was persuaded by Dr. Vinton, an old friend of the family, to study for holy orders in the theological seminary at Alexandria, Virginia. It was a godly, but unstimulating institution. Mr. C. A. L. Richards writes :—

"The seminary life was simple and primitive. Many of us sawed our own wood, made our own fires, and did nearly all of our own chores. The driver of the mail wagon did our few errands and made our few purchases at Alexandria, some four miles distant. Our clothes were not always of the latest cut, nor in the freshest condition. We took our meals, abundant but not luxurious, in a basement, half under ground. There were coveted seats by the stove door, where one could turn around from the table and

toast bread, giving the breakfast or tea a relish. Adjoining the dining-room was Prayer Hall, a large uncarpeted room, with a desk and long wooden benches for its only furniture."

Phillips Brooks's piety deepened in spite of dull surroundings, of which he was not over fond. Prof. Allen regards his conversion as comparable only to that of an Augustine or a Luther. Having honestly drudged through many pages of commonplace book, we regard it, on the contrary, as a creditable, but most natural development. Once minister of the Church of the Advent at Philadelphia, he soon attracted crowded congregations, and felt that he had found his true calling. His admirable mother wrote to him:—

"We hear fine accounts of you as a preacher, but especially as a *pastor*. That is the best of all. I would rather you should be faithful to every soul in your charge, that you may be able to render a good account at the last day, than to have the praise of men, for that will make you proud. Beware of it, Philly; I tremble for you. Spiritual pride would destroy all that is worthy in you."

Phillips Brooks gradually passed from the Evangelical school of Dr. Vinton to those Broad Church habits of thought that were spreading from England to America. The Civil War, too, made out of him an ardent patriot, who could not accept a compromise upon complete negro emancipation. When Lee threatened Philadelphia, Mr. Richards remembers that

"Brooks, Cooper, and the rest of us, assembled on a Monday morning in Cooper's study, waxed hot at the local inaction. If laymen would do nothing it was time for the clergy to move. We did move on the moment. We drew up a paper offering our services for the public defence. We would not take up arms, but we could shoulder shovels and dig trenches. Several clerical meetings were in session that noon, and we sent delegates to rouse them. With Brooks and the venerable Albert Barnes at the head of the procession we stormed the mayor's office, a hundred or more strong, and asked to be set at work on the defences of the city. We retired, bought our spades and haversacks, and waited for orders. The example served its purpose."

Before he had turned thirty Phillips Brooks had become a power in the Quaker city, and had rejected several offers of preferment. The impression he produced by an extempore prayer, delivered on Commemoration Day at Cambridge, prepared the way for a return to Boston. No record remains of that prayer, but Prof. Allen expatiates copiously on the occasion. We confess to finding Dr. Weir Mitchell's capital sketch of Phillips Brooks more informative:—

"To one who knew him well, the change in the type of his sermons was like the change in the architecture of his face and head. I heard a good observer say of him when he was quite young that he looked like what a poet ought to look like, and certainly, as I have said, there was in his earlier sermons much more imagination than in those of later date. At one time I asked him to try to speak less rapidly when preaching. He tried it, but found, as I suspected he would, that the speed of his extemporaneous speech had some relation to the rate of his thinking, and that to interfere with the normal rate of delivery of what the mind made ready was fatal. His rate of extemporaneous speech seemed to set the rate for his read sermons, and all effort to alter it became fruitless. As an extemporaneous speaker he was simply matchless. I heard him twice during the war, at public meetings where he was unexpectedly called upon. The effect was such as I have never seen before in any assembly of men. I recall, of course, many of his greatest sermons. It was his habit to talk over with my sister the sermons he was writing, or to invite us to suggest texts and their treatment. Several times I wrote out for him notes of illustrative value where he touched on the science of the day, and now and then he used these freely; on one occasion winding up a New Year's sermon with a page or two of my own words. It gave me a strange shock of surprise."

We have now disposed, so far as our space admits, of Prof. Allen's first volume, 650 pages long. There remains a second of 950 pages. Its substance is fortunately capable of brief definition. Apart from an exhaustive attempt to fix Phillips Brooks's decidedly elastic theology, it deals chiefly with his truly American energy as preacher and parish priest, and with his travels abroad to regain his strength. As rector of Trinity Church he was promptly accepted as a leader by his college friends and classmates. He kept clear, at the same time, of ecclesiastical controversy, remaining a member of the Evangelical Alliance and preaching in the churches of other denominations. Dean Stanley occupied the pulpit of Trinity Church, as a matter of course, during his visit to the States, and Phillips Brooks religiously preserved the undecipherable manuscript of his sermon. Charles Kingsley, however, rubbed his patriotism the wrong way:—

"Charles Kingsley is here, and lectured to us on Monday evening. It was good to see the author of 'Hypatia' in the flesh, but the Lecture wasn't much, and he is the Englishest of Englishmen. Then his laudation of this country was overmuch, and we were unnecessarily reminded of how he hated us and hoped good things for the rebellion during our war."

Yet Brooks's ideas on Christian unity were practically Kingsley's, as appears from his lectures and published essays.

We need not dwell upon his reception in this country, the sermon he preached before Queen Victoria, his visits to Tennyson, and other incidents which the daily papers have selected for quotation. His severe, though not altogether unjust, censure of the London clergy is worth noticing, however:—

"You will get more live talk about first principles in either our Boston or your New York club in an hour than from any gathering of London clergy in a year. You can hardly get them to talk about anything but the Deceased Wife's Sister, who was convulsing England during most of my visit. Just think of its being the boast of the Church that all the bishops in the House voted together about her, and that, in Convocation, only two men (Vaughan and Farrar) took any other ground, about their artificial arguments. Could anything show more clearly that there is such a thing as an Episcopal and clerical conscience and judgment, professional and special? and could anything be worse for a nation and a church than that?"

Shrewd, too, is his contrast of Cambridge with Oxford:—

"In Oxford I have had two delightful visits; staying first with Jowett, and then with Hatch, who wrote the Bampton Lectures about the organization of the Church. It is a curious world, full now of the freest thought running in the channels of the most venerable mediævalism, which is still strong and vigorous and controversial. Almost everybody you see in Oxford believes either too much or too little. It is hard to find that balanced mind, so rational yet so devout, so clear and yet so fair, with which we are familiar in the Club. Cambridge, where I also had a pleasant visit, seemed to me to be freer, but less interesting. It is less burdened with the past, and also, it would seem, less picturesquely illuminated by it."

He regarded even 'Robert Elsmere' from a markedly Transatlantic standpoint:—

"I have finished 'Robert Elsmere,' and found it very interesting, mainly, however, with that secondary interest which belongs to the circumstances of a book and its relation to its time, rather than to its substance and absolute contents. It is a curious mixture of strength and weakness. It has the sharp definitions of spiritual things, the fabrication of unreal dilemmas and alternatives in which the English mind, and especially the English clerical mind, delights. It is as unintentionally unfair as a parson, only on the other side. It seems, as Matthew Arnold used to seem, to be entirely unaware of the deeper meanings of Broad Churchmanship, and to think of it only as an effort to believe contradictions, or as a trick by which to hold a living which one ought honestly to resign."

He thought as he travelled; witness his impressions of Berlin:—

"I leave Berlin to-day after a little over two weeks' visit. The people impress me not wholly pleasantly. The enormous power of the army overshadows everything. Great commercial activity is everywhere. Social life is generous and free, and in its best specimens unsurpassed doubtless in all the world, but in its ordinary aspects it is crude and rude. A coarse personality is everywhere, and through the whole community there runs a certain restlessness and fear, a disappointment that the nation has not won, out of the wonderful success of 1870, the advantages which were so confidently looked for; a sense of constant pressure from without, the two great neighbours, France and Russia, never being forgotten for a moment, and a sense of watchful surveillance within, which makes liberty a partial and *always precarious* possession."

His impressions of India are, however, disappointing. The modern divine, interested in missionary effort, appears to have been out of touch with the land of ancient faiths, except when their exponent happened to be that somewhat absurd person Keshub Chunder Sen, the inevitable interview with whom is described at great length. Here is a typical remark or exclamation from his diary:—

"The very great assumption of the old Anglo-Indian that he knew more about the worth of missions than the missionary; the liking which he often has for R. C. missions, and even for native idolatries."

Phillips Brooks rejoiced in his strength both mental and physical—he was a magnificent man, as Prof. Allen tells us not once nor twice—but when offers of preferment came to him he experienced anguish of doubt. Several stories go to show, indeed, that his apparently open disposition had, as with most of us, its unexpected hiding-places. Thus:—

"His reticence about his methods of work is shown by this anecdote. A clerical friend entering his study took up from the table the plan of a sermon just finished. 'Oh, is this the way you do it?' 'Put that paper down,' said Mr. Brooks sternly. 'No, I've got the chance and I'm going to know how it's done.' '*Put that down or leave the room.*'"

The parson's curiosity certainly bordered on an impertinence, but the following anecdote more nearly illustrates our meaning:

"Brooks was very much at home at Dr. Vinton's house. Sometimes he displayed strange moods. He had remained talking with the doctor in his study one night till it got to be twelve o'clock, when he displayed an unaccountable aversion to going back to his house. Dr. Vinton at once proposed that he should spend the night, and a room was made ready for him. But after waiting for some two hours longer, he rose, and saying he wouldn't make a fool of himself he went home."

Some want of self-confidence seems to account for his refusal of the position of Preacher to Harvard University and Professor of Christian Ethics after a most meticulous balancing of pros and cons. This was in 1881. He continued at Boston, much to the gratitude of his favoured parish, though he was elected Assistant Bishop of Pennsylvania five years later. Again he drew back, after much pressure had been brought to bear upon him, alleging the more powerful claims of Trinity Church. They lay, no doubt, very close to his heart. That must have been an affecting scene when he reappeared in the familiar pulpit after the movement for depriving the American Church of the title "Protestant Episcopal" had taken shape at the Congress of 1886:—

"On October 31, the first Sunday after his return to Boston, Dr. Brooks preached a sermon in which he gave to his congregation an account of the convention, and then denounced in pointed and vigorous language the attempt to change the name of the church. He was somewhat despondent in his tone, a thing so exceptional with him that this case forms almost the solitary instance in all the years of his ministry. The change of name had not been accomplished, and the vote against it was decisive, but he had been impressed with the extent of the vote in its favor, and was haunted by the fear that in the next convention the change would be carried. This fear he did not disguise in his sermon. It was a critical moment for him, because he knew that if the name of the church were changed to the American Church, in accordance with a theory of apostolical succession, there was no longer a place for him in the Episcopal Church."

So Phillips Brooks remained rector of Trinity Church, making himself felt, as we gather, through exhortation rather than parish work.

It was not until 1891 that he became Bishop of Massachusetts, after much hubbub of opposition caused by his refusal to accept the doctrine of the apostolic succession, his share in the consecration of a Unitarian minister, and other matters. We hold ourselves excused from entering into the merits of that controversy, without, however, accepting Prof. Allen's ingenuous view that all who disagreed with Phillips Brooks were inevitably in the wrong. Enough that, once installed, the bishop gave proofs of an administrative capacity that some had doubted in him, combined with stern spiritual supervision:—

"This disposition was plainly manifested in his dealings with Candidates for Orders. He wished it to be understood that they were to go, when ordered deacons, where he should send them. There would be no relaxation of this rule. 'I pity them, but they have got to go.' He believed in government in church or state, and that government was a divine ordering, not the arrangement of a committee. In an address to the students of the Theological School in Cambridge, he was very practical in his suggestions. The first point he made was in regard to legibility of handwriting. 'Small causes lead to great failures.' But he soon sailed out on the ocean of principles: 'Promptness must come from fulness. Get everything bigger.'"

But in less than two years he was dead, an attack of diphtheria proving fatal to a constitution that had exhausted itself by continuous overstrain. Bishop Brooks could have no better epitaph than the dedication in Dr. Thorold's volume of sermons to his memory, with its happily chosen adjectives: "Strong, fearless, tender, eloquent.....keen with all the keenness of his race." His was a great soul and a noble intellect, though not, as we think, an intellect of the finest texture. The Church which can boast such sons as Phillips Brooks need entertain no fears of its future.

Studies in Peerage and Family History. By J. Horace Round. (Constable & Co.)

The name of Mr. Round has long been notable for accurate historical research. In no branch of literary inquiry is there such vital need for absolute truth as in the genealogical details of family history or in the construction of a pedigree. The vanity of mankind, combined with the sometimes worse than carelessness of fee-receiving heraldic officials, has made the true historian exceedingly suspicious of even certified pedigrees. As Freeman said:—

"A true pedigree, be it long or short, is a fact.....To those to whom it belongs it is a possession; and, like any other possession, it is to be respected. It is only the false imitation of the true which is to be despised."

The studies contained in this volume illustrate with remarkable clearness and force that newer genealogy which requires proof for every step, and they ought "to stimulate the movement for honesty and truth in peerage and family history." A considerable proportion of these five hundred pages is occupied with destructive criticism of a severe and occasionally caustic type, but there is also much fresh information on matters of peculiar interest to historical students.

The judgment passed on those who continue to produce as accurate the old fables as to family origins, both noble and otherwise, is, we fear, merited. There was some excuse for the fabrications of the heralds and antiquaries of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, when the difficulty of consulting records in those days is taken into account; but it is a deliberate falsifying of history, and a bolstering up of senseless pride, to publish in semi-official peerages and other costly publications the silly concoctions of days of ignorance. Mr. Round in his preface gives a happy illustration of the old and new genealogy. In the days of Elizabeth, Henry Lyte, of the ancient family of the Lytes of Lytes Cary, drew up

"a table wherby it is supposed that Lyte of Lytescarie sprange of the race and stocke of Leitus (one of the five capitaynes of Beotia that went to Troye), and that his ancestors came to England first with Brute."

The place-name Cary was said to have been derived from "Caria in Asia," and the family coat of three silver swans came "from the shield which Leit at Troy did beare." The son Thomas, inheriting his father's imaginative powers, drew up for James I. a royal genealogy "from Brute, the most noble founder of the Britains." In gratitude for this preposterous stuff, which was extolled by Camden, Clarencieux King of Arms, James bestowed upon the compiler the famous Lyte jewel or pendant, which forms a special feature of the Waddesdon gems now in the British Museum. Contrariwise, as showing the pure modern historic spirit, Sir Herbert Maxwell Lyte, the Deputy-Keeper of the Public Records, and present representative of the same house, drew up in 1892 a history of the Lytes, which is described by Mr. Round as "a masterpiece of modern genealogy."

Some will remember a famous article by Freeman which appeared in the *Contemporary Review* about a quarter of a century ago, wherein, in terms of masterly scorn, he passed judgment on the fables and fictions which were given as genuine family history in 'Burke's Peerage.' He roundly asserted that when a pedigree was traced back to the times of which he knew most in detail, it was as a rule not only false, but even impossible. His wrath was specially aroused by the outrageous statements in Burke as to the pedigree of Fitz-William, which then began with the assertion that Sir William Fitz-Godric, cousin to Edward the Confessor, was father of Sir William Fitz-William, who, as ambassador to Normandy, joined Duke William and fought on his side at Hastings! Freeman declared himself "aghast at the utterly shameless nature of the fable," adding, "When one is inventing falsehoods about a family, it is as easy to invent falsehoods to its credit as falsehoods to its dishonour." After this exposure something had to be done to that pedigree. Mr. Round declares that there was not the slightest difficulty in ascertaining the truth as to the Fitz-William descent, for it had been worked out and established on the evidence of records by that able antiquary Hunter, who in 1828 actually dedicated to Lord Fitz-William the first volume of his 'South Yorkshire.' The family was founded about 1170 by William Fitz-Godric. But this did not satisfy the editors of 'Burke's Peerage'; it seemed necessary to take the family at least to the Domesday Survey, so Fitz-Godric was turned into Fitz-William, and was generously provided with a father, a grandfather, and a great-grandfather, to each of whom was assigned the name of Sir William Fitz-William, but "all of them," as Mr. Round states, were "alike fictitious." Moreover, to the second of these knights, who were as much due to imagination as those encountered in 'Alice in Wonderland,' is assigned a piece of evidence of a remarkable character. It is asserted in Burke that this second Sir William was living in 1117, as appears from "a grant made by him of a piece of wood in Elmley to the monks of Piland." Dugdale and such like authorities are silent as to any "monks of Piland," and Mr. Round conjectures that a reference may be intended to the well-known Cistercian abbey of Byland. But if so, there is another difficulty, for the monks did not establish themselves at Byland until 1137. To make

certain about this 1117 grant, Burke adds another extraordinary detail, asserting that there is attached to it a round seal with a man on horseback, lettered "S. Willmi Filii Wilmi Dni de Emmalaia," and on the reverse the arms of Fitz-William—viz., Lozengy. If any one could produce an armorial seal of the year 1117, it would be almost as startling as evidence of a locomotive engine running from London to Edinburgh in the eighteenth century. The fact seems to be that Burke has put back a sealed grant of 1217, described by Hunter, just a century, as a proof of the genuineness of his fictitious knights.

Mr. Round quotes from the 'Peerage' of 1900. We have referred to the massive volume of 1901 just issued. In this last edition there are improvements which we are glad to recognize, but these blunders and others here exposed are repeated; and not only so, but the assurances of the editor are more emphatic than ever. Mr. Ashworth P. Burke, in the preface for 1901, praises himself and his work after no niggardly fashion:—

"Most laborious pains have been taken in this edition to ensure the accuracy of every statement and the completeness of the information it contains.....Burke's 'Peerage' as a genealogical publication remains without a competitor.....I have devoted especial care and attention to the revision of the pedigrees of the peers, correcting former errors in the light of fuller information and original research.....By the laborious researches and experienced counsel of my brother Mr. H. Farnham Burke, Somerset Herald, this work has gained more in genealogical and heraldic value than can be adequately acknowledged in this place."

It will be interesting to note what alterations are made in the edition of 1902. This Fitz-William fiction is only one of many which disappear before the erudition of Mr. Round.

On one point we are in cordial agreement with him—namely, in praising the frank honesty and good sound work of Foster's 'Peerage and Baronetage' (1880–3) and of the 'Complete Peerage' (1881–98) of "G. E. C."

This volume is positively startling in its fearless exposure of the frauds of the early heralds, of the untrustworthy character of recorded visitations, and of the strange freaks and mistakes of the officials of the College of Arms down to our own days. Mr. Round makes well-deserved fun of the "proving and recording" in the archives of the College of the 323 quarterings of the coat of arms of Lloyd of Stockton; and this between the years 1895 and 1899. In Mr. Fox-Davies's 'Armorial Families' this monstrous shield, consisting largely of coats assigned to British kings, is depicted and described. Our critic also makes mincemeat of the absurd statement by the author of 'The Right to bear Arms' that "arms are good or bad as they are recorded or unrecorded." With regard to a variety of Mr. Fox-Davies's bold declarations Mr. Round quietly remarks that "loud assertion is not evidence, although it may impose upon the timid." The College of Arms is not the sole or final authority in matters heraldic; it was long ago stated by the law officers of the Crown that on such questions there was an appeal to the Court of Chancery.

Most of our space has been devoted to references to the critical attacks of this volume, but it also contains a great amount of original information. The last short chapter, on 'The Succession to the Crown,' is at this time of peculiar interest. 'The Origin of the Russells,' 'The Rise of the Spencers,' and 'Charles I. and Lord Glamorgan' are studies full of new points and clear corrections of former mistakes or confusions. The section of some forty pages entitled 'Henry VIII. and the Peers' presents in definite and detailed shape information hitherto only guessed at or surmised by two or three of the most accurate of our historians. When this important section has been digested by that large body of students who take a special interest in the earlier phases of the Reformation movement in England, many opinions will have to be considerably changed or recast. Mr. Round has established the fact that Henry VIII. swamped the spiritual peers by new creations for that all-important Parliament which sat from 1529 to 1536. When the summonses to Parliament in 1529 are compared with those of 1523, it will be found that the lay peers of the former date numbered forty-four as against twenty-eight. The king in the interim had made one duke, two marquises, two earls, two viscounts, and nine barons. The estate of the clergy, bishops, and abbots remained the same—namely, forty-eight or forty-nine. But the forty-four lay peers summoned in November, 1529, were soon materially reinforced. Twelve barons were added, in the course of this Parliament, to the twenty-seven summoned to its opening session; most of them were new creations, but three were the eldest sons of the Earls of Wiltshire, Arundel, and Shrewsbury. There were various other changes, pro and con, in the different branches of the peerage between 1529 and 1534, but at the latter date the lay peers numbered fifty-four as against forty-four. The total increase of ten may not seem large, but it sufficed to convert the laymen of the House of Lords from a minority into a majority. This is a most serious item in the history of those days. It has hitherto been assumed by almost all our historians that the spiritual peers were in a majority when the dissolution of the monasteries was voted.

Anthology of French Poetry (Tenth to Nineteenth Centuries). By Henry Carrington, Dean of Bocking. (Frowde.)

Dean Carrington is an industrious translator, for the volume before us contains some three hundred pages, and we are told that it is only a selection from a much larger privately printed anthology of French verse. He has evidently great taste, a thorough knowledge of both French and English, and a conscientious resolve to be literal at all costs. He writes English verse with ease, even with a certain kind of grace. And yet his book is almost valueless. We read in the preface:—

"It came, by chance, to Dean Carrington's knowledge that a copy of his renderings of Victor Hugo's poems was sent to Mr. John Bright by a working man, who soon after received a note in which that great master of English wrote, after thanking his correspondent for the gift: 'The translation is good, and I am reading the poems with much interest. I have no copy of them in the original, but there is a source of much enjoyment in the translation.' Not even the approval of Victor Hugo himself, to whom a common friend showed some of the versions in the year before he died, gave the translator so much gratification as this little incident."

Now the verdict of John Bright, of the working man, and even of Victor Hugo, are all of singularly little value in regard to the quality of a translation. Victor Hugo did not know English well enough to be a good judge; John Bright, by his admission that he did not know the poems in the original, showed himself to be but an imperfect judge at the best; and the working man, as we know nothing about him, may be assumed to have had no more thorough knowledge of the poems in French and English than John Bright or Victor Hugo. The fact is, a translation is exactly twice as difficult to write as an original poem, because it has to satisfy at once two requirements. If it does not faithfully represent the original in form and substance, it cannot be a good translation, however good it may be as a poem. If, on the other hand, it is absolutely faithful as a translation, but not good as a poem, it has even less excuse for existence. Everything written in verse comes to us professing itself to be poetry. No quality besides that of pure poetry can really give it merit. To be fairly good, in verse, is to be unpardonable. Now Dean Carrington is often fairly good in his English renderings of French poems. But he is not a poet, and his renderings never become poetry. Take, for an instance, two lines out of the ballade made by Villon for his mother:—

I 'm but a poor old woman, well I ween,
Nor nothing know, nor can the word explain.

That is literal enough, as a translation of

Femme je suis povrette et ancienne,
Ne riens ne sçay; oncques lettre ne leuz;

but how mean and common, how colourless and inexpressive, beside these two lines in Rossetti's translation!—

A pitiful poor woman, shrunk and old,
I am, and nothing learn'd in letter-lore.

There, in the mere sound of the words, is an English music which is worthy to echo the music of Villon's French. It is a slightly different music, just a little less naïve, more conscious of its own excellent simplicity; but it is as close to the original as a fine etching is to the painting which it interprets in another language. And we have taken, as representative of Dean Carrington, two lines in which he has after all done no palpable injustice to his original. We have only to turn over the pages at random to come upon much more serious sins against French poetry. Perhaps there is hardly a more famous line in the French verse of the last century than the close of Alfred de Vigny's poem 'Le Cor':—

Dieu! que le son du cor est triste au fond des bois!

It is a line which every writer on French verse selects as one of the typical examples of a peculiar kind of exquisiteness in metre; it contains in itself the whole essence of Alfred de Vigny's faint and delicate genius. How does Dean Carrington render this incomparable line?

O God! how wails the horn through forest glade!

That is hardly a line which is likely to be remembered among the most beautiful lines of English verse. But let us give a longer extract, and we will choose a poem from a writer whom Dean Carrington might, perhaps, be expected to represent more adequately than either Villon or Vigny. Here are the first two stanzas of Alfred de Musset's 'Sur une Morte':—

Elle était belle, si la Nuit
Qui dort dans la sombre chapelle
Où Michel-Ange a fait son lit,
Immobile peut être belle.

Elle était bonne, s'il suffit
Qu'en passant la main ouvre et donne,
Sans que Dieu n'ait rien vu, rien dit:
Si l'or sans pitié fait l'aumône.

Here is Dean Carrington's rendering:—

She might be lovely, if the night
Carved in some chapel's dark recess
By Buonarotti's chilling might,
May claim the praise of loveliness.

Good was she, if it goodness reach
To give an alms in passing by
Without one feeling, look, or speech—
If loveless gold be charity.

The Countess Martinengo-Cesaresco, the translator's daughter, says in the preface that this book is meant for

"the new section of the reading public which is composed of those who have learnt that manual labour is no bar to intellectual enjoyment. To furnish this class of readers with what it wants is,"

she further assures us,

"as high a mission as any which those engaged in literature, whether as authors or as publishers, can set before themselves. The working man has a right to the best literary productions that can be offered him."

Now with the last sentence we cordially agree, but not with its application to these pages; nor do we agree with the sentiment about "missions." Literature has nothing to do with the working man, though the working man may very well have a good deal to do with literature. Poetry, above all things, must be written for its own sake, without even the memory or the anticipation of an audience. If a working man has the education and the taste to profit by it when it is once written and published, so much the better for the working man. He is a unit in the audience; the middle-class person is another unit, the upper-class person another unit: one requires just as much and just as little consideration as the other. But just because the working man, as well as any one higher in social position, has a right to the best literary productions that can be offered to him, we are forced to hope that he will not, after all, make his first acquaintance with French poetry through the medium of Dean Carrington's anthology.

Domesday and Feudal Statistics. By A. H. Inman. (Stock.)

That our knowledge and comprehension of Domesday Book have made a definite advance within the last twenty years is a proposition that no historian is likely to dispute. The discovery of "the five-hide unit" would alone have revolutionized the study, but it has been supplemented by others which are now generally accepted. Those, however, who have devoted themselves most ardently to the subject will, no doubt, be the first to admit that there remains much which is grievously obscure, and will welcome most heartily further light from any quarter. One turns, therefore, with eager expectation to the book Mr. Inman has presented to the world, although his name is not, we believe, familiar to the historical student.

The book itself is not large, but the time required for its perusal is out of all proportion to its length. Domesday formulæ, theories, and statistics are, at the best, close reading, but when they are discussed, as here, by a writer who appears to express his thoughts with difficulty in the English tongue, the result is rather alarming. One opens the book, for instance, at such a passage as this:—

"The Bp. of Durham said he ought [*sic*] the service of 10 knights.....his fees are noted as not unless 10, for the bishops had granted 40*s.* per fee to the King on all those fees they ought [*sic*] him for scutage,.....so that in 1166–1242 the Durham bishoprick seemed to contain 70 and 150 fees, the whole however being not unless 10. Now plain it should appear that an immediate tenant's estate was never likely to be completely subinfeuded, and that the lord would reserve for himself some portion—the above case is extreme, but 'tis contrary to reason any tenant would systematically subinfeud at what rate himself had been enfeoffed."

Such is the jungle of words through which one has to hew one's way, only turning aside to discover that Mr. Inman's "150" is derived from a payment by the bishop of 200*l.*, which was not a feudal levy at all, though he imagines it to have been so. That he is himself uneasily conscious of the difficulties his work presents to the student is evident, not only from his falling back on a Carlylean use of italics, but also from such an admission as this:—

"A statistical Index, before the *text* (the former perhaps also of service in demonstrating any too condensed details of latter), recapitulates and classifies some of the more important *data*, but rarely repeats those given only in the Tables, a list of which (arranged) precedes it: both, of course, are for convenience of reference, *etc.*, and the former, owing to necessary brevity, does not always *quite* convey the sense, more precisely given in the pages alluded to."

And when we have cracked Mr. Inman's nut the kernel is disappointing. He is at times scathing in his criticism of other writers, and indeed of what he terms "the accepted School of History," but we cannot see that he has materially advanced our knowledge of the subjects with which he deals. Fortunately he has himself declared wherein he claims to have done so. "It may be permitted," he writes, "to notice some of the novelties in these pages." The first of these is

"that the number of *Liberi Homines* and *Sochemanni* in Lincoln, and Norfolk (presumably also Suffolk), have been greatly over-estimated, the figures in Domesday giving no direct clue as to the actual number."

This "novelty" appears only in a foot-note, where the number is merely stated to be "probably" untrustworthy, on the ground of certain figures which convey that impression to the author's mind. His next point is that "the *carucates* of Norfolk (supposedly also Suffolk) were usually neither Fiscal Units nor Teamlands." We read of Prof. Maitland that he "seems to create and then admire at [*sic*] the difficulties of the Norfolk and Suffolk 'Hidages,' with little success in solving them." But the Professor decides, as Mr. Inman admits, that the carucates are "not teamlands," while 'Feudal England,' to which he here refers, finds the fiscal unit, like himself, in a different portion of the Domesday entries under East Anglia. We do, however, reach a "novelty" in this proposition, which, in fairness to the author, we present in his own words:—

"A theory is current that the total 'service' of the Military Fees of England was equivalent to the number of *Milites* due from the feudal tenants *in exercitu*; such a doctrine has nothing *a priori* in its favour save facility of computation, nor has it (so far as I am aware) any *general* support from records, but very much the reverse."

We should certainly have supposed "a priori" that when a baron informed the Crown that he owed it the service of so many knights from his fief, he meant what he said; but Mr. Inman will not hear of it. He admits that this "popular theory" seems to be generally held, but sarcastically observes that

"the simplicity of a theory asking credence for the muster of the whole knight service of the kingdom to a particular place on a given day one very much admires at."

As we cannot see that Mr. Inman's arguments shake the accepted view as to the twelfth century (when the barons sent in their *cartæ*), he must be left admiring. On the other hand, he is undoubtedly right in insisting that no fixed number of "hides" constituted, or were even supposed to constitute, a knight's fee. One would have thought it needless to insist upon this after the evidence adduced in 'Feudal England'; but at least one writer will find himself justly censured as

"*suggesting* (and little *more*), at considerable length, certain views, scarcely probable in themselves, and which could not have been put forward at all, had a few elementary data, concerning the military tenures of this country, been available for general reference."

Here is another instance of Mr. Inman's powers of sarcasm and attack:—

"The statement that Ranulf Flambard (Bp. Durham), devised feudal service, can obtain but little beyond our halls of learning.....it may be suggested that A.-S. history would yield a more suitable range for the *Ymagines Historiarum* of the romantic school as furnishing for *speculative genius* a scope both ample and comparatively secure."

Freeman alone, we believe, was responsible for connecting those two objects of his aversion, Ranulf Flambard and the feudal system; nor has that theory been much heard of since its demolition in 'Feudal England.'

Mr. Inman's best work, we think, is found in his efforts to determine the total "service" in 1166 and the total number of knights' fees. He has further examined, for this purpose, the Pipe Roll of 1253–4 and the 'Enrolled Accounts of the Exchequer' for the Inquisitions of 1346–7, with the object of clearing up the number of fees on certain large honours, which has hitherto been left in doubt. Much industry has been expended on this inquiry, and the results duly tabulated. Perhaps, however, the author would attach most importance to his agricultural statistics, for he is specially severe on the ignorance of prac-

tical agriculture displayed by Domesday commentators. The very head and front of their offending is "the view that *one* plough could, and did, *till* annually 120 acres of arable land," which "has been long established, and is, of course, completely at variance with any known practice of Agriculture in this country." The writer, having practical experience, we gather, of this subject, has an obvious claim to be heard; but is it the case that students always assert 120 acres to have been tilled in one year by one plough? Prof. Maitland, who observes that "we are only beginning to learn a little about mediæval agriculture," writes very guardedly, and reminds us of the many points that have to be considered. "Theories," he adds, "about the facts of husbandry will not dispel the whole of the fog which shrouds the Domesday teamland." Moreover, he is as reluctant to accept Walter de Henley's calculations as Mr. Inman, though he refrains from jeering at those who do. We cannot think that even here the author has advanced our knowledge, and we doubt if tables of figures, however industriously compiled, are in themselves the surest way of forcing Domesday to deliver up its secrets.

If we have failed in any respect to do Mr. Inman justice, he must attribute the fact to the extreme difficulty of following his arguments and grasping his points. Of industry at least he has no lack; and as he is preparing, we observe, other historical works, we urge him to consult a candid friend as to the arrangement of his matter and the exposition of his case, and to supply the reader, at the end of his books, with a real index of a normal character.

A History of Chinese Literature. By Herbert A. Giles. (Heinemann.)

The attempt to compress so wide a subject as the history of Chinese literature into a volume of 448 pages is like "turning the accomplishment of many years into an hour-glass." It is always difficult to compress literary matter and maintain due proportions between the various sections to be described, but in such a topic as the present it is next to impossible to satisfy everybody. For example, the Chinese value certain branches of their literature much more highly than we do, and despise other branches which we consider worthy of praise. Was Prof. Giles, therefore, to arrange his work so as to satisfy possible Chinese readers? or was he to cater for the English market? Very wisely, in our opinion, he has not been led away by either motive, and so has produced a valuable and helpful work.

He begins at the beginning, introducing the earliest writings of the classical period—the 'Five Classics' and the 'Four Books.' Two of the former were edited by Confucius and one was written by him; we start, therefore, from the fountain-head, and, from a Chinese point of view, from the acme of excellence. Many passages in the 'Book of History,' the first classic mentioned by Prof. Giles, are striking, and illustrate the high state of civilization which existed in China at a very early date. The following, for instance, is a speech delivered by the destroyer of a dynasty in B.C. 1133:—

"Heaven and earth are the parents of all creatures; and of all creatures man is the most highly endowed. The sincere, intelligent, and perspicacious among men becomes the great sovereign, and the great sovereign is the parent of the people. But now Shou, the king of Shang, does not reverence Heaven above, and inflicts calamities on the people below. He has been abandoned to drunkenness, and reckless in lust. He has dared to exercise cruel oppression. Along with criminals he has punished all their relatives. He has put men into office on the hereditary principle. He has made it his pursuit to have palaces, towers, pavilions, embankments, ponds, and all other extravagances, to the most painful injury of you, the myriad people. He has burned and roasted the loyal and good. He has ripped up pregnant women. Great Heaven was moved with indignation, and charged my deceased father, Wên, reverently to display its majesty; but he died before the work was completed."

The speaker therefore undertook the duty, and successfully accomplished it.

Another work edited by Confucius was the 'Book of Odes,' in which he collected the popular ballads, which reflect most naturally the manners and customs of the people. Unfortunately, the native commentators, unwilling to think that the sage would trouble himself on such trivial matters as these, affect to see deep political meanings in every line of the songs sung by rustic maids and yeomen. For instance, in the following lines, which to the ordinary reader appear straightforward, they have discovered a revolutionary aspiration:—

If you will love me dear, my Lord,
I'll pick up my skirts and cross the ford;
But if from your heart you turn me out:
Well, you are not the only man about,
You silly, silly, silliest lout.

Of the 'Book of Changes,' that work of which Confucius said that, were a hundred years added to his life, he would devote fifty of them to a study of it, Prof. Giles gives one extract which is enough to show the very difficult nature of the text. He quotes from the late Dr. Legge's version, which is in strict accordance with the views of the native commentators, but which in consequence is so utterly unintelligible that it has earned for itself the description of "articulate nonsense."

In the next section of the literature Prof. Giles deals with many works, amongst others with the 'Erh ya,' which, doubtless from want of space, he dismisses summarily. This is so useful a book, containing as it does many valuable vocabularies, that it is a pity that it could not have been more liberally treated. The chapter on early Taoist literature is good and interesting, though Prof. Giles does not convince us that the 'Tao tê ching' had any other author than the founder of the faith. But the literature becomes more interesting when we come to the historical and purely literary phases. Prof. Giles pays a well-earned tribute to the writings of Ssŭma Ch'ien, the Herodotus of China, whose work has been the model on which all succeeding histories of the empire have been framed. That it should satisfy the modern idea of history is not to be expected, but for the period at which it was written—Ssŭma Ch'ien was born in B.C. 145—it is a monument of research and learning.

There are certain periods in the history of China when certain classes of literature prevailed. During the Han Dynasty (B.C. 200–A.D. 200) it may be said that historical and miscellaneous works held the pre-eminence; during the T'ang Dynasty (A.D. 600–900) poetry especially flourished; and during the Sung period (A.D. 900–1200) philosophy occupied the attention of the foremost men of letters. The Chinese are a prosaic race, and their poetry is therefore wanting in high flights of imagination. It is pretty, however; and the style in which the ideas are clothed presents attractions which must always suffer from translation, though Prof. Giles renders the original as ably as any European scholar can hope to do. Li Po is probably the poet whose name is most distinguished among T'ang versifiers. The majority of the poems quoted from him here are too long to reproduce, but the following lines are a fair specimen of his style:—

The birds have all flown to their roost in the tree,
The last cloud has just floated lazily by;
But we never tire of each other, not we,
As we sit there together—the mountains and I.

But readers must look for themselves at Prof. Giles's numerous extracts, which are full and well chosen. The drama, the taste for which came in with the Mongol Dynasty in the thirteenth century, and the fiction of a later period, are copiously represented and freely quoted, and in this way the whole range of the literature, wide as it is, is gathered up in one view. The subject is one difficult to present adequately, but Prof. Giles's skill as a translator and a writer has been successful in making it both intelligible and interesting.

NEW NOVELS.

The Minor Canon. By G. Beresford Fitzgerald. (Digby, Long & Co.)

So far as concerns style and construction, Mr. Beresford Fitzgerald's latest story shows marked improvement on more than one of its predecessors. For instance, there is better proportion between the dialogue and narrative, and the dialogue itself is the best we have yet read in his novels. With regard to subject, it is impossible to speak favourably. The man who falls in love with a girl who is found to be his own daughter is no doubt to be pitied, but why illustrate his feelings in fiction? In other respects 'The Minor Canon' is a book which does not require lengthy notice. On p. 28 we find two or three sentences of "an unpublished letter of great interest which George Eliot wrote after she had finished the writing of 'Middlemarch'"; she speaks of sinking "into mere absorption of what other minds have done." Apart from its disagreeable theme, this book might well attract attention.

Free to Serve. By E. Rayner. (Putnam's Sons.)

In a tale of New York opening in 1701 custom would require the conversation to be given in the language of the period. The tendency in such a case is to overdo one's task. Miss Rayner lets her characters talk for the most part in modern English. There is something to be said for this plan, as it certainly helps to make the book easy to

read; but, on the other hand, it calls for a continual effort on the reader's part to remember that the story is of a bygone time. The faults of the book are that there is a great deal too much conversation in it, and that it is so very long in getting well started. In the main it is a story of colonial Dutch New York, but the author occupies eleven chapters in taking the reader to America. Miss Rayner may have authority for the very strange episode which makes the real beginning of her story, but it seems strange that a brother should have had power to sell his sister as a bondservant without her consent. When the story is fairly started it has plenty of incident and even of excitement, and it ends happily, as a story of adventure should end.

Love has no Pity. By Frederick Langbridge. (Digby, Long & Co.)

For those who like curiosities of fiction 'Love has no Pity' may possibly have some attractions. Here one may read of a man of whom it is said that, after dancing, the smoke of his head "went up as a burnt sacrifice"; also of a Bible, which "was a cheap production, bound in that peculiar board resembling shiny brown paper which is dedicated to sacred uses"; also of a lady and her "manure-coloured gown"; even of another lady, less advantageously dressed, to whom "kisses were nothing," and of many other persons graphically described. The book has some Irish associations.

Tentation Mortelle. Par Mary Floran. (Paris, Calmann Lévy.)

We like novels which, without being namby-pamby, are suitable for family reading, and admire those of the author of 'La Faim et la Soif,' because she always presents us with characters of flesh and blood. But she can be dull, and we find this story of an insignificant wife, tempted to suicide till she returns to her Catholic practice, most depressing.

BOOKS ON THE WAR.

Messrs. C. A. Pearson have sent us *At Pretoria*, a second volume by Mr. Julian Ralph, of the *Daily Mail*. A good deal of the book has already appeared, but all has been recast, and some has not been seen before. We must, therefore, judge Mr. Ralph by a higher standard than if this were a mere reprint of letters. He says that Lord Roberts came out when the war looked like "a losing game," and "without a break to let in the light of hope." Surely this is an exaggeration. It was the opinion of the War Office, and of all competent observers at home, that Lord Roberts would have little difficulty in reaching Bloemfontein as soon as his preparations for a start were ready, and that he was not likely to have much trouble in crossing the Orange State as far as the Transvaal frontier, although it was, indeed, fully expected that Pretoria would stand a siege. We should ourselves describe the situation at the present moment as looking worse in "outward aspect" than it did a year ago. Mr. Ralph has an excessive dislike of the Boer people, and we do not think that an accurate impression of them is presented by his statements. He declares them, for example, to be "of a very much mixed blood," which is, as we imagine, only true of mixture of admirable elements—namely, Dutch, Huguenot-French, and South-African English; and he writes of "the infusion of the negro" in a fashion which is novel among writers who have described the Boer race. There are other points in which Mr. Ralph's pictures differ from those by other pens. His book is a striking contrast to that we notice below from another competent correspondent, who describes the Guards' officers as managing to turn themselves out in the pink of military perfection during that same advance in which Mr. Ralph, perhaps more accurately, describes them as faring worse than "a vagabond dog." There is a good deal in Mr. Ralph which fills us with astonishment as coming from a man of his experience. In his description of Kimberley after the siege he declares that "there never were so few horses in the streets of any modern town as were to be seen there." Others assure us that there were at least some horses left; whereas in Paris for a very prolonged period during the Commune, when many people went about their usual business, and when the city, though attacked at one point, was not blockaded, hardly a single horse was to be seen, and literally not one except the dozen or so ridden by staff officers of the insurgent force. All provisions were brought in by peasants on foot. Mr. Ralph has a somewhat old-fashioned and full-flavoured style. He calls the Boers "inhuman," filled with "Satanic premeditation," and charges them with having "purposely shelled the houses, knowing that only women and children were within." Mr. Chamberlain has told the House of Commons the exact opposite. Who is to be believed? On examination, we find that all that Mr. Ralph means by this strong language is that the Boers shelled civil quarters of besieged towns, which is precisely what was done by that undoubtedly good Christian, William I. of Germany, and is defended by every writer on the art of war. To Mr. Ralph the Boer is "neither brave nor honourable," but rather "semi-savage"; and he is angry that correspondents were forbidden "to describe what a nest of viperous rebels and traitors the Colony was," and also that "even our best generals were led to refer publicly to the foe as brave and honourable.....The Dutch traitors in the Colony must be hanged or shot." He goes on to charge the Boers with robbing the dead after battle, as though every army in the world does not "rob the dead after battle," being in fact obliged to do so by the necessity of obtaining boots and many other articles. With regard to taking money from pockets, that is ill-viewed in every army, and everything possible has been done both by the Boer commandants and by British officers to cause the return of money which has been taken in this way; though neither side has had the courage to shoot men for taking it, as the Duke of Wellington shot or hanged British soldiers for stealing from corpses in the Peninsula. Mr. Ralph goes so far as to state, as instances of the "cowardly and dastardly behaviour" and "enormities" of the Boers, that they "killed our wounded" and "armed many of the blacks to fight." We have seen no evidence of the killing of wounded in this war by either side, and we do not believe it. With regard to the arming of blacks, both sides have done it in some degree; and, while the Boers have largely utilized the services of Kafirs to dig trenches, we have utilized them, not only in transport and as mounted scouts, but also in four organized forces during the siege of Mafeking. Mr. Ralph is evidently so strongly prejudiced on the subject of the Boers that sound evidence with regard to their conduct must be looked for among other writers. To him they are "wild-eyed, savage, dull-witted, misshapen," and because "a fourth has the long arms of an ourang-outang," therefore "no sensible person who has seen them could support a cause to which such men were joined." Mr. Ralph is as thorough a believer in ourselves as he is a thorough disbeliever in our opponents of the present war. He thinks "the once happy Free State is now to be happier than ever," and, disregarding Moltke, he pronounces Lord Roberts "the greatest wizard of war since Napoleon." We believe Lord Roberts to be a most competent general, and to have made his advance with marked success and skill, and we believe the people of this country will do all they can to govern the Orange State well. But it is useless to shut our eyes to facts; and Mr. Ralph later in his book is himself in a more chastened and a sounder humour when he says, "I did not see how all the savagery and bitterness of so bloody a war could be made to vanish in a day."

Mr. John Long publishes *Australia at the Front: a Colonial View of the Boer War*, by Mr. F. Wilkinson, the correspondent of the Sydney *Daily Telegraph* and of the Melbourne *Age*. There are a great number of points touched by this volume in which it adds to our previous knowledge, and, assuming that the author, whose photograph suggests a favourable impression of him, is to be trusted, the book should be studied by those who have the condition of our army at heart. Mr. Wilkinson is the first to supply much account of the reception by the troops of the letters written home by privates and published in the local newspapers of various parts of the British world. All must have noticed the practice of newspapers, taking both sides in the controversy about the conduct of the troops, to refer to soldiers' letters as gospel truth. On the other hand, all must have been struck by the amazing statements which many of these letters have contained. In the present war the difficulties which have been thrown in the way of the correspondents, whose letters have been the subject of a rigid censorship—a fact denied by Mr. Balfour in the House of Commons, but reaffirmed in this book with proof—have added to the interest of the letters of the private; but the letters of the private, even where the name and regiment are added, are not always to be trusted. Mr. Wilkinson describes the trial by mock court-martial of some of the writers of these letters when the newspapers containing them were received in camp. An artillery driver, for example, who we need hardly say had not been at Ladysmith or at Magersfontein, was tried on the following among other charges: (1) Being through the siege of Ladysmith without the rest of the battery and without leave; (2) being under fire at Magersfontein and having his horse shot without leave;.....(5) making the battery appear ridiculous in the eyes of the public of Australia. He was sentenced, among other punishments, to be tossed in a blanket, soused in the river, and to wear an emblem representing the V.C. for being the champion liar of the battery. The general picture of the army and of the war which Mr. Wilkinson presents is a sadly gloomy one. He and his friends of the Australian force went out in the heat of the war fever in New South Wales. Those of the Lancers who returned from their training at Aldershot to their business, and to their wives and families, it should be added, without taking service in South Africa, had their lives made unendurable by ridicule for supposed cowardice; and a trooper named in this book, who had been a prize-winner at the Military Tournament, was so shocked by his reception that he gave up his business, left his wife and family, and went back to the Cape—to die of enteric fever. Our author is by no means generally prejudiced against the British officer or private. His praise of many of our officers and men is unbounded, as shown, for example, in the passages on General Ian Hamilton, who "won the love and admiration of our Australian troops without an apparent effort." On the other hand, he is very severe on the average British subaltern, except on the

score of courage. The weakest point in the British subaltern is that "you can take him out and lose him so easily." The young British officer is also disagreeable to Australians. The British private is praised in many respects, and often for great gallantry; but the description of the rout and of the cowardice evinced after Magersfontein will come as a shock to the general public. The description of the means taken by the officers of some of the battalions engaged to get their men out of their hiding-places is true to what we know of nearly all modern war, but it does not at all correspond with the view of war which the public takes. Mr. Wilkinson makes a rather heavy charge, not merely of panic at moments of defeat, but of disgust at war, affecting discipline, when, in running down the British mounted infantry, he says that they are not anxious to have horses: "If the owner loses his horse legitimately, he won't look round too eagerly for another." Mr. Wilkinson joins all the foreign officers who have written on the war in complaining of the amount of personal baggage still carried, even under hard conditions, by British officers. This point is material to the hospitals inquiry, as it will be remembered that the hospital transport was cut down to one-eighth of what is enjoined by regulations, and this on the ground of an absolute necessity, although it led to the suffering which has been described by the Royal Commission. During the period when Lord Roberts was delayed in his advance from Bloemfontein to Pretoria by transport difficulties, Mr. Wilkinson says that, while the men were in tatters, "their officers managed to turn out in the pink of military fashion.....spotless, immaculate tailors' dummies. I am afraid they were allowed more than their fair share of luggage along the line of march." The author differs from most of those who have written on the war in not charging the South African levies with undue looting, and in charging the British troops with it. As we have said before, in war every one steals, and a good deal of stealing is necessary. Mr. Wilkinson has probably avoided naming the South Africans from a colonial fellow-feeling, but his elaborate account of the complete destruction of the property of a friendly British settler, who had received the troops with enthusiasm and hospitality, is very disagreeable. He shows in many of his pages how totally unable, from the condition of their horses, the cavalry were to pursue or to seize opportunities for attack. He describes, for example, the so-called "cavalry charge" in which Lord Airlie was killed as ordered on an admirable opportunity, but as a complete failure, the men being unable to do more than trot slowly, and being indeed themselves followed by mounted Boers in their subsequent retirement, which was orderly and more successful than their attack. There was no fault in the men on this occasion, but the condition of the horses made what occurred inevitable. The riding of the Imperial Yeomanry appears to have been viewed by the Australians with amusement, but is possibly recorded with prejudice when we are told, "It is good fun to see the Imperial Yeomanry ride, as they fall at the rate of one a minute." Among other points which are new and noticeable are the following: British infantry (apparently Guards, but that is not clear) are "set at trench-digging with bayonet points." The fact that British troops, alone of all armies in the world, do not usually carry entrenching tools on their backs, but often have them in carts in the regimental transport, which gets left behind, has been noticed by every foreign officer who has written on the war as one of the chief points of our failure, although the foreigners all say that British infantry are not trained to carry weights in marching, and cannot do so. The author mentions also a fact which we believe has not been much brought out in public, but which has been referred to in the private letters of many of our artillery officers and generals: that on many occasions the Boer guns were served with black powder, making them easy "to locate."

Messrs. Skeffington & Son publish a volume which, from its blood-and-thunder cover and its title, *Unfounded Attacks on British Officers made in "An Absent-Minded War" by "An Army Staff Officer": a Refutation by XXX. and LIX.*, would seem to be a demolition of a book which, on the whole, we have praised. There are, indeed, a few passages in the contents which point in the same direction, such, for example, as one which declares, "There are good generals in our army in spite of the falsehoods of those who delight in stating, with the dirty purpose of belittling their compatriots, that the nation cannot produce any." Curiously enough, however, in spite of these surface characteristics, the effect of the volume before us is to endorse the charges of the author of 'An Absent-Minded War' against our army system. The later critic, as regards many of the most important matters, is compelled to state his full agreement, and some of the charges he carries further than did the book he answers. For example, where in the 'Absent-Minded War' we were told of feminine influences, the present writer says, "Certainly .....the lady wire-pulling influence must be quashed"; and in another passage he attacks a still greater lady, and puts the case of such interference in military patronage more savagely than it has ever been put before. He also attacks our military system with absolute ferocity in many points—for instance, the treating of Gibraltar as a home station, and the pretended training there of recruits; and he describes how India is swindled by being made to pay for trained soldiers, and receiving in a single draft to a single battalion nearly 200 recruits who could not even be placed on parade. Our own view is that the charges of the present author and those which he pretends to answer are unfortunately all of them too well founded. The defence of the regimental officer which is here made is a defence at the expense of the civil side of the War Office and of the Treasury, and contains a fierce attack upon the Financial Secretary of the War Office. It cannot, however, be denied by any reader of either writer that the general picture presented of the British army on a consideration of the two books is deplorable.

SCHOOL-BOOKS.

Messrs. Blackie & Son have been publishing new school editions of Macaulay. Mr. C. J. Battersby has edited the *Essay on Pitt*, which appeared in the *Edinburgh* for 1834; and Mr. John Downie the *Essay on Warren Hastings*. Both annotators have taken commendable pains, and we are glad to see that the defects as well as the merits of the great popular master of narrative are fully recognized, while in each case Macaulay's style is capably examined. The short lives prefixed are more lively and learned than usual, but Mr. Battersby is wiser than Mr. Downie in laying stress on the assistance which Macaulay received in his legal work in India, which has often been forgotten. Both editions contain a satisfactory index.

We have no doubt that the *Kipling Reader* (Macmillan & Co.), including as it does some of Mr. Kipling's most effective things in prose and verse, will be highly popular with schoolboys; but are they quite the right thing for the occasion—the bitter early cynicism, the young man who mutters "Isn't it damned good?" or plays "the giddy garden-goat all round"? In any case the 'Reader' cannot be said to be adequately equipped. There is no introduction to any of the pieces, and the notes, to which no name is assigned, are brief and insufficient.

As You Like It, in "The Picture Shakespeare" (Blackie & Son), is decidedly attractive, the illustrations maintaining a high level throughout. The notes are briefer than we could wish, but sensible as far as they go. There are also a few remarks about the characters. That of Jaques has, as usual, proved a crux. It may not, and probably will not, be adequately realized by schoolboys, but the editors (for several persons are responsible for the revision of the commentary from the "Junior School Shakespeare") should have done more justice to its subtlety.

The Pitt Press Shakespeare: King Henry V. Edited by A. W. Verity. (Cambridge, University Press.)—No editor of Shakspeare for young students has a really difficult task before him, in view of the many who have worked on the text; still Mr. Verity may, as usual, be congratulated on the thorough and yet not over-lengthy way in which he has done all that was necessary for his subject. Many besides schoolboys may be glad to possess his convenient editions. Our only criticism is that the authorities quoted in the introduction are a little heavy, and lighter remarks of equal moment might have been culled nearer home. The French are hardly ever quoted on these occasions, but they have written with grace, though their criticism needs to be received with some caution. Regarding "Nym," it would be a help to the significance of the word if the English "nimble," "nimble wit," &c., and the common German word *nehmen* had been quoted. There are plenty of extracts from Holinshed, and some notes on metre. We have one practical suggestion to add. As there are so many books—good, bad, and indifferent—on Shakspeare about, it would be well to select a few and direct attention to them in the introduction.

Also in the "Pitt Press Series" (Cambridge, University Press) Mr. G. C. Moore Smith has edited *The New Atlantis*, by Francis Bacon; Mr. H. W. Eve, Freytag's *Journalisten*; and Mrs. Verrall, Énault's *Le Chien du Capitaine*. It is to be feared that boys will find Bacon's ideal but dull reading, though much of it has come true. The introduction is good, and pains have been taken with Bacon's grammar, though it is a mistake to dwell on idioms which are still possible English in our day: differences of this sort should be minimized for boys. The glossary depends much on what is called the O.D.—we wish that the definite abbreviation of this work could be settled. The editor should have done more in the way of illustrating words and quoting instances of their use; *e.g.*, "boscage" is used by Tennyson:—

Thridding the sombre boskage of the wood.

"Statua" is in Marlowe and Shakspeare. The vocabulary needs the more care as the "notes" do not occupy so much as three pages: surely more than one of the "Inventours" of p. 45 should have been mentioned in this place.—Mr. Eve is a teacher of much experience, and his notes, though brief, are always to the point. We are glad to find the field of German annotated plays stretching beyond historical dramas, which are edited and re-edited whilst lighter things such as this amusing play remain unavailable to forms weary of Wallenstein.—Mrs. Verrall has written bright and interesting notes to 'Le Chien du Capitaine.' The narrative is not difficult enough to require extensive annotation, and she has a pleasant habit of reference to writers and phrases of the day which many commentators lack.

Daudet's *Tartarin de Tarascon* has been adapted and edited by Mr. Otto Siepmann for schools (Macmillan & Co.). It seems a little hard that such delightful humour should be associated with sentences on syntax and idioms for *viva voce* practice; however, the editor is

one of the most capable of modern annotators, and has done his work well. The help supplied is not of the direct sort which leaves nothing to be done, but rather gives hints for solutions. This sensible method of procedure on the part of the editor is commendable. The introduction says much of the charm of Daudet with which we agree, but nothing special about 'Tartarin,' as being too well known. But it is not well known to schoolboys, and it would have been better to omit some of the French appreciations of Daudet, and point out that Tartarin is a representative figure of the France from which Daudet came, and that his creator had something of his delightful qualities, caricatured as they may be. Also, while we cannot help admiring Daudet as romancer, we regret in him, as in Dickens, the "practice of kidnapping live ladies and gentlemen" and putting them into books, where many can recognize them.

Mérimée's *Tamango* has been edited by Mr. J. E. Michell (Blackie & Son). The introduction and the notes in general are good as far as they go, but not adequate. We do not think it suitable, since boys generally acquire French before German, to say by way of appreciation that Goethe calls Mérimée "ein ganzer Kerl." Mr. Michell should have written a longer introduction in English; as it is, his work as editor seems rather jejune.

Mr. Richard Kaiser has provided fifty *Exercises in German Composition* (Arnold), which are well graduated and provided with a vocabulary. The book will require to be used with a grammar, the best part of it being a list of two hundred idiomatic phrases at the end.

We have seen good German scholars foiled by common commercial terms, and therefore we welcome *A German Commercial Reader*, by Mr. S. E. Bally (Methuen & Co.). It is by no means entirely devoted to business; we notice, for instance, two poems by Uhland. It seems likely that the compiler will gain the same success with this as he did with his French book on similar lines.

A Spanish Grammar, by William A. Kessen (Blackwood & Sons), is of the usual type, grammar, exercises, and reading-book being combined together; but an effort has been made, by introducing commercial and every-day phrases into the exercises and by inserting a vocabulary of commercial terms, to render the book more practical than most of its kind. This is an advantage; still the volume is a great deal too long for school use. If a third of the sentences in the exercises were abolished and the vocabularies reduced, it would be to the benefit of the learner; and the extracts from 'Don Quixote' and the translation of 'Gil Blas' should have been omitted. It is useless to try to do two things at a time. When a boy is learning the Spanish of to-day it is absurd to trouble him with extracts from Cervantes; and it will be enough for him, when he has mastered the modern Spanish, to turn to the language of the seventeenth century. Besides, the book needs revision as well as compression. To introduce a sentence on p. 59 regarding the Centigrade thermometer and leave the explanation till p. 168 is hardly wise. The English, too, of the sentences is sometimes odd; for example, "He was accustomed reading *La Nación*."

Euripides: Alcestis, edited by E. H. Blakeney, is one of "Bell's Illustrated Classics." The comments made are careful, and show considerable pains; they are at too great a length, and we say this despite the editor's apology about their fulness. Many things here supplied are in the Greek grammars. With "the choruses translated in full" and a vocabulary boys will find so much reason not to exert wholesome energy that we doubt if this edition is altogether right for its uses. And Mr. Blakeney makes too much of Browning, admiration for whom will come later.

Scalæ Tertiæ is an easy reading-book in prose and verse, well edited by Mr. E. C. Marchant (Bell & Sons) and provided with good illustrations. The selections are from Phædrus, Ovid, Nepos, and Cicero, and the point of most of them is, fortunately, of a sort to appeal to beginners. That such an evident matter should be cause for congratulation may seem strange to the ordinary reader, but a reviewer of modern school-books knows the vagaries of those who write them, and must speak accordingly.

TALES OF ADVENTURE.

Haggith Shy, Quakeress, by Mark Ashton (Hutchinson & Co.), and her adventures and misadventures, make one acquainted with strange places and stranger folk. The story opens very quietly in the bosom of a Quaker family in a dull place in England, but it does not stay there. A family of Friends named Shy have nourished a serpent on their hearth in the person of Joseph, who as son, husband, nephew, brother, and in various other relations of life, shows himself to be, though a charmer of women, a very cold-blooded villain indeed. Haggith, to save her own life and her property from her brother's scheming and to rescue her sister-in-law's children (by a former marriage), sets forth for Paris provided with male attire. And at once and on her way she meets people destined to influence her whole life, as travellers in romantic tales always do. The time is the Franco-Prussian War and the Commune days, so that the horrors of *pétroleuses* and barricades come in very handily. There is also a gambling hell with a trap-door conveniently over the river, and there is youthful gaiety and foolery with the young companion who afterwards becomes the lover of Haggith. During their joint lives in Paris lodgings his suspicions are never aroused as to her true identity, though she wears a luxuriant (and false) moustache. An impossible person, a Dr. Noureddin, plays the part of good providence and the unrequited but devoted admirer. One has read better as well as worse books than 'Haggith Shy'; but on the whole it is interesting.

We have read Florence Warden at her best, and sometimes at her second best. *Morals and Millions* (White & Co.) surely shows her at her worst. It is pretty bad. She provides neither mystery of character nor mystery of circumstance, and though all is commonplace enough, there is a want of probability in the talk and action of the people, natural and easy though they are. It may be said at once that the gambling-house and all said and done there will not pass muster at all. The other parts of the story are chiefly conspicuous for the very free discussion of personal affairs in public places. Bazaars, inns, and social gatherings, or any popular resorts you like to imagine, are scarcely fitted (even in these untrammelled days) for the display of "scenes" by old-fashioned country people. In 'Morals and Millions' they quarrel, make up, make love, and do other things in just such surroundings. In the unsympathetic atmosphere of the gambling-house the company promoter, a good fellow and the hero of the tale, and Miss Pafanell have the following scene. "Bend down your head," she says (kind only to be cruel, it seems to us, since he has just been wounded by a cake knife). "Wondering" (and who can blame him?), "he obeyed." "Taking his face between her hands, with a most solemn stateliness the girl printed a kiss on his forehead." Titled people as directors of companies are brought in, among other modes of the moment, but a want of probability marks some of the actors and their doings.

Shylock of the River, by Fergus Hume (Digby, Long & Co.), is all that is most pronounced in the "detective" type of story, with shrewd but rather coarse workmanship alike in plot and character. Of the hideous "get-up" of the volume we say nothing. The elucidation of the mystery comes as a surprise, and that is, of course, in this sort of thing the proof of the pudding. The author does not commend his characters by any approach to a sympathetic touch. All is hard, ugly, wanting in atmosphere and handling; but there is knowledge of a side of life and the kind of people belonging to it, and this is maintained throughout the crudity of treatment and the unpleasing matter.

There is much fighting and bloodshed on British soil in *The Invaders*, by Louis Tracy (Pearson), with graphic descriptions of military and naval operations peculiar to the tactics of to-day. England is described as being invaded without declaration of war, and after numerous detachments of the enemy in plain clothes had collected at strategic points to facilitate landing and interfere with the movements of the defenders. The struggle is very fierce, and is narrated in the best style of language known to the special correspondent or even the "war commissioner" of the day. On the other hand, there is little that might not be expected in such a narrative; and the deeds of the "boots" of a Liverpool hotel, who ultimately earns the Victoria Cross, are characteristic of the work as a whole. There is an attempt to introduce a love story, but little is made of it. There is a suggestion of Mr. Shiel's 'Yellow Danger' in some passages, but it should be added that the author of 'The Invaders' makes his hero a landsman and not an officer of the navy. The volume is sensational, but rarely reaches the level of literature.

BIBLICAL CRITICISM.

Lines of Defence of the Biblical Revelation. By D. S. Margoliouth. (Hodder & Stoughton.)—The author, who is a master of languages, displays minute and varied scholarship for the purpose indicated in the title of the book, though more correctly the volume might be called an attack on the higher criticism and a defence of tradition. Scholars generally, even those who repudiate the vagaries of the Tübingen School, are not among the opponents of the higher criticism, and Prof. Margoliouth's position is therefore notable. 'Unity against Plurality,' the chapter which deals with Isaiah, illustrates his methods of defence. "Aristotle," he says, "tells us that a work of art should be so constructed that the removal of any part should cause the whole to fall to pieces.....If this canon be applied to the results of modern criticism on Isaiah, we shall be disposed to find the unity of the works ascribed to that prophet brilliantly vindicated." Matthew Arnold, without naming Aristotle, made use of the same canon to show that Isaiah is not a unity, and the man of letters may be quoted against the scholar to settle a question of art. Prof. Margoliouth proceeds: "The world, till about 1790, thought it had the works of a great Prophet, the productions of a mind sublimely, if not uniquely, gifted. But that was a childish mistake. What it really had was a patchwork made of scraps." Then it is added, "It is a cento of scraps of that sort that humiliated the literature of Greece and Rome and won Europe for Christ!" A large part of the world used to think that the Book of Psalms was almost entirely the work of David, that all the "Pauline Epistles" were written by St. Paul, and that First and Second Peter were writings of St. Peter; and these books had something to do with winning "Europe for Christ." Before 1790—in the twelfth century—the Spanish rabbi Ibn Ezra doubted the unity of Isaiah; and this fact is to be put opposite the evidence of the Talmud in favour of the unity. For centuries "the world" believed the False Decretals to be genuine, but at the Renaissance they were shown to be forgeries. With regard to the mention of Cyrus, we are informed that

"that involves questions concerning the power of God which are scarcely worth discussing, because agreement is not likely to be arrived at." It is surely reasonable for scholars to see in the mention of the name of Cyrus a palpable proof that the author of the second part of Isaiah did not write before the birth of Cyrus. Prof. Margoliouth, however, will have it that that author is "either a Prophet, or a great rogue and impostor." Again, it is declared that if the oracles about Cyrus's campaign followed the event, then the second Isaiah "is a rogue of no common order; for the worst sort of impostor is one who not only practises without authorization, but, in addition, forges a certificate." This language is certainly "painful and free," and intended to create prejudice. It is useless here to point to the details regarding the destruction of Jerusalem as they are narrated in the Synoptic Gospels, and to argue that they could not have been set forth till after the year 70, though the words are given as from Christ. But perhaps Prof. Margoliouth will listen to the author of 'The Church in the Roman Empire,' who has been a frequent contributor to the periodical in which his essay on Isaiah first appeared. The date 80 A.D. is ascribed to First Peter, and though that author weakly suggests that the apostle may have written the epistle at that date, no scholar believes that he did live till that year. Is Prof. Margoliouth prepared to say that the writer of that epistle was a rogue and an impostor? And what words will describe the author of Second Peter? A strange admission is made: "Isaiah's geographical errors will have sufficient justification if they serve to save his date." The prophet could make geographical errors, and yet know the name of Cyrus generations before he appeared. Prof. Margoliouth's arguments in favour of unity show that the problem of Isaiah is not easily solved by the theory of double authorship, and certainly they are suggestive of the idea of patchwork. But not all the arguments here put forward may make the world of reason believe that the prophet, who could make geographical errors, knew the name of Cyrus one hundred and fifty years before the events of his campaign. Apart altogether from the attack on the higher criticism, there is nothing but praise for the fine scholarship of the writer when he uses Greek, Arabic, or Hebrew, and deals with the book of Job or the Cairene Ecclesiasticus.

The Book of Daniel. With Introduction and Notes by the Rev. S. R. Driver, D.D. (Cambridge, University Press.)—In the chapter on 'Authorship and Date' Prof. Driver mentions the curious fact that "there are still scholars who upon apologetic grounds defend" the opinion that "the book of Daniel was written by Daniel himself." It seems high time that the last vestige of such a theory should disappear from the minds of theologians, and we have no doubt that the book now before us will contribute much towards the accomplishment of this object. It is distinguished by all the excellences which Prof. Driver's previous writings lead us to expect, and we even think that an additional degree of clearness and attractiveness has been purposely bestowed by the author upon this publication. The introduction is from first to last full of interesting information, and the argument is temperate, reverent, and nearly always convincing. We say "nearly always," for on minor points a legitimate difference of opinion must always be considered admissible, and even the more weighty question as to whether the story of Daniel was treated as fact or not in the middle of the second century B.C. may, without detriment to the main argument, be left open to discussion. We are sure that the book will be used very largely, even outside "schools and colleges." The clergy can hardly hope to find a more helpful commentary on Daniel elsewhere, and even professed critics will be eager to gather up the many useful hints contained in the "additional notes" and other parts of the book. We are glad to add that the smallness of the price brings the volume within the reach of all.

The Book of Numbers. Critical Edition of the Hebrew Text, printed in Colours. By the Rev. J. A. Paterson, D.D. "Polychrome Bible." (Nutt.)—The volumes of Dr. Paul Haupt's polychrome edition of the Hebrew Bible are, considering the nature of the undertaking, not over-tardy in their appearance. Since the publication of the first volume in 1893 (Job, in four colours) twelve other instalments have (including the present volume) been issued. No fewer than eight colours have been used to indicate the sources of the book of Numbers, the book of Samuel being so far the only part which exceeds that number by one. Dr. Paterson has kept his notes within reasonable limits, the Hebrew text occupying forty pages and the critical remarks only twenty-seven. We are therefore the more pleased to notice the large amount of archæological matter assimilated in these notes. Nor is this part of the work deficient in editorial additions bearing the signature P. H. We note that Dr. Paterson's results are by no means in entire agreement with Messrs. J. E. Carpenter and G. Harford-Battersby's important work on the Hexateuch.

BOOKS OF TRAVEL.

Golden Tips: a Description of Ceylon and its Great Tea Industry. By Henry W. Cave. Illustrated. (Sampson Low & Co.)—Mr. Cave seems to hold a brief for the whole island of Ceylon, with its varied attractions. He has already written—as he describes them—"four costly volumes" dealing with different branches of the subject. In the one before us he by no means confines himself, as might be gathered from his title-page, to the tea districts surrounding Kandy, for he makes the entire circuit of the island by Trincomali, Jaffna, and Paumben Straits round to Galle and Colombo. The work, indeed, is not a complete guide-book, for the author purposely omits, or only slightly refers to, such subjects as the antiquities of the island, on which he has written before, or the great question of irrigation. But the charm of Cingalese life and nature is depicted with glowing colours and interesting details. Descriptions of fine scenery are apt to pall, but these are copiously supplemented and, it must be admitted, confirmed by illustrations, chiefly reproduced from the author's photographs, which are much above the average of merit. As for the climate, even in the low grounds he finds it not unpleasant, while at the higher levels it is perfection. The simple, peaceful village life, and the busier and more stirring existence of the townspeople with their varied avocations, are equally well described. The former is idyllic, and Mr. Cave believes the Cingalese villagers to be the happiest in the world. His object in writing is to urge the advantages of his island not only on the intending planter, but for the passing tourist and the winter resident, and, apart from the omissions above mentioned, much practical detail is supplied. For the industrial question, although various alternative cultures are mentioned as profitable, only tea is treated at length; and, thanks to clear description and abundance of illustration, every stage of the business, from planting to the final packing of the chest, is made plain. The writer is careful to point out that the leaves undergo the minimum possible amount of handling, and declares that he only refrains from describing the Chinese system because the bare description would "revolt the stomach"; but the Chinese tea merchants say there is another side to the question. Meanwhile the development of the industry in Ceylon is extraordinary; and as even Mr. Cave, with his enthusiastic appreciation of the natural scenery of the island, concludes that "economic qualities are, after all, more desirable than scenery," it is satisfactory to reflect that the scenery will be to some extent safeguarded by the regulation, framed for the protection of the water supply, which prohibits deforesting above the level of 5,000 feet, the ranges in the tea districts running up to 7,000 and 8,000 feet. We regret to learn from Mr. Cave that there is now no restriction on the slaughter of elephants in Ceylon.

Spanish Highways and Byways, by Katharine Lee Bates (New York, the Macmillan Company), is a much better book than Mr. Wood's 'Romantic Spain,' which Messrs. Macmillan lately published over here. The writer can hardly be said to have plunged into byways; she, in fact, clung pretty closely to the railways, and does not add to our knowledge of Spain as Dr. Gadow and Mr. Chapman have done; but she feels a warm sympathy with the country—she has learnt its language and studied its literature. It says a good deal for every-day Spaniards that she journeyed and lived in their country at the time when the Great Republic had just seized the last remnants of Spain's colonial empire, and yet met with nothing but kindness and courtesy. Individually she certainly deserved this, for she is a warm admirer of the middle and lower classes, with whom alone she seems to have come in contact. Some portions of her volume appear to be made up of magazine articles, which are reprinted apparently unaltered; it would have been better had the author recast them and fused them with the rest of her narrative. Her mistakes are not numerous and are but trifling, excepting the assertion that Calderon's 'Life's a Dream' is an *auto sacramental*. That it certainly is not.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Messrs. Archibald Constable & Co. publish *The Coming Waterloo*, by Capt. Cairnes, a highly detailed and interesting account of an imaginary war in which Great Britain establishes, as against France and Russia, command of the sea, and then, in conjunction with Germany, successfully invades France. The object of Capt. Cairnes appears to be to point out the advantages which our army must reap from the lessons of the present war if they are carefully studied. His conclusion is that our hypothetical success is owing to the recognition of the principle that the highly trained few will annihilate the half-trained multitude—the doctrine, in short, of M. Thiers, who had long ago foreseen this truth, if truth it is. Capt. Cairnes describes the British army as having, in two or three years from the present time, learnt to shoot at unknown distances, and become, at great cost of money, highly mobile. We doubt, however, whether his reformed British army, as described by him, is as a fact any better than the Japanese army as it stands at the present time. That it is better than the French in adaptability to modern circumstances there is no doubt. Both in army and navy, except in the one point of guns and, of course, in gallantry, the French are just at present rather far behind. Capt. Cairnes often writes well, as when he describes the advantage of good shooting over the bayonet, by making an American tell us that if we cannot drive the enemy away by shooting at him, we are not likely to do much good by trying to get to him across his fire and stick him with a knife. It is noticeable that Capt. Cairnes, even in the case of the improved British army of his dreams, makes us inferior to the French in artillery fire; and he truly states that we have never attached sufficient importance to artillery, and have not learnt to conceal our guns. He is, like all the soldiers who are writing on the present war, severe on the amateurs, on the excellent ground that they eat as much as trained men, require as much transport, as many doctors, and as much or more attention, while they do less good. Points in which we are astonished

to find a certain want of truthfulness in the imaginary war is in the preference still given to volley firing, in the taking into France of the full bands of all the troops of the invading force, and a few trifles of the kind. Even in land invasions the Germans only take one band to a division, and in an invasion across the seas we doubt any country taking a single band.

Mr. E. V. Lucas has a pretty wit, which carries him well through a bundle of essays entitled *Domesticities* (Smith & Elder), a title which covers such subjects as cats and catalogues, toast and tea. So many people write frivolously and passably on daily matters of life and observation that to keep attention, as Mr. Lucas does, is a genuine achievement. We may note that he has not as yet such equipment of scholarship or judgment as renders our better-known writers of casual things "chartered libertines," welcome (and this is the highest testimony to charm) when they talk about themselves and their own views. We think it hardly fair to the ordinary reader to occupy two pages by copying out *in extenso* the Dickens story about the obstinate man who would eat crumpets. It is so well known by this time, not being, in fact, original in Dickens, that a reference to it would be enough. And "copy" made out of catalogues is rather oppressively *vieux jeu*, though it was a good game while it lasted. We find ourselves frequently in disagreement with Mr. Lucas—he is not sound, for instance, on the undergraduate—but the moderns have a way of avoiding the curse on those who repeat old views by taking the side least expected with graceful impertinence.

In *The Fight with France for North America* (Constable) Mr. A. G. Bradley has an interesting and important subject—one, too, for the discussion of which he is well fitted both by long study and by familiarity with the localities brought into prominence. Of the several incidents of the war in America we have thus an intelligent account, which is often rendered still clearer by sketch maps which are exactly what such things ought to be. The relation of Braddock's disastrous campaign is the best we have seen; and very satisfactory is the defence of Braddock, whom Mr. Bradley describes as a good average officer, kindly and careful, but assigned a task entirely outside his experience, as it was outside the experience of every officer in the British army. Forbes's advance and capture of Fort Duquesne three years later are equally well told; so also are Abercromby's bloody repulse at Ticonderoga and Bradstreet's success at Frontenac. The accounts of the conditions of life in the colonies, of the differences in character developed in the various colonies, of their mutual jealousies, and of the general unsympathetic attitude of the British officers towards the colonists, are all excellent; and the frequent references to the state of things in North America then as compared with that in South Africa now are interesting and suggestive. On the other hand, the work, considered as a whole, suffers somewhat from the attempt to relate one section of a great war as altogether isolated, or independent of what was happening elsewhere. Mr. Bradley does not seem to have realized that the blockade of the French coasts by Hawke, Osborn, and Boscawen had a most important influence on the course of events in North America; and his account of Wolfe's splendid little fight on the Plains of Abraham seems to suggest that his hero was in absolute command of the whole expedition, and that Saunders's part in it was quite secondary. It is not correct to speak of "Jacky" Jervis as Wolfe's "old schoolfellow." Jervis did not enter Swinden's till 1747; Wolfe left it in 1741. The Gray's 'Elegy' story, too, though often repeated, has been shown to be inaccurate. But to the general reader, for whom the book is more particularly intended, the frequent inelegances of style and ungrammatical lapses will probably seem a more grievous fault. The author splits more infinitives than ever did a backwoodsman logs; he misuses words—as, for instances, "concrete" when he means *aggregate;* and such a sentence as "Neither his delay at New York or Halifax were his fault," or as "The slowness and uncertainty of news in those days is hard to realize," shows that the book is in need of revision. It is a pity, for it is a good book and well worth a careful reading.

Mr. Hales, the *Daily News* war correspondent, publishes, through Mr. Arrowsmith, *Driscoll, King of Scouts, a Romance of the South African War*, which will serve as a "book for boys" who have fathers who do not mind a little too much reference to hugging and kissing. The story, however, seems to have a purpose, which is to write up the Burnham type of warrior and to depreciate the well-born and eye-glassed officer. It will hardly help enlistment. In the dedication we note the curious slip of "a seat in the Australian Parliament" for a seat in the *West* Australian Legislature. Mr. Hales is a lively writer.

Vagabond Songs and Ballads of Scotland, with many Old and Familiar Melodies, edited, with Notes, by Robert Ford, Second Series (Gardner), is rather a miscellaneous lot. 'John Barleycorn,' 'Macpherson's Farewell,' 'The Girl I left behind Me,' 'The Laird o' Cockpen,' 'The Massacre of ta Phairshon,' and 'Tullochgorum' should not have had admission, for various reasons. 'The Girl I left behind Me' is not even Scottish, but English. James Macpherson, hanged at Banff in 1700, was half a Highlander and half a gipsy, and Mr. Ford should have known that there is a very full account of his trial in the Spalding Club 'Miscellanies.' Eighteen of the one hundred and ten songs have the music given, and some of these are pretty and new to us, though possibly very old. But how comes Mr. Ford not to know the tune of 'The Wee Toun Clerk'? It is a very taking melody, and must be thirty or forty years old, if not much older.

It is a commonplace that cheap editions of the English classics are often faulty in text. Such a reproach is in a fair way to be removed by "The Complete Library" of Messrs. Gowans & Gray, of Glasgow (London, R. B. Johnson), if the future volumes are as good as the two now out of *The Complete Works of Keats*. The price for each is only a shilling, yet the annotation provided by Mr. Buxton Forman is most ample and accurate. Indeed, there seems no more to be said. All various readings and discoveries—many too recent to be included in the editor's large library edition—are recorded here. The vagaries of anthologists, who are very Athenians for novelties of their own making, have made the settlement or reaffirmation of the right titles of many famous poems important. Remarks on such points, and on the use of words as being Miltonic or Chaucerian, are interesting. We doubt, however, the expediency of swelling the already large bulk of notes with æsthetic criticism such as that of the late Mrs. Owen, for instance, on the 'Ode on a Grecian Urn.' Let us have Keats's own remarks on his poems, or anything contemporary which throws light on their occasion and meaning, but the enjoyment of their beauty and the reasons for that enjoyment should be left to the reader. What the large and, we hope, increasing body who enjoy our English classics feel in this matter it would be perilous to surmise; we know, however, many who feel overloaded with notes, and would like to do a little thinking and remembering for themselves.

One of the best French books on India is *L'Inde et le Problème Indien* (Paris, Fontemoing), by M. Paul Boell. The author is, on the whole, friendly to British rule, and very plainly tells his fellow-countrymen that they could not have managed India, and that if they had by any chance, they would have done it far less well than we have. The author being in this way favourable to us, his criticisms are the more important. It is significant that he in part attributes the Mutiny to the diminution of our prestige by the failure of our army to accomplish rapid results in the Crimea. If he is right, which we doubt, the protracted nature of the war in South Africa ought to cause us to replace as rapidly as possible the missing 10,000 men from the white garrison of India. M. Boell is severe on our small meannesses to India, such as making her pay for the ball for London society given to the Sultan in London in 1875. He is, however, wrong in thinking that India was charged "with almost the whole cost of the expedition to Egypt." His main attack upon us, which is the exception in this enlightened book, is based upon an insolence of conduct towards the Indian people to which they "reply by hatred." He considers the two races completely isolated from one another, without any real wish on the part of either to terminate this isolation. The author believes that while our rule of India is, on the whole, both inevitable and better than would be that of any other people, civilization is, nevertheless, walking backwards, and international justice and Christianity have lost ground without having been replaced by any equivalent good guiding sentiments. He hopes that the time will come when the civilized peoples will believe that there is advantage for a very few, and drawback for the masses, in "that policy of brigandage which by an elegant euphemism is styled 'colonial expansion.'"

Vol. VII. of the *Anglo-Saxon Review* is not only edited but published by Mrs. George Cornwallis-West (49, Rupert Street, W.). The review makes a brave show both outside and inside, and, if the present average of contributions is maintained, should be widely read. Of the portraits, those of Mrs. Jordan and the Duke of Reichstadt are particularly charming. Mr. J. M. Bulloch revives a forgotten eighteenth-century Gordon. Mr. Mallock boldly adventures on the 'Bridal Hymn of Catullus' in English, on the whole with success. The Wellesley or Wesley family letters are the subject of an interesting article by the writer who contributed to our columns on the same subject. Mr. Egerton Castle writes cleverly on 'The Spirit of Romance,' on which experts have produced some very dull reading; and the whole forms an excellent number.

M. Leudet continues with much success his *Almanach des Sports*, published by the Société d'Éditions Littéraires et Artistiques. This third year shows that the almanac has come to stay, as the mass of advertisements which make it profitable is extraordinary for a French publication. The book is not of much value to the English world, as it takes a completely French point of view of sports, and gives prominence to those in which the French are most interested. The automobile stands first, and football last but one. A good many inclusions surprise us—as, for example, that of the proceedings of the French Sheepdog Club, as similar institutions for other classes of dogs are not included. The chapter on fencing is long and full, and gives an excellent picture of the present position of the art. It contains portraits of the best-known French fencers, and the book generally is well illustrated, although the rowing pictures are not so good as those which represent boxing and fencing. There is, however, an excellent portrait of the French sculling champion, a young Swiss born in Paris, who will, we hope, come to Henley this year—M. Barrelet.

We have received *Willing's Press Guide* for 1901 (125, Strand), a laudably full and accurate record, and the issue for January of Lean's *Royal Navy List* (Witherby & Co.).

We have on our table *Napoleon III. at the Height of his Power*, by Imbert de Saint-Amand, translated by E. G. Martin (Hutchinson), — *Antonio Stradivari*, by H. Petherick ('The Strad' Office),—*Introductory Lectures on the Oxford Reformers: Colet, Erasmus, and More*, by W. H. Shaw (Dent),—*The Calendar of Empire*, by Ian Malcolm, M.P. (Blackwood), —*An Egyptian Calendar*, by R. L. N. Michell (Luzac), — *Chinese Pictures*, by Mrs. J. F. Bishop (Cassell),—*Key to Lessons in French*, by Léon Fasquelle and Prof. E. Roubaud (Cassell),—*The American Business Woman*, by J. H. Cromwell (Putnam),—*The Slavery of our Times*, by Leo Tolstoy (Maldon, Essex, the Free Age Press),—*The Representative Significance of Form*, by G. L. Raymond (Putnam), —*The Language of Handwriting*, by R. D. Stocker (Sonnenschein),—*Classification of the Ichneumon Flies; or, the Superfamily Ichneumonoidea*, by W. H. Ashmead (Washington, Smithsonian Institution),—*Marriage*, by R. O'Conor (Spencer, Evans & Co.),—*Sandy's Secret*, by A. R. Hope (Edinburgh, Nimmo, Hay & Mitchell),—*The Biograph in Battle*, by W. K.-L. Dickson (Fisher Unwin),—*My Week-day Picture Story-Book* (Wells Gardner),—*The Lady of Robertval*, by Jean Delaire (Sands & Co.),—*Clare Linton's Friend*, by Mrs. Hart (Cassell),—*John Dobby's Better Nature*, by E. P. Finnemore (S.P.C.K.),—*To School and Away*, by H. Atteridge (Cassell),—*Silence Absolute, and other Poems*, by F. E. Walrond (Elkin Mathews),—*Jacinta: a Californian Idyll*, by H. V. Sutherland (New York, Doxey's), — *John of Damascus*, by D. Ainslie (Unicorn Press), — *A Round of Rimes*, by D. A. McCarthy (Boston, U.S., Review Publishing Company),—*The Sacrifice: Redemption's Story*, paraphrased from Holy Writ and narrated in metrical form by A. Messenger (Mowbray),—*Love-Letters of a Fenian*, by May Shorsa (Dublin, Gill),—*Irene, and other Poems*, by W. K. Honnywill ('South-Eastern Herald' Office),—*Keep to the Right!* by Grace Winter (S.S.U.), — *Old and New Certainty of the Gospel*, by A. Robinson (Williams & Norgate), —*The Child's Guide to the Book of Common Prayer*, by E. Esdaile (Eyre & Spottiswoode), —*Thoughts from the Writings of R. W. Barbour* (Blackwood), — *Die Wohnungsnot und Wohnungsreform in England*, by Dr. Felix v. Oppenheimer (Leipzig, Duncker & Humblot),— and *La Guerre de la Succession d'Autriche, 1740-8: Campagne de Silésie, 1741-2*, by Major Z*** (Paris, Chapelot & Cie.). Among New Editions we have *Life of Queen Victoria*, by Mrs. M. G. Fawcett (W. H. Allen & Co.),— and *Poems*, by Peter Burn (Bemrose).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Broomhall (M.), Martyred Missionaries of the China Inland Mission, 8vo, 5/
Burkitt (F. C.), Two Lectures on the Gospels, cr. 8vo, 2/6 net.
Byles (J.), The Boy and the Angel, cr. 8vo, 3/6
Encyclopædia Biblica, edited by Rev. T. K. Cheyne and J. S. Black: Vol. 2, E to K, folio, 20/ net.
Jordan (T.), Christ the Life, cr. 8vo, 2/6
Jowett (B.), Sermons on Faith and Doctrine, edited by the Hon. W. H. Fremantle, D.D., cr. 8vo, 7/6
Purves (G. T.), Christianity in the Apostolic Age, cr. 8vo, 6/
Roy (J.), St. Nicholas I., trans. by M. Maitland, cr. 8vo, 3/
Tee (E.), The Soul in Light, 12mo, 2/6

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Kings of the Rod, Rifle, and Gun, by Thormanby, 2 vols. 8vo, 24/ net.
Parker (E. A.), China, 8vo, 8/ net.
Paston Letters, 1422–1509, a Reprint, edited by J. Gairdner, 4 vols. cr. 8vo, 21/ net.
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Bruant (A.), Dictionnaire Français-Argot, 10fr.
Grünbaum (M.), Gesammelte Aufsätze zur Sprach- u. Sagenkunde, 12m.
Schwarz (P.), 'Umar Ibn Abi Rebi'a: Der Diwan, Part 1, 16m.

Science.

Favre (L.), L'Organisation de la Science, 6fr.
Vivarez (H.), Les Phénomènes Électriques et leurs Applications, 15fr.

General Literature.

Champol, Fleurs d'Or, 3fr. 50.
Faguet (É.), Problèmes Politiques du Temps Présent, 3fr. 50.
Gyp, Le Friquet, 3fr. 50.
Lano (P. de) et Gallus (E.), La Faute de Marthe, 3fr. 50.
Meunier (Madame S.), La Voisine, 3fr. 50.
Rosny (J. H.), Le Chemin d'Amour, 3fr. 50.
Saint-Aulaire (Comte A. de), Entre l'Amour et l'Amitié, 3fr. 50.
Talmeyr (M.), La Cité du Sang, 3fr. 50.
Tinseau (L. de), Au Coin d'une Dot, 3fr. 50.

MR. TERRY'S BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE '45.

University Club, Edinburgh, January 25th, 1901.

In the interesting notice of Mr. Terry's book contained in your issue for January 5th reference is made to "Murray's extremely important 'Account of Charge and Discharge respecting Sums of the Prince's in his Possession after the Battle of Culloden,' which must belong to 1748 or 1749." I am in possession of Bishop Forbes's original manuscript copy of this paper, which may have been written out by some eighteenth-century clerk. The manuscript bears no date, but contains the following note in the holograph of Bishop Forbes: "This is a rare and curious paper taken from the handwriting of John Murray of Broughton, Esqre, Sec. to C.P.R., being charge and discharge of money-matters upon, and by, the said Mr. Murray." This document formed part of the Jacobite papers collected by Sir Henry Steuart of Allanton, afterwards handed on to Robert Chambers.

I was unfortunately unaware that Mr. Terry had in preparation a bibliography of works relating to the Rebellions, so had no opportunity of sending him a note of the various manuscripts in my possession. These also belonged to the Allanton collection, and are as follows:—

1. The original Commission of John Hay of Cromlix to Provost Davidson of Perth and others. 1715.
2. Account of Capt. David Ferrier, Jacobite Governor of Brechin in 1745. From the Hyndford Papers at Carmichael House.
3. Account of John Selby and Clavering of Berrington, who took part in the risings of 1715 and 1745, by Thomas Selby, 1830. (Chambers papers.)
4. Narrative of Secretary Edgar, by Miss Watson, his grandniece. Montrose, 1842. (Chambers papers.)
5. Account of the Battle of Prestonpans, from the autograph of Duncan McPatrick, properly MacGregor, author of a history of the campaigns in MS., in which campaigns he was an actor from beginning to end. In a note to this manuscript Sir Henry Steuart says: "He was universally esteemed as a man of undoubted probity. He died old at Cuilt, in Balquhidder, where he had spent the greater part of his life."
6. Contemporary MS. Account of the Battle of Preston (anonymous).
7. Narrative of Events preceding and after Culloden, by Brigadier James Mackintosh. Sent to General Robertson of Lude in 1807.
8. Narrative of Events after Culloden. Dictated by Graham Bower of Kincaldrum to Sir Henry Steuart.
9. A Short French Account of the Rebellion of 1745, by Prof. Gordon, late of the Scots College at Paris, 1806. Signed.
10. Prince Charles's Retreat and Escape after April 16th, 1746. By Jno. Daniell. Original MS. of an abridged copy of the larger account belonging to Lord Willoughby d'Eresby.
11. A Genuine Account of Prince Charles's Wanderings after the Battle of Culloden till his Meeting with Miss Flora McDonald. By E. B. (Edmund Burk of North Uist, who accompanied the Prince in his wanderings.)
12. Narrative by Col. Macalister of the Prince's Wanderings after Culloden. 1795. Col. Macalister's autograph throughout. Signed.
13. Narrative of John McDonald (son of Flora McDonald) regarding the Prince's Wanderings. 1810. Signed.
14. Narrative of General Robertson of Lude, concerning various Leaders in the Rising of 1745. London, 1810. Signed.
15. Account of John Roy Stewart, by J. S. Stewart, of the Accountant's Office. Edinburgh, 1835. (Chambers papers.)
16. The Letters of Mrs. Grant of Laggan to Sir Henry Steuart. 1808.

It is somewhat curious that Mr. Terry has overlooked this last item, which deals almost exclusively with the '45. Mrs. Grant's letters were recently edited by Mr. J. R. N. Macphail, advocate, and published by the Scottish History Society in 1896, vol. xxvi. Mr. Terry's bibliography might also include 'George Selwyn and his Contemporaries,' edited by John Heneage Jesse, 4 vols., 1844–1845. The early letters (in vol. i.) contain some curious references to the trial and execution of political prisoners at Carlisle in 1746 and 1747. C. E. S. Chambers.

HUCHOWN.

77, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.

The letter printed under this head in your issue of January 26th may be described as learned rather than lucid. Its author, confessing that he does not know whether the *ch* in Huchown is guttural or sibilant, appears to offer two alternative etymologies—viz., from Eoghann if it is guttural, or from Uisdean if it is sibilant. Neither suggestion will stand criticism. In the first place, Eoghann is not really equivalent to Hugh at all; in Latin it should be translated by Eugenius, in English

it is generally phonetically rendered as Ewen. I need only instance the famous Sir Ewen Cameron of Lochiel. The Cameron family traced their descent from Ewen, the son of Ewen, and were known locally as "Sliochd Eoghainn 'ic Eoghainn." Besides, the *ch* in Huchown is sibilant (compare the modern surname Hutchinson), on which ground alone R. M. O. K. must give the preference to his other etymology. Here he is right in connecting Huchown with Uisdean, but, instead of the former being derived from the latter, the reverse is the case. Gaelic wants the sound of *ch* in church, and in names or words borrowed from English turns it into *sd* (pronounced *sht*): thus Richard becomes "Risdeard," Fletcher becomes "Fleisdeir," "coach" becomes *coisde*. Huchown becomes Uisdean in Gaelic, but we are still as far as ever from the origin of Huchown. Jas. Platt, Jun.

BÜRGER'S 'LENORE.'

The recent publication of Dante Rossetti's translation of Bürger's 'Lenore' has attracted a considerable amount of attention to a ballad which a century ago was "done into English" by nearly every person who knew German. Of the merits or otherwise of the different versions I do not wish to speak, but I venture to think that the following bibliographical list of substantive translations will be found useful. There are probably scores of other translations which have been published in magazines or in collections of poetry, but I believe that this list contains all those which have appeared in separate form in this country. I have made an exception in the case of Taylor's translation, for the very interesting reason that it inspired Sir Walter Scott to translate the ballad himself, and that it was the first literary "performance" of the great novelist. The ballad was originally written and published about 1778, and is said to be based on one in Dutch, of which I know nothing. Dr. Brewer states that 'The Suffolk Miracle' is an old English ballad of the same character. It may be mentioned that *Fraser's Magazine* of May, 1858, contains an interesting paper, by W. D. W., on 'Bürger and his Translators,' and that the introduction by Mr. W. M. Rossetti to his brother's version is both critical and slightly biblio-biographical.

[Brinton, W., M.D.] 1850; no title-page, 21 pp. 12mo, English and German *en regard*. Privately printed by J. E. Adlard, Bartholomew Close.

Bromehead, W. Crawford. 1855, 8vo. Cambridge: Macmillan. Published at 6*d*.—Macmillan's catalogue is the authority for this entry; no copy appears to be in the British Museum.

Cameron, Julia M. 1847, viii, 37 unpaged pp. f'o; illustrations by D. Maclise, R.A., engraved by John Thompson. London: Longmans. Published at 15*s*.—This beautiful book, of which each page is decorated with a graceful border, has five large Fuseli-like illustrations and a vignette by Maclise. It is presumably very rare, and access to the British Museum copy can only be had in the Large Room. My copy, the press proof, was found in Mr. Dobell's penny box! It claims to be as literal a translation as is possible, consistent with rhyme and sentiment. Therefore the lines

> Tramp, tramp across the land they rode,
> Splash, splash across the sea,

which Taylor first introduced into his version and which Scott embodied in his own translation, are not here. The epoch of the original is also retained, for both Scott and Taylor make the lover a victim of the crusade of Frederick Barbarossa, instead of one of the slain in a war between "the empress and the king"

Oxenford, John. Performed at the Birmingham Musical Festival, 1855, music by G. A. Macfarren.—This version "is written for the music, and has the rare merit of agreeing rhythmically, without exception, syllable for syllable with the German text." The British Museum copy of this is imperfect.

Pye, Henry James. 1796, [4] 17 pp. 4to. London: Printed for the author, and sold by Sampson Low, No. 7, Berwick Street, Soho.—A translation "line by line as near the original as the restraint of versification and the idiom and genius of the different languages would admit." According to the 'D.N.B.' in a notice of W. Taylor, of Norwich, Pye's translation was done in 1782.

Rossetti, D. G. *Circa* 1844–1900. 35 pp. 8vo, including introduction by W. M. Rossetti; the poem itself is printed on one side only.—The original autograph MS., 12 pp. 4to, of this version was sold at Sotheby's on November 26th, 1899, for 26*l*. 10*s*. The MS. begins with the following note: "I have retained the German version of the heroine's name, thinking it more suited to the metre than the lengthy English word 'Leonora,' and by far less unpleasing to the ear than the stunted and ugly abbreviation 'Leonor.' G. C. R." On the last leaf is the following inscription: "Recevato nella metà di Giugno del 1844 qualche gño dopo die l'amico di anni 16, O poco piu fini di tradurle dal Tedesco, A. Mortara." The preface to the printed edition (Ellis & Elvey, 1900) contains the following information by W. M. Rossetti: "This translation of Bürger's celebrated ballad was made by Dante Gabriel Rossetti in or about June, 1844. He used at that date the signature 'Gabriel Charles Rossetti.' On May 12th of that year he had attained the age of sixteen. This appears to be the first translation of any sort of importance that Dante Rossetti ever undertook." A large-paper edition consisted of twenty-five copies.

Scott, Walter. 1796, as 'William and Ellen.'—This occupies pp. 19-41 of "'The Chase' and 'William and Ellen,' two Ballads from the German of G. A. Buerger"; printed by Mundell & Son for Manners & Miller, Parliament Square, &c., 4to. The history of this translation is fully detailed in Lockhart's 'Life of Scott.'

Spencer, W. R. 1796, pp. [8] 35, fol. with four full-page plates designed by the Right Hon. Lady Diana Beauclerc, Nos. 1, 3, and 4 engraved by Harding, and No. 2 by A. Birrell; four vignettes engraved by Bartolozzi. London: T. Bensley. The German text *en regard*.—This was published at a guinea, and for many years sold at an enhanced price (Horace Walpole's = 2*l*. 2*s*.). A special copy was printed on vellum, with the plates taken off on white satin: this copy was sold at Christie's in April, 1804, for 24 guineas; in the North sale, 1819, pt. ii. lot 1243 (presumably the same copy), it realized 3*l*. 13*s*. A second edition appeared in 1809. For another edition see under Stanley.

Stanley, J. T., F.R.S., &c. 1795, vii, 13 pp. 8vo; frontispiece after D. Chodowiecki engraved by Harding, with legend from the 'Edda Sæmundar'; headpiece and tailpiece by J. Harding. Preface signed by W. Miller, Old Bond Street, February 8th, 1796.—I have only seen the second edition, which is presumably identical with the first, except that Stanley's name as translator was omitted from the original issue. It appears to have at once achieved an unexpected success, although "the poem is in many respects altered from the original, but more especially towards the end, where the translator, finding or thinking the moral not sufficiently expanded, has added several lines." The quotation on the title-page,

> Poetry hath Bubbles, as the water has,
> And these are of them,

occurs in a preface to a collection of his own works which Bürger published in Germany. The translation sold so extremely well that Miller at once set about an *édition de luxe*, which appeared in the same year (1796), with a frontispiece and two other plates and two vignettes by William Blake. It extends to xi, 16 pp. 4to. The original preface is reprinted, and in the 'Advertisement to the Present Edition,' written also by Miller, is embodied a letter from the translator (or adapter), in which he gives his reasons for deviating from the story originally related by Bürger: this letter is dated Bolton Row, April 15, 1796. The German text is also given. In 1799 John Archer, of Dublin, reprinted in 12mo not only the versions of Spencer, Stanley, and H. J. Pye, but also a version "after the manner of the old English ballad, and the original German," all four of which are separately paged.

Taylor, William, of Norwich.—This translation was first printed in the *Monthly Magazine*, March, 1796, pp. 135–7, and in the same issue there is a short article, 'Some Account of Buerger,' by the translator of Goethe's 'Iphigenia in Tauris' (*i.e.*, William Taylor).

[Whewell, Rev. W., D.D.] 1858. Two verse translations; 39 pp. 8vo.—One of these versions was originally published in 'Verse Translations from the German,' by W. Whewell, in 1847. The two English versions are *en regard*, with the German text at the foot of each page. Published at 1*s*. Cambridge: Macmillan.

Bürger's 'Lenore' has occasioned very many parodies, the earliest of which was entitled 'Miss Kitty,' and appeared at Edinburgh in 1797; whilst the most elaborate was published by R. Bentley in 1849, an oblong quarto of 39 pages, entitled 'The Bürger and Brighton Lenora; or, Romance versus Railway,' by J. W. Warre Tyndale, illustrated by K. A. Drake. W. Roberts.

SALE.

Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge sold on the 21st ult. and following days books from the libraries of R. H. H. Peare and others, among which were the following: Grimm's Popular Stories, illustrated by Cruikshank (soiled), 1823-6, 20*l*. 5*s*. Pictures of the Fancy going to a Fight at Moulsey-Hurst, by J. R. Cruikshank, coloured panorama, 1819, 9*l*. 15*s*. Bunyan's Grace Abounding, first edition, 1666, 7*l*. Hodgson's Northumberland, 13*l*. Reformacion des Bayrischen Landrecht in 1518, 8*l*. 10*s*. Smith's Virginia (imperfect), 1624, 11*l*. 5*s*. Angas's South Australia, illustrated, 1847, 10*l*. Sporting Magazine, 28 vols., various, 1793-1815, 25*l*. 10*s*. Franklin's Cato Major, Philadelphia, 1744, 14*l*. Palestine Exploration Fund's Publications (35), 23*l*. Percy Society's Publications, complete set, 10*l*. 15*s*. Ray Society's Publications, 59 vols., 14*l*. 10*s*. Boccaccio, Decamerone, 3 vols., 1768, with painted views on fore-edges, 9*l*. 10*s*. Grimble on Deer-Stalking, 1888, 7*l*. 15*s*. Dean Sage's The Ristigouche, 1888, 28*l*. 10*s*. Sir R. C. Hoare's Original Views in Tuscany, Antiquities of the Via Latina, Tour to the Island of Elba, &c., 160 original drawings, 13*l*. 18*s*. Swift's Gulliver, 1726, 7*l*. Moore's Lepidoptera of Ceylon, 1880-7, 10*l*. Costumes of the British Army, 1812, 30*l*. Doubleday and Westwood, Genera of Diurnal Lepidoptera, 1846-52, 12*l*. 5*s*. Loggan, Oxonia et Cantabrigia Illustrata, 14*l*. Crowe and Cavalcaselle, Painting in North Italy, 2 vols., 8*l*. 5*s*. D. G. Rossetti's Poems, first edition, large paper, 1810, 13*l*. Letarouilly, Édifices de Rome Moderne, 1840-74, 12*l*. 10*s*. Pierce Egan's Life in London, 2 vols., n.d., 10*l*. 5*s*. Surtees's Jorrocks's Jaunts, 1843, 27*l*. 15*s*.

Literary Gossip.

Messrs. Longman & Co. announce that they have made arrangements for the publication of a life of the late Bishop of London. It will be written by Mrs. Creighton, who will be much obliged if any persons who have letters from the bishop will kindly lend them to her. If they are forwarded to Mrs. Creighton, at Fulham Palace, S.W., she will return them in due course. Bishop Creighton had many occasional correspondents, who wrote to him seeking advice or information on many subjects, and it is much hoped that letters may be forthcoming from this source as well as from the bishop's regular correspondents. It is believed that materials exist for a volume of essays and addresses on literary subjects and for a volume on Church affairs. This last may probably be issued under the title of 'The Church and the Nation.' A volume of sermons will probably also be published.

Mr. Henry Lucy has completed his diary of the late Parliament, supplementing earlier volumes going back to 1874. 'The Diary of the Unionist Parliament, 1895–1900,' will be published this month by Mr. Arrowsmith. It will be illustrated by over half a hundred sketches of the principal members of both Houses from the portfolio of Mr. E. T. Reed, an arrangement made possible by the permission of the proprietors of *Punch*.

Mr. George Smith has undergone a serious operation, but we are glad to hear that he is making progress to the satisfaction of his medical attendants.

There is now no reason why the long-expected 'Life and Letters' of Lord Beaconsfield should be delayed. The work was practically brought to a conclusion by its author, Lord Rowton, some time since, and the materials, so far as they can be utilized, are complete. The publishers are the firm who issued Beaconsfield's own writings.

The first volume of Messrs. Funk & Wagnalls's 'Jewish Encyclopædia' is now nearly ready for publication. The whole work is to be completed in twelve volumes, each being about the size of a volume of Messrs. A. & C. Black's 'Encyclopædia Biblica.' A large number of well-known American and European scholars have arranged to contribute articles, and there will be abundance of pictorial illustrations.

The death is announced on Tuesday last of the well-known preacher the Rev. H. R. Haweis, who edited *Cassell's Magazine*, and wrote for the *Echo* and in other quarters in a style, perhaps, more popular than judicious. He was also the author of several books, chiefly on musical and ecclesiastical subjects, which attracted attention by their occasional incisiveness, but are hardly likely to survive.

Messrs. Macmillan will publish shortly a volume of papers on 'Oxford in the Eighteenth Century,' by the late John Richard Green. The majority of these papers first appeared in the *Oxford Chronicle* many years ago, and are now republished under the supervision of Mrs. Green.

Mr. Fisher Unwin has in preparation a true romance by Mr. John Laurence Lambe, which is founded upon the career of Detcho Boytcheff, A.D.C. to the late Princess of Bulgaria. The Boytcheff trial, which created such a sensation in 1897, was hailed at the time as an extraordinary and original subject for fiction. The author, who writes from personal knowledge of the country and people, in the first part deals with the romantic childhood of the hero and the history of his patron, Prince Alexander of Battenberg; in the second, with Boytcheff's love for the singer Anna Szimon and the tragedy to which it led.

Prof. Skeat has been adding to Dr. Furnivall's "Birthday Book" some ingenious Chaucerian lines which are described as "In Honorem F. J. F. (A.D. 1900). (From MS. Harl. 7334, fol. 999, back)," from which we select the following extracts:—

A Clerk ther was of Cauntebrigge also,
That unto rowing haddè longe y-go.
Of thinnè shidès wolde he shippès makè,
And he was nat right fat, I undertakè.
And whan his ship he wrought had attè fullè,
Right gladly up the river wolde he pullè,
And eek returne as blythly as he wentè.
Him rekkèd nevere that the sonne him brentè,
Ne stinted he his cours for reyn ne snowè;
It was a joyè for to seen him rowè!
Yit was him lever, in his shelves newè,
Six oldè textès, clad in greenish hewè,
Of Chaucer and his oldè poesyè
Than ale, or wyn of Lepe, or Malvoisyè.
And therwithal he wex a philosofre.....

Dr. Furnivall worked and stored materials many a year:—

Til, attè lastè, from the noble pressè
Of Clarendoun, at Oxenforde, I gessè,
Cam stalking forth the Gretè Dictionárie
That no man wel may pinche at ne contrárie.
But for to tellen alle his queintè gerès,
They wolden occupye wel seven yerès;
Therfore I passe as lightly as I may;
Ne speke I of his hatte or his array,
Ne how his berd by every wind was shakè
When as, for hete, his hat he wolde of takè.
Souning in Erly English was his spechè,
"And gladly wolde he lerne, and gladly techè."

The Wyclif Society, having issued its volume for 1900—Part II. of Wyclif's treatise 'De Civili Dominio,' edited by Dr. J. Loserth, Professor of History in the University of Gratz—has now in type its volume for 1901, a very difficult metaphysical treatise, Wyclif's 'De Actibus Animæ,' edited by Mr. M. H. Dziewicki, of Cracow, who has added very full side-notes, making the work intelligible to the ordinary student.

We hear of a piece of valuable evidence which has escaped attention in the recent correspondence about Barbour's 'Bruce.' The MS. 'Book of Cupar' (Adv. Lib. MS. 35, 1, 7), being a copy of the revised edition written before 1449 of Abbat Bower's 'Scotichronicon,' mentions in its account of Bannockburn (ff. 332–3) that Bruce, who was in the habit of comforting his followers with stories of kings, of the Maccabees, and of illustrious men who with a few overcame multitudes, on that occasion cited the first book of Maccabees ("illud primi Machabeorum") concerning the Syrian Seron. Specially quoted by Bower are the verses "Ipsi veniunt" and "Nos vero pugnabimus pro animabus" (1 Maccab. iii. 20, 21), which are at once detected in the address of Bruce as given by Barbour ('Bruce,' xii. 237, 238, 245, 246, 247, 248, 251). The address includes the much-discussed appeal not to be greedy for plunder till after the battle ('Bruce,' xii. 305–11), also found, very nearly word for word, in 1 Maccab. iv. 17–18, "Non concupiscatis spolia," &c. So much for Judas Maccabæus, a frequent hero with the author of the 'Bruce.' Judas, indeed, is drawn upon for Bruce's very first battle-speech (1 Maccab. iii. 18, 19; 'Bruce,' ii. 330, 332). But who were the other illustrious men whose example is recorded to have been adduced by King Robert? The eleven "duk-peris" in the romance of worthy Ferumbras were plainly of the number ('Bruce,' iii. 13). Scipio in the Hannibal story ('Bruce,' iii. 207) presumably was so also. Most conspicuous type of all was Tydeus ('Bruce,' vi. 181), but of him it is the poet, not the king, who speaks. The words of Judas Maccabæus, so poetically recognized in France and Scotland as fit for use on the battlefield by illustrious personages from Alexander the Great down to Sir William Wallace and Robert the Bruce, have evidently had a literary history of their own.

We regret to announce the death of Dr. Charles Fraser-Mackintosh, the well-known writer on Celtic matters, which occurred at Bournemouth on January 25th. The deceased gentleman was a diligent worker in the antiquarian field of the Highlands, and possessed much quaint and old-world information regarding Highland families and clans. In one of his most recent works, his 'History of the Clan Chattan,' he distinguished himself by making an attack on Stevenson for his treatment of Lord Braxfield in 'Weir of Hermiston.'

More than twenty-seven years ago the Rev. John Faulkner Potts began the self-imposed task of preparing a concordance to the voluminous theological writings of Emanuel Swedenborg. In 1888 the first volume was published, in London, by the Swedenborg Society, followed by four others, in 1890, 1893, 1895, and 1898, comprising an aggregate of about 4,800 closely printed small quarto pages. The completion of the text has just been announced; and this, supplemented by a brief appendix of hitherto omitted passages and a Latin-English vocabulary—forming the sixth and final volume of the work—will shortly appear.

No one will grudge Sir John Robinson a well-merited rest from his labours of more than fifty years. Still the world of journalism will be the poorer for a notable figure associated with some of the most successful enterprise of our times. Best known for his achievements in securing brilliant war correspondence, he will also be gratefully remembered for his organization of the fund for the French poor in the Franco-German War. He was appointed manager of the *Daily News* in 1868, and his accession to power was quickly marked by an improvement in the position and prospects of the paper. The judicious step, which followed immediately after, of lowering its price from threepence to one penny, resulted in a great increase in its circulation. From 1886 down to 1895 Sir John occupied the double position of editor and manager; but in the latter year the two posts were again separated, and since then he has been responsible only for the managing side of the work. Sir John will occupy his leisure by writing his reminiscences.

Mr. Francis Gribble has almost completed a novel which introduces the fall of Louis Philippe and the sack of the Tuileries.

Mr. Grant Richards will shortly publish a new and important volume of poems by Mrs. Hamilton King.

The price (70*l.*) paid at Messrs. Sotheby's on Wednesday for a copy of the first edition of Sir Walter Scott's 'Guy Mannering,' 1815, is out of all proportion to what the book has hitherto realized. As a matter of fact, the first issue of this novel, in the original boards and uncut, is almost as scarce as 'Waverley,' of which a copy in April, 1899, sold for 150*l.* The original autograph MS. of 'Guy Mannering' was sold at Evans's on August 19th, 1831, and was purchased by Thorpe, the bookseller, for 27*l.* 10*s.*, though it wanted only one leaf to complete it.

Prof. Max Müller has found an able successor in the Chair of Comparative Philology at Oxford in the person of Dr. Joseph Wright, the projector of the 'Dialect Dictionary.' Dr. Wright will naturally carry his subject along classical and neo-classical lines, rather than on the Oriental-Aryan lines favoured by his predecessor.

The authorities at the Cambridge University Press have appointed Mr. Leonard Whibley, of Pembroke, as assistant secretary. Mr. Whibley has already had some experience with Messrs. Methuen in the technicalities of publishing.

A new lectureship in the Celtic languages has been established, on the foundation of

Dr. Kelly McCallum, in Glasgow University. Dr. Magnus Maclean, the first lecturer, has already begun his duties.

Messrs. Downey & Co. announce the publication of a new illustrated edition of the best detective stories by Gaboriau. Six volumes will be issued, at the rate of one a fortnight, from the first week in February onwards.

The first public meeting of the newly established Headmasters' Association for Scotland was held last Saturday in the Edinburgh High School. A resolution was passed declaring the "merit certificate" examination unsuitable for regulating promotion in Scottish secondary schools.

The admission of women students to the German universities has had a noteworthy and, in the main, satisfactory development. Their number already exceeds one thousand, of whom more than four hundred are studying at Berlin.

M. Frédéric Masson, who is said by the French papers to be one of the candidates for the chair at the Institute vacated by the late Duc de Broglie, is about to continue his exhaustive Napoleonic studies by a volume entitled 'Joséphine Répudiée.' This has been in preparation for some considerable time, and is said to be as careful as his two previous books, 'Joséphine de Beauharnais' and 'Joséphine Impératrice et Reine.'

One of the lesser lights of literary Paris has just died in the person of Madame Pauline Caro, at the age of sixty-seven. She was the widow of the distinguished member of the French Academy, M. Elme Caro, who died in 1887. Madame Caro's first story, 'Le Péché de Madeleine,' appeared in 1864 in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, under the pen-name of P. Albane, and was a great success; it was attributed, among others, to Madame de Bernis and to Madame Piscatory. It appeared in book form in 1865, and a new edition was issued in 1872. It was followed by several other volumes signed simply by "l'auteur du Péché de Madeleine": 'Flamen,' 1866; 'Histoire de Souci,' 1868; and 'Les Nouvelles Amours de Hermann et Dorothée,' 1873. The real name was disclosed in 1891, appearing on the title-page of 'Amour de Jeune Fille.'

M. Prosper Olivier Lissagaray, who died on Saturday last, was one of the numerous band of stormy petrels prominent in French literary life of the last half century. He was born at Auch (Gers) November 24th, 1838, and when quite young visited America. In 1868 he conducted with success a series of conferences "d'enseignement libre," in the Rue de la Paix, and founded the *Revue des Cours Littéraires*. He took an active part in the war of 1870, and in one of his journals, *L'Action*, demanded the suppression of all journals which opposed the Commune. After the war he lived in England for some years. He returned in 1880, and founded *La Bataille*, which was repudiated by the revolutionary socialist party of which he was nominally a member: after a stormy career this journal ceased to appear in 1885. In addition to 'Alfred de Musset devant la Jeunesse,' which appeared in 1864, M. Lissagaray published 'Jacques Bonhomme,' 1870; 'Les Huit Journées de Mai derrière les Barricades,' 1871; 'La Vision de Versailles,' 1873; and 'Rouge et Noir,' in three parts, 1874.

The death of Victor Balaguer, the "Mistral of Spain," as he has been called, on account of his poems in Limousin dialect, is announced from Madrid. Balaguer, who was born at Barcelona in 1824, was a many-sided man. He was at one time Archivist and Professor of History at Barcelona, but subsequently he took up politics. He wrote several novelettes, of which 'Don Juan de Serrallonga' was the most popular, and a number of historical plays, some of which still hold the stage. Balaguer's most important work was the 'Historia Politica y Literaria de los Trovadores.' He was also the author of various books dealing with the history of Catalonia and Aragon, and edited a collection of legends and ballads.

Robert Zelle, at one time chief burgomaster of Berlin, whose death in his seventy-second year is announced, was the author of several manuals on Prussian law which are still valued as reference books.

The work of the Prussian Historical Institute at Rome seems likely to come to an end for lack of funds, the second period of four years during which the Emperor had granted its members a subsidy having expired. It has made a good many documents referring to Prussian history in the Roman libraries more accessible by means of excerpts and indexes, and by its publication of the Nuncial reports from 1530. The Pope gave valuable assistance to the Institute by placing at its disposal the MSS. in the Vatican.

The German Emperor has shown his appreciation of literature by naming a street in Berlin after Freiligrath. The act is the more deserving of attention, considering the poet's political principles.

The Parliamentary Papers of the week include a Report on the Charities of Coniscliffe, in the county of Durham (1½*d.*).

SCIENCE

ASTRONOMICAL LITERATURE.

William Herschel and his Work. By James Sime. (Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark.)—This book is one of an excellent series of biographical studies, edited by Mr. Oliphant Smeaton, under the title "The World's Epoch-Makers," twenty-eight of which are already announced as issued or in preparation. Probably many will share our first impression that another life of William Herschel was scarcely needed; but any such impression is likely to be removed by a perusal of the work before us. Mr. Sime's aim has been, as far as possible, to enable the great astronomer of whose life he treats to tell the story of his scientific achievements in his own way, recording the outlook as it appeared to him from time to time, and narrating the interesting details of the patient and persevering labour by which he succeeded in effecting a complete revolution in our knowledge of the sidereal heavens. For although Herschel's first leap into notoriety was by the discovery of a body which greatly enlarged the extent of the planetary system, and though he did give attention to lunar, and still more to solar phenomena, it is on his labours, studies, and surveys in the regions of space beyond our own system that the most enduring monument to his fame is built. Our present author furnishes his readers with a very interesting account of the early life of Herschel, and of the difficulties with which he had to contend whilst uniting the struggle for bread with his exertions in the cause of science. A large portion of this is derived from the incomplete journal of his faithful sister and coadjutor Caroline; but other matters, particularly his visit to Italy, are taken from his own relation to friends, when his memory seems to have become somewhat indistinct. It is pleasing to read that his first taste for astronomy was derived from the conversation and instruction in the constellations of his own father. The neglected education of his sister seems to have been chiefly the fault of the mother; but the trials of Caroline's early life, caused partly by the selfishness of her eldest brother Jacob, intensified her affection for William (twelve years older than herself), who invited her to come to him at Bath, with the view of obtaining her assistance in his musical engagements. At one time it seemed possible that this might lead to a brilliant career for herself; but it turned out otherwise, and she became her brother's devoted assistant in his astronomical study, as well as in the very exacting mechanical work without which the other could not have been undertaken. Her own labours and cometary discoveries (the fruits of systematic search) we need not here dwell upon. Probably not many of the thousands who are familiar with the name of Herschel are aware that he was nearly forty when he made the first of his observations which were published. These were of the variable star commonly called Mira Ceti; the paper containing them, and another on the heights of the mountains in the moon, were read before the Royal Society on May 11th, 1780, being presented by his friend Dr. William Watson, Jun. In the following spring he made his memorable discovery of the planet afterwards called Uranus, which led to his election into the Royal Society and the conferment of a pension as King's Astronomer by George III., in consequence of which he removed to Datchet, and subsequently to Slough, in order to be near Windsor. The income allowed him, however, was not sufficient for his objects in the extension of science, so that he had to supplement it by the construction of reflecting telescopes for sale, in which he gained great success, as his method of grinding the specula for them was a secret. The results obtained in his long night watches led to royal grants for the improvement of his instruments. The twenty-foot reflector (the speculum of which was nearly nineteen inches in diameter) was ready for use in 1788; his crowning achievement, the greater forty-foot, with mirror four feet in diameter, was completed in the following year. A figure of this mighty instrument, with the motto "Quicquid nitet notandum," is impressed on the seal of the Astronomical Society, of which William Herschel was the first president; and his last paper, on the places of some double stars, appeared in the first volume of their *Memoirs*. In the year, however, of its publication (1822) its great author died, on August 25th, after having been in feeble health (partly, no doubt, the result of his exhausting labours) for a considerable time. His widow (he had married in 1788) survived him for nearly ten years; his faithful sister and assistant, thinking she should soon follow him, made a great mistake, which she afterwards regretted, by returning to her native Hanover, where she died on January 9th, 1848. The great telescope was taken down at the end of 1839, but its fitness for use had ceased many years before that: the speculum is kept in the hall of the house still held by members of the Herschel family at Slough. Sir William Herschel was buried at St. Laurence, Upton, the old parish church of Slough (St. Mary's was built long afterwards), where a mural tablet contains his epitaph in Latin. All students of astronomy must feel an abiding interest in his career, and most of them will find much fresh information respecting it in the work before us, in which the

story of his life is told with great freshness and vigour.

A Primer of Astronomy. By Sir Robert Ball, LL.D., F.R.S. (Cambridge, University Press.)—This is one of the "Cambridge Science Primers." There is no need for a long notice of a work on this subject by Sir Robert Ball. Suffice it to say that the one before us cannot fail to be of great interest to a large number of readers, dealing as it does in an attractive way with the knowledge which has been acquired of the heavenly bodies, whilst the numerous illustrations are of the highest class. One is of the spotted sun, from a photograph taken at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, on February 13th, 1892; another of the full moon (indicating by name its principal features) as photographed at the Lick Observatory in California; and there are also beautiful reproductions of photographs of Saturn, of comets, and of stellar regions and nebulæ, by Prof. Barnard, formerly of the Lick, now of the Yerkes Observatory. Probably none of the planets inspires more general interest than Mars, on account of his comparative proximity to the earth (Venus occasionally comes somewhat nearer, but at these times the illuminated part of her surface is turned almost wholly from us) and the suggestions which have been put forward with regard to his possessing inhabitants on his ruddy surface. However, though there is similarity to our earth, there are also several essential points of difference. Mars has an atmosphere, but it must be much less dense that that which surrounds our globe and supports life upon it. This is shown by the very fact that we are able to see distinctly the various features upon his surface. An observer, looking at our earth from the same distance at which we contemplate Mars, would have great difficulty, in consequence of the obstruction offered by our atmosphere, in obtaining any very clear idea as to the positions of the great terrestrial oceans or the trend of the various continents. Also it would seem probable that the amount of water on Mars is very much smaller than that on our earth. It was formerly thought that the parts of the surface which seem dark (as distinct from the larger ruddy portions) were seas or oceans of water. But recent observations have shown the existence of definite marks in the former which are incompatible with this supposition.

"It now seems much more probable that the dark regions are places in which, owing to the presence of water, fertility has been given to the soil. The contrast between these dark tints and the ruddy hues of the other parts of the planet would be explained by admitting that the latter are deserts, devoid of vegetation or water."

It is scarcely necessary to remark that all parts of this volume are in Sir Robert's usual vigorous and interesting style, whilst the information is thoroughly abreast of the latest research.

Vol. VIII. Part II. of the *Annals of the Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope*, recently published under the direction of Sir David Gill, His Majesty's Astronomer there, contains the results of some important and interesting researches on stellar parallax made with the new heliometer, which is of 7·in. aperture, and specially adapted for the purpose. It was constructed by Messrs. Repsold in 1887, and brought into use in the following year, a full description of it being given in vol. vi. of the 'Annals.' The observations on which the investigations now before us were founded were obtained by Sir David Gill and his assistants, and relate to seventeen stars, but we have only space here to refer to a few of the most conspicuous. Rigel, or β Orionis, has the distinction of yielding a parallax of $0''{\cdot}00$—*i.e.*, it is too small to be even thus measured. For Sirius, the brightest of all the fixed stars, it is satisfactory to find that the result obtained with the new instrument agrees very closely with that determined with the former; it amounts to $0''{\cdot}37$. The next brightest star to Sirius is Canopus, or α Argûs, which is never visible in this country, but is brighter than any star in the northern hemisphere. For this Dr. Elkin obtained with the old heliometer a parallax of only $0''{\cdot}03$, with probable error also $0''{\cdot}03$, so that it practically seems to amount to nothing. As Miss Clerke remarks in her 'System of the Stars' (of which we are glad to hear that a second edition is in preparation), this implies that the distance of Canopus is so great that its light would require sixty-five years to reach us, and that its brightness is equal to at least that of 2,500 suns like ours; the only alternative to such a conclusion being that both the reference-stars employed by Dr. Elkin in his observations are physically connected with the brilliant object apparently near them. Sir David Gill has, however, now made another determination with the new heliometer, using other comparison-stars, and finds that "Canopus has no proper motion or parallax relative either to the comparison-stars employed by Dr. Elkin or to those employed by myself." In colour the light of this star is white, like that of Sirius, with a tendency to blue. For Fomalhaut, or α Piscis Australis, Sir David obtains a parallax of $0''{\cdot}13$, as he does also for β Hydri, a star only about twelve degrees from the South Pole and of almost exactly the same brightness as β Ursæ Majoris. All the other results here described are small, except that Mr. De Sitter has found for a small star in the constellation Columba (which has the largest known proper motion of any star in the heavens) a parallax amounting to $0''{\cdot}31$, which is nearly as large as that of Sirius.

CHEMICAL NOTES.

In his very interesting lecture on 'Gases at the Beginning and End of the Century,' at the Royal Institution on January 18th, Prof. Dewar referred to the experiments that have led him to the conviction that he had not, as he at one time thought, liquefied helium. The gas he then dealt with proves to be a mixture of helium with some other gas or gases which can be liquefied; but pure helium has not yet been obtained in a liquid form. When liquid helium can be prepared in any quantity, we may hope to get down to temperatures lower than any obtained with hydrogen, and approaching closely to the absolute zero. If the rarity of the former is considered, and the great labour and expense involved in liquefying hydrogen, in all probability an easier task, Prof. Dewar did not seem to take a hopeful view as to the prospect of helium being liquefied in his time; those, however, who recall what he has already accomplished will not despair of seeing him cope successfully with this last of the "permanent gases."

According to Prof. Fittica, phosphorus can be converted into arsenic and antimony when it is oxidized by means of ammonium nitrate and carbonate and potassium nitrite. To arsenic he assigns the formula PN_2O, to antimony the formula $P_2N_2O_2$. These experiments have been repeated by other chemists, but they have not succeeded in obtaining either arsenic or antimony from samples of phosphorus free from those substances; at present, therefore, there seems to be no valid ground for doubting the elementary nature of arsenic and antimony.

Matignon has made the interesting observation that the rare earth metals neodymium, praseodymium, and samarium are capable of combining directly with hydrogen, the necessary condition being that the metal shall be set free from one of its compounds in the presence of the gas. This he effected by heating the oxide of one or other of the metals with metallic magnesium in an atmosphere of hydrogen. If the liberation of the metal is carried out in an atmosphere of nitrogen, the nitride of the metal is obtained; and in similar manner nitrides of thorium, cerium, and lanthanum have been prepared.

SOCIETIES.

Geological.—*Jan.* 23.—Mr. J. J. H. Teall, President, in the chair.—Messrs. W. Armstrong, A. B. E. Blackburn, and J. Allen Howe were elected Fellows.—The President, having requested all those present to rise from their seats, said: "I feel sure that the Fellows will desire to express their deep sense of the grievous loss which this nation has sustained in the death of our late beloved and most gracious sovereign by assenting to the immediate adjournment of the meeting." The meeting was accordingly adjourned.

Microscopical.—*Jan.* 16.—*Annual Meeting.*—Mr. W. Carruthers, President, in the chair.—Mr. H. M. Leake exhibited a new form of rocking microtome, designed to cut perfectly flat sections.—Dr. Hebb said it seemed to remedy the defects of the ordinary Cambridge rocker; it appeared to be easily manipulated, and was very stable and solid in construction.—The President said Mr. Leake had taken great pains to bring this instrument to perfection, and it appeared to be very efficient.—Dr. Hebb read the Report of the Council for the year 1900, and Mr. Vezey, the Treasurer, read the annual statement of accounts and balance-sheet.—The President announced that the whole of the Fellows nominated for officers and Council had been duly elected. He congratulated the Society upon the improved conditions indicated in the Report. The library had been gone through carefully, and much that was useless was eliminated. Their thanks were due to Mr. Radley for the great pains he had taken in preparing the Card Catalogue. Their collection of instruments had also been put into excellent order. He congratulated the Fellows upon the state of their funds. The President then read the annual address, which consisted chiefly of an interesting epitome of the life and work of John Ellis—known in his time as "Coralline Ellis."—Mr. A. D. Michael said the President had unearthed one of those attractive by-paths of science which, when brought to light, so often proved to contain lessons which all might learn with advantage. Ellis, originally attracted by the picturesque side of the subject, was gradually drawn on towards the scientific side, and then endeavoured to turn that scientific knowledge to the benefit of the human race. There was no field of research more enticing than that borderland which lies between the animal and vegetable kingdoms, and the steps by which the existing knowledge on this subject had been acquired were of the greatest interest. From the growth of knowledge the gap between the lowly hydrozoa and the highly organized polyzoa seemed a wide one, but the keen insight into nature shown by the man or men who first appreciated the differences between these very similar groups of creatures went far to show how great an observer Ellis really was.

Physical.—*Jan.* 25.—Mr. T. H. Blakesley, V.P., in the chair.—It was decided to forward a note of condolence to His Majesty the King. The ordinary business of the meeting was postponed.

Colonial Institute.—*Jan.* 29.—Sir George T. Goldie in the chair.—The following gentlemen were elected Fellows: The Rev. A. C. Buss (Cyprus), Mr. J. K. C. Chesshire, Dr. G. L. Galpin (Cape Colony), Mr. L. B. Harris (Transvaal), Mr. D. M. Jacobs (Rhodesia), Mr. G. H. Leeson (Natal), Dr. G. Murray (Transvaal), Mr. R. B. Nash (Rhodesia), Lieut.-Col. T. C. Peakman (Kimberley Light Horse), Mr. J. G. Scott (Burma), and Mr. H. L. Way.—An address of condolence on the death of her late Majesty was unanimously adopted.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Mon. Royal Academy, 4.—'St Peter's, Rome,' Lecture III., Prof. G Aitchison
— Royal Institution, 5.—General Monthly.
— London Institution, 5.—'The Economic Future of Japan,' Mr A Diosy. (Travers Lecture)
— Society of Engineers, 7½.—President's Address
— Society of Arts, 8.—'Elementary Art Education,' Lecture IV., Mr J Liberty Tadd (Cantor Lectures)
Tues. Royal Institution, 3.—'Practical Mechanics,' Lecture III., Prof J A Ewing
— Zoological, 8½.—'The Mammals of the Balearic Islands,' Mr Oldfield Thomas. 'The Structure of the Horny Excrescence known as the Bonnet of the Southern Right Whale (*Balæna australis*),' Dr W G Ridewood. 'A List of the Batrachians and Reptiles obtained by Dr Donaldson Smith in Somaliland in 1899,' Mr G A Boulenger
Wed. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Government and People of China Lecture II., Prof R K Douglas
— Royal Academy, 4.—'The Upper Limb,' Prof A Thomson
— Archæological Institute, 4.—'The Natural Forms which have suggested some of the Commonest Implements of Stone, Bone, and Wood,' Prof T McKenny Hughes. 'Recent Excavations in the Forum at Rome,' Dr S Russell Forbes
— Society of Arts, 8.—'Some Experiences of Motor Bicycles,' Mr J Pennell
— Geological, 8.—'The Origin of the Dunmail Raise, Lake District,' Mr R D Oldham. 'The Structure and Affinities of the Rhætic Plant Naiadita,' Miss Igerna B J Sollas
— British Archæological Association, 8.—'Some Recently Discovered Earthworks and a Roman Encampment at Cottenham, Cambridgeshire,' Rev E White

Thurs. Royal Institution, 3.—'Society in France before the Revolution,' Lecture I., Rev. H. G. Graham.
— Royal Academy, 4.—'St. Peter's, Rome,' Lecture IV., Prof. G. Aitchison.
— Royal, 4½.
— London Institution, 6.—'The Moorish Empire,' Mr. Budgett Meakin.
— Chemical, 8.—Ballot for Fellows; 'The Action of Hydrogen Bromide on Carbohydrates,' Mr. H. J. H. Fenton and Miss Mildred Gostling; 'Note on a Method of comparing the Affinity-Values of Acids,' Messrs. H. J. H. Fenton and H. O. Jones; 'Organic Derivatives of Phosphoryl Chloride, and the Space Configuration of the Valencies of Phosphorus,' Mr. R. M. Caven; 'Synthetical Work with Sodamide Derivatives,' 'Note on Two Molecular Compounds of Acetamide,' and 'Diacetamide: a New Method of Preparation,' Dr. A. W. Titherley.
Fri. Royal Academy, 4.—'The Lower Limb,' Prof. A. Thomson.
— Physical, 5.—President's Address; 'A Mica Echelon Grating,' Prof. R. W. Wood.
— Institution of Mechanical Engineers, 8.—Discussion on 'Power-Gas and Large Gas-Engines for Central Stations.'
— Geologists' Association, 8.
— Royal Institution, 9.—'History and Progress of Aërial Locomotion,' Prof. G. H. Bryan.
Sat. Royal Institution, 3.—'Vocal Music: its Growth and Decay,' Lecture I., Mr. F. Corder.

Science Gossip.

The lectures at the Royal Institution, which have been discontinued on account of the general mourning, will be resumed on Tuesday, February 5th, when Prof. J. A. Ewing will deliver his third lecture on 'Practical Mechanics (experimentally treated): First Principles and Modern Illustrations.' On February 6th Prof. R. K. Douglas will deliver his second lecture on the 'Government and People of China,' and the next day the Rev. Henry G. Graham the first of three lectures on 'Society in France before the Revolution.' On February 9th Mr. F. Corder will begin a course of three lectures on 'Vocal Music: its Growth and Decay, with Musical Illustrations.' The Friday evening discourse on February 8th will be delivered by Prof. G. H. Bryan on the 'History and Progress of Aërial Locomotion.' Prof. Ewing's final lecture on 'Practical Mechanics' is fixed for Monday, February 25th.

The Palæontographical Society has recently published its fifty-fourth annual volume, consisting of parts of monographs on the Carboniferous Cephalopods by Dr. A. H. Foord, the Carboniferous Lamellibranchs by Dr. W. Hind, and the Cretaceous Lamellibranchs by Mr. H. Woods. From the report of the Council for 1900 we learn that the Society is in a very satisfactory financial condition. Since its foundation in 1847 it has spent 34,882*l.* on the publication of monographs on British fossils. The first part of a long-expected work on Graptolites by Prof. Lapworth, with the assistance of Miss Elles and Miss Wood, is announced to appear in the next volume.

A letter from Göteborg in the Munich *Allgemeine Zeitung* says that Nordenskjöld has applied to the Government for a grant of 30,000 kronen in order to carry out his projected South Pole expedition upon a wider scale than was originally planned. The total cost is estimated at 115,000 kronen, towards which 75,000 kronen have already been subscribed. He is anxious to winter in the Antarctic Zone and study in union with the English and German expeditions meteorological questions, and especially the magnetism of the earth.

The venerable Swedish botanist Prof. J. G. Agardh died at Lund last week, in his eighty-seventh year. From 1834 to 1879 he held the Chair of Botany in the university of that town. His principal work, 'Species, Genera, et Ordines Algarum,' appeared in successive volumes from 1848 to 1880. His first work, on the Algæ of the Mediterranean and the Adriatic, was published at Paris sixty years ago.

The planet Mercury will be at greatest eastern elongation from the sun on the 19th inst., and be visible in the evening during the second half of the month, situated in the constellation Aquarius. Venus is now in Sagittarius, and will in the course of a few days pass into Capricornus, rising about an hour before the sun. Mars is very brilliant this month, situated in the constellation Leo. He will be at opposition to the sun on the 22nd. Jupiter is a morning star, and Saturn is a short distance due east of him in the constellation Sagittarius. The latter planet is now apparently almost exactly half-way between Jupiter and Venus.

Four more small planets were discovered last month (January 16th, 17th, and 18th) by Prof. Max Wolf at Königstuhl, Heidelberg, that on the 17th with the assistance of Herr Carnera.

Mr. Lynn has in the press a new (tenth) edition of his 'Celestial Motions, a Handy Book of Astronomy.' The work has hitherto been published by Mr. Stanford, but, in consequence of recent alterations in the business arrangements of that firm, the publication is now transferred to Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston & Co., who are also the publishers of Prof. D. P. Todd's 'Stars and Telescopes,' in which Mr. Lynn's little work is incorporated, with very extensive additions. Mr. Lynn's 'Remarkable Comets' and 'Remarkable Eclipses' will also be in the hands of Messrs. Sampson Low & Co.

Prof. Kreutz publishes in No. 3682 of the *Astronomische Nachrichten* the result of his calculation of the orbit of comet *c*, 1900 (discovered by Giacobini on December 20th), by which it appears that it is moving in an ellipse with a period of about seven years, so that it should return near the end of 1907.

FINE ARTS

Giorgione. By Herbert Cook, M.A. (Bell & Sons.)

When a book appears in which all the ideas about a great artist which have been gradually accumulated by the combined researches of critics for the last fifty years are suddenly reversed—when an artist whose works have been reduced to a small number of exquisite masterpieces is announced as responsible for nearly fifty works, most of them of second-rate artistic value—one is disposed to think either that the author is a man gifted with astonishing originality, and able to introduce a new harmony into our ideas by looking at the facts from a new standpoint, or that he is a reckless sensation-monger, determined at all costs to say something new and startling upon an old and often-treated subject. And yet we believe that neither of these views will explain this perplexing and curious work. For Mr. Cook persuades us from the very outset of his absolute good faith; his manner is throughout reserved and temperate; he shows an intimate study of, and respectful admiration for, the works of his predecessors. He presents his sensational and revolutionary views without any vehemence of temper, without assuming any dogmatic air. He himself has evidently no other object in view than the discovery of truth in a difficult and much-disputed problem, and his only desire is that the truth shall be acknowledged, whether it coincides with his own views or not. Nothing could be better than the mental attitude which the book displays throughout. Nor are Mr. Cook's strange ideas the result of ignorance. He is a master of all the literature of his subject, and he has evidently examined the original authorities, the pictures themselves, with scrupulous care. But we fear, false as any suggestion of charlatanism would be in respect of this study, the other hypothesis of the discovery of a new and illuminating standpoint is equally remote from the truth. If any one to whom the mood of a picture reveals itself readily, who is instantly placed by a work of art in a particular attitude to life and to the artist, will turn over the leaves of Mr. Cook's book and look at the reproductions—reproductions of pictures which Mr. Cook attributes to one man—he will get, we think, the impression of having passed rapidly through a number of mutually contradictory moods, of having had his attitude changed profoundly and essentially; above all, of having been in contact through the medium of the pictures with a number of distinct personalities, one a diviner of the strangest secrets of beauty, another a lover of superficial refinement and elegance, another whose coarse temperament shows through his romantic fancy, and others again whose journey-work shows no definite personality at all.

Let us take a single instance which will reveal Mr. Cook's methods. Opposite p. 40 is a reproduction of the 'Pastoral Symphony' in the Louvre, perhaps the work most perfectly expressive of Giorgione's peculiar feeling which exists; opposite p. 94 is a reproduction of the 'Venus and Adonis' of the National Gallery, which Mr. Cook, following Sir Edward Poynter, attributes to the same master. His arguments are instructive. "The figures, with their compactly built and rounded limbs, are such as Giorgione loved to model." This is perfectly true, only he modelled them in a totally different way, as we can see even in these reproductions by turning back to p. 40. Such a flaccid, inert form as the leg of the Venus has no counterpart there. It is incredible that the artist who discovered with such exquisite tact the beautiful masses of light in the seated figure of the 'Pastoral Symphony' could have been content with the ill-designed and amorphous masses of the National Gallery picture. "The sweep of draperies and splendid line indicate a consummate master." The sweep of draperies is no doubt borrowed from Giorgione's method of disposing large triangular masses, but it is impossible to compare the rich invention, the perfect harmony of line shown in the drapery of the 'Pastoral Symphony' with the drapery of the 'Adonis,' in which the artist has managed to combine intricate complexity with tiresome monotony. The "splendid line" does not, we venture to say, exist in the National Gallery picture. Could any artist who was highly sensitive to the rhythmical pattern of his forms have allowed such a distressing arrangement as that of the crossed legs of Venus and Adonis? This human pair of compasses, placed so as to draw circles on the edge of the frame, clamours for some alteration, and a dozen ready ways of correcting the unpleasant effect would occur at once to any artist in the habit of fitting the figure to a decorative scheme. "The idyllic landscape framing episodes from the life of Adonis is just such as we see in the Louvre picture and elsewhere." Precisely, but we see these motives in so many other places where Giorgione could not possibly have been, that their introduction is merely a proof of Giorgionesque feeling, and in the actual treatment of the motives there is no comparison between the two—between the profoundly imagined mood of the Louvre

piece and the perfunctory repetition of it in the 'Venus and Adonis.' There can indeed be little doubt that this picture belongs to a date considerably later than Giorgione's death —the vulgar and undistinguished types would alone preclude the possibility of its having been the work of the author of the Dresden 'Venus' or the Berlin and Budapest portraits. A personality, however impressionable, has its fixed and insuperable limits, and it is as impossible to believe that Giorgione, even in a weak moment, conceived the 'Venus and Adonis' as that a person whom one knows intimately as a man of scrupulous refinement would act like an underbred commercial traveller. The fact is that Mr. Cook, though he possesses the perseverance and open-mindedness necessary to archæological research, seems singularly indifferent to those minute and, to the merely scientific eye, elusive traits which make just the whole difference between a work of real imaginative insight and the borrowed charms of a well-conducted school-piece. To him there appears to be no such fundamental difference between Giorgione and the Giorgionesque as to make the distinction of vital importance to an understanding of the master himself. He objects constantly to the test of merit being applied to the works in question, asserting that one must consider only what is or is not characteristic. Admitting this for the moment, though we might object that the whole difference between an original and a copy lies in the question of merit thus excluded, we find that even by Mr. Cook's own standard of characteristics, if applied strictly, we should separate a number of the paintings here brought together as Giorgione's.

Giorgione in his earliest works, the 'Judgment of Solomon' and the 'Trial of Moses,' has already one pronounced characteristic, an absolutely new one, moreover, by which he proclaims his originality, his dissociation from Quattrocentist traditions, and that is, his power of composing by mass instead of by line. However detailed his drawing, he never loses sight of the mass; and the light and shade which gives these masses is conceived as a primary part of the composition, it is not imposed merely on a linear design. Now in the Beaumont 'Adoration' and the 'Golden Age' of the National Gallery the system of design is quite distinct. The artist or artists of these pictures had only accepted Giorgione's idea externally; they got their pictures in the end to resemble his, but their mode of conception still belonged essentially to the Quattrocento. In the latter especially leaf is added to leaf until a tree is produced. Giorgione, however carefully he drew the leaves, always saw the tree first; witness the two pictures of the Uffizi and the Giovanelli 'Tempest.' Nor does Mr. Cook's argument, If a picture is not by Giorgione, who could have done it? show a really scientific attitude of mind. It is certain that many artists existed at this period of whose names, even, we are ignorant, and probably many works will have finally to be left without any label. But in the case of the Beaumont 'Adoration' we think it is possible to make an alternative suggestion. We know that Basaiti, after having successively adopted the style of Alvise Vivarini and Giovanni Bellini, developed, like all the late Quattrocentists, into a convert to the new Giorgionesque ideas; and this picture, in its minute and meticulous handling, in the sharp angularity of its smooth draperies, even in the movement of the figures and the types of the faces, recalls Basaiti's earlier work. But we are not concerned here to prove this alternative view; the main point is to recognize that this picture is the work of a converted Quattrocentist and not of the originator of the new ideas.

It would take a larger volume than that we are discussing to criticize in detail the innumerable questions it suggests. We will inquire, then, what in the mass of new material here brought into the work of Giorgione appears likely to remain. By far the most important addition is that of the Crespi portrait, which was first associated with Giorgione's name by Mr. Berenson, and so eloquently described by him in the *Gazette des Beaux-Arts*. It hangs in so ill-lighted a part of Signor Crespi's gallery that we will not venture to decide whether it be a copy, as Mr. Berenson says, or a damaged original, as Mr. Cook would have it, though we are inclined to agree with the latter; but in any case it is one of the greatest portraits in the world. Mr. Cook makes in regard to this the interesting and plausible suggestion that it is none other than Caterina Cornaro, the celebrated ex-Queen of Cyprus, and he deduces from that an interesting theory of the part she played as patroness of the artist. There is no doubt that the originators of the new movement found in such rich and enlightened patrons that support which was long denied them by the more conservative official bodies of the Venetian State.

The only other picture added by Mr. Cook which, to judge from the reproduction, appears to have anything of Giorgione's unique sense of mood is the portrait of a man, belonging to Mrs. Meynell-Ingram, in any case a work of strange and penetrating beauty. For the rest, we can only add that the inclusion of all or anything like all the pictures here brought together as one man's work would make of Giorgione a monster compounded of more contradictory and impossible parts than the wildest imaginations of Eastern mythology ever conceived. We notice that the authorities of the National Gallery have already, with that generous disposition to magnify the value of the national possessions which distinguishes them, accepted some of Mr. Cook's suggestions. The private interests of the dealer and the collector, combined with the desire of the public to experience as frequently as possible the thrill with which they are prepared to greet a work of art recommended by a great name, all tend to make the establishment and maintenance of any severe standard of criticism a hard task, and it is with genuine regret that we find so learned and so sincere a student as Mr. Cook helping to stultify, in the eyes of the public at all events, those results which had hitherto been laboriously acquired.

The third and concluding volume of the *National Gallery*, edited by Sir E. J. Poynter, has been sent to us by Messrs. Cassell & Co. The book forms a handsomely printed and copiously illustrated catalogue of the pictures of the British School, most of which are to be found at the Millbank Gallery, and comprise the Vernon, Chantrey, Turner, Bell, Watts, and Tate collections, besides smaller groups of pictures and gifts by subscribers of single works of exceptional character, and purchases. Arranged in the alphabetical order of the artists' names, the catalogue begins with a portrait by Lemuel Abbot and ends with Zoffany's veracious likeness of Gainsborough, to which all who care to see that irritable and resentful genius as he was in life will have to turn rather than to his picture of himself, the accepted likeness with the world. Nearly all the illustrations are clear, firm, and solid, and although some of them fall below the mark, even the least acceptable is of value as a reminder of the original. The letterpress consists of terse descriptions of the pictures, each attached to the plate where it is reproduced—a convenient arrangement for the reader—so that it is the most complete catalogue which has yet appeared for popular use; and it has been so popular with the public that, as the publishers state, out of the thousand copies to which it is limited, nine hundred were already sold in the beginning of December. The illustrations are about fifteen hundred in number. The President and Mr. E. Bale, both authorities in such matters, have superintended the preparation of the volumes; and they have done this with so much zeal and judgment that we hope to see catalogued in a similar manner not only the Wallace pictures in Manchester Square, but those in the Soane Museum and minor collections. As to the existing work, it is further announced that, in consequence of the constant additions that are being made to the national collections, especially to the Millbank Gallery, it is intended to issue supplements from time to time, so as to keep it up to a proper standard of completeness.

The Government of India has just issued at Calcutta *A List of the Photographic Negatives of Indian Antiquities in the Collection of the Indian Museum, with which is incorporated the List of Similar Negatives in the Possession of the India Office*—a portentous title, worthy even of the Circumlocution Office, which covers a really useful compilation. An immense number of photographs have been taken in India from time to time by the staff of the Archæological Survey; the negatives have been, for the most part, preserved; and there are not a few students of art or of Oriental epigraphy who will be glad to avail themselves of the permission now accorded them, and to buy prints of the negatives here catalogued. The photographs are arranged in geographical order; the subjects are sufficiently explained and the size stated, with the name of the photographer, and a reference to the book or report where the subject has been described or illustrated. Nothing could be better. Any one who wants a good series of illustrations of any class of Indian monuments, Hindu or Mohammedan architecture and decoration, Asoka inscriptions, Kanarese slabs, Saka copper-plates, Buddhist stupas, Moghul mosques and tombs, Andhra coins, Rajput palaces, Jaina temples, has only to consult the list and order what he wants from the Superintendent of the Indian Museum at Calcutta, at the ridiculous price of from 3 to 10 annas apiece. This is a real boon. Our only regret is that the India Office List, originally drawn up by Dr. Burgess, was not incorporated with the other into a single complete list. There were, however, difficulties in the way, since the two lists were compiled by different hands; and the objection has been fairly met by appending an excellent alphabetical index including both lists. The total number of negatives described in this useful volume amounts to over five thousand. They were taken in all parts of the three Presidencies

and Burma, and form a mine of material for the student of Eastern art.

Mr. A. C. R. Carter is responsible for *The Year's Art, 1901* (Virtue & Co.), a useful record of the past and of future art arrangements as far as they are made. Mr. H. H. Statham writes with authority on architecture in 1900. The 'Directory of Artists' should not include the name of Miss Chris. Hammond, whose loss was widely recognized at the time of her death.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY—WINTER EXHIBITION.

I.

The authorities responsible for the winter exhibition at Burlington House have chosen as their theme the work of British artists deceased since 1850. The collection would have gained in coherence, would have illustrated more concisely a particular period, had it been confined to such works of deceased British artists as were painted after 1850; for in the matter of a man's position in the development of a national art the date of his death is, so to speak, accidental, while the date of his birth is essential.

The result of the decision arrived at has been to place all Turner's works at the disposal of the Committee, as well as those of Leslie and Linnell; consequently, in a collection which in the main illustrates the art of the last fifty years, we find here and there works which belong to a tradition deriving from the eighteenth century. All the three artists mentioned were born before 1800, and in many ways their art still reflected the aims of an earlier period. Had the collection been confined, then, to works painted after 1850, it would have gained in unity, but not in artistic value. Still, it would be ungracious to resent any arrangement by which we are enabled to see again the two superb works of Turner's early period, the *Conway Castle* (No. 38) and *The Wreck of the Minotaur* (66), though the comparison which they suggest with their more recent neighbours is not likely to encourage any undue optimism about the superiority of our own age. In one case, that of 'The Wreck of the Minotaur,' Turner is placed beside Fred. Walker's *Wayfarers* (65); and the comparison of the two is instructive, as Walker, with Mason, is eminently typical of the general trend of art in the second half of the last century. The comparison is interesting, but it is also rather disastrous to Walker. In one sense his picture is far truer to nature: the tones of a wintry afternoon landscape are recorded adequately, the colour of the leafless twigs and the sodden earth is instantly recognizable. In Turner's picture, on the other hand, scarcely a single tone or colour is literally accurate. A stormy sea is actually grey, cold, opaque; Turner's sea is saturated with an inscrutable golden brown-green. The boats and rafts, washed by the waves and covered with spray, would in reality reflect only the cold light of the sky; they would scarcely be distinguishable in tone or colour from the waters: Turner has painted them of a rich translucent brown, frankly opposed to their surroundings, while the local colours of the soldiers' and sailors' coats are similarly uninfluenced by their surroundings. Turner's painting is, in fact, a frank convention, made for the purpose of lucidly expressing in paint those essentials of the scene which he conceived to possess pictorial beauty and the power of stirring the imagination. Fred. Walker, moved to a mood of sentimental melancholy and inspired by a particular scene of misty desolation, used all his skill—and it was not small—to reproduce the effect without ever staying to inquire what elements in the scene were appropriate to expression in paint, what elements had essentially pictorial beauty and therefore would gain by expression in paint, and what, though affecting in nature, would lose by transcription. And what is the result? Turner, for all the elaborate confection of paint which renders the surface of his picture a beautiful object in itself, for all the frank conventions of the picture-maker's art, the cunning composition, the wilful oppositions he employs, presents the illusion of a possible if not an actual reality—of a real space filled with a whirl of menacing water, with the immense overturned hulk oppressing us by its stupendous and palpable mass—while Walker's picture affords no illusion of any kind. In spite of his indifference to the surface quality of his picture, in spite of the fact that he has permitted himself to tease his pigments till they should arrange themselves into a likeness with the scene that he loved—in spite of all this it is pigment that we find, and nothing more, on a canvas.

Walker learned much from his older contemporary George Mason, who is also well represented here. Trained in an older tradition, Mason remembered that pictorial beauty was not the same thing as natural beauty—that a translation and not a transliteration is demanded of the artist; and he searched for and found certain definite pictorial motives. He appears to have been the first to attempt the rendering of a number of effects of nature which have ever since been the commonplaces of our exhibitions. The *Harvest Moon* (19) has had a long line of descendants, in which, if the exact tonality of the effect has been more carefully reproduced, the particular mood has hardly ever been rendered so happily. He also gave us the orange afterglow of sunset cut by red-brown trees or positive blue hills: he loved nature keenly, no doubt, and his love led him to wish to add to the repertory of pictorial motives, but it is very doubtful whether any of the effects he attempted ever have led or will lead to the production of a great landscape, a landscape in any way comparable, for example, to Turner's 'Conway Castle.' The effects Mason liked he liked for the enervating sentimentality they aroused in him, and not for their positive beauty. The orange-red afterglow and the blue distance of *The Gander* (45) are to most modern educated eyes a discord, and the sentiment conveyed was immediately and wisely appropriated by the Christmas card.

Mason, like Walker, was looking for Arcadia in England, and he showed great ingenuity in the solution of his difficulties. He appears to have aimed at a definite and new pattern effect of long sweeping curves. The excuse for these he found in the harvesters' scythes, the sweeping lines of cotton smocks, and low branches silhouetted against an evening sky. It is true that to carry out his ideas his peasants had to be put into languid gestures and poses which, now that we no longer practise or laugh at them ourselves, have too sophisticated an air; we recognize the trick too easily. It must be granted that the material of the English peasant is intractable, that it will not yield readily to such an Arcadian impress, and perhaps Mason's work would have interested us more now had he given up the attempted compromise and become either frankly realistic or relied more purely on invention.

Mason's personality, as revealed at Burlington House, is a powerful one; though he was born in 1818, his work is more in line with the Academy picture of to-day than that of any other painter to be seen here. The general notion of the modern lyrical landscape seems traceable to him.

To consider Walker in detail, *The Old Gate* (30) is an unblushing attempt upon our susceptibility to ignoble pity: the young widow, the ruined manor house, and the working man who shows his respect for noble birth, even in misfortune, by striking a carefully prepared Praxitelean attitude—these are motives too affected for to-day. In *The Bathers* (7) there is no such obvious story, but the same sentiment—the sentiment of stories of schoolboy life—is painfully evident, and again Praxiteles is called in to help it out. Here the technique is unsatisfactory.

Mason did not maltreat his material as Walker did, though he affected a leaden handling and an opaque quality. One of his pictures, *Blackberry-Gatherers* (15), hangs next to *Mother and Child* (14), an early work by Leslie, who certainly in his later years did much to render the æstheticism of the next generation excusable. But this sincere and genuine study preaches an eloquent sermon on the duties of sound workmanship by its contrast with Mason's landscape. Leslie was no genius, but he had learnt how to transpose nature into the key of oil paint; he had learnt by what processes some of the beautiful qualities of natural objects, the transparency and elasticity of flesh, the shimmer of silks, the gloom of a curtained bed, could be symbolized by the beautiful qualities of the pigments he used. He knew the value of economy, of decided intention in every stroke of the brush. The history of British art as exhibited at Burlington House is the history of the loss of these craftsmanlike qualities; and their value is the more striking when seen in the work of an artist so little gifted with poetical imagination, so essentially Philistine, as Leslie. The year 1849 may be regarded as decisive in this respect, for in that year Etty, the last great master who had inherited the tradition of craftsmanship established in the eighteenth century, died, and in the year before the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood was founded. It requires more than the effeteness of a tradition to bring about its destruction—it requires genius; and it was the impulsive genius of the Pre-Raphaelite movement which effected this, not immediately, it is true, for the Pre-Raphaelites themselves started with a well-reasoned method. This, however, for various reasons, had no such durable influence as the older tradition it displaced.

Fine-Art Gossip.

The Royal Water-Colour Society have just elected four new Associates—Mr. Anning Bell, Mr. P. W. West, Mr. R. Barrat, and Miss Minnie Smythe, daughter of Mr. Lionel Smythe, a prominent member of the Society. With the exception of Mr. Anning Bell, who at times paints with dignity, the new choices are not striking.

The Burlington Fine-Arts Club has appointed Thursday, the 7th inst., for the opening, to those who possess a member's ticket, of the exhibition in the gallery of the Club, Savile Row, of silversmiths' work of European origin, which has been lent for the purpose. The exhibition will remain open until Sunday, April 28th next, including the intervening Sundays: on weekdays from 10 till 5 o'clock, on Sundays from 2 till 7 o'clock.

On Saturday, the 26th ult., Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods sold Ruskin's drawing entitled 'Head of a Lady' for 57*l*. F. Roybet's picture 'The Ballad,' a cavalier playing on a lute, fetched 178*l*.

Lord Ronald Sutherland Gower is engaged in writing a life of Sir David Wilkie, and if any one can tell him where the pictures of 'The Cut Finger' and 'The Cottar's Saturday Night,' 'Alfred in the Neatherd's Cottage' and 'The Rabbit on the Wall' now are, he will be much obliged for such information or any details as to pictures by Wilkie. Letters should be sent to care of Messrs. Bell & Sons, York Street, Covent Garden.

The numerous collections of engravings, etchings, studies, and books formed by the late Mr. Pickersgill, R.A., will not be sold immediately, though it appears likely that they will be dispersed during the coming season.

The prolonged and painful illness of the editor of *L'Art* (who has conducted that magazine during the whole of its thirty years' existence) having taken a decidedly favourable turn, it is his intention to begin shortly a new series of the work under, let us hope, more favourable auspices. The next issue will contain an ample *apologia* with regard to some injurious statements published in former numbers by the late M. Chesneau, and due to his misconceptions about some English painters and sculptors of distinction.

The death of Baron Wilhelm von Rothschild, the last of the Frankfort branch of the great family, places the late baron's famous collections of pictures and art treasures at the disposal of Lord Rothschild, who is already well known as an owner and collector.

Alexander Brodszky, the Hungarian landscape painter, died recently at Budapest in his eighty-second year.

MUSIC

Chopin: the Man and his Music. By James Huneker. (William Reeves.)

The actual date of Chopin's birth has been the subject of much discussion. Whether he was born in 1809 or 1810 certainly makes no difference to our appreciation of his music, yet it is always interesting to know the exact day on which a great man first saw the light, and for monument, tablet, memorial concert purposes, useful. Our author is not satisfied with Miss Janotha's evidence in favour of the later date, February 22nd, 1810, and adheres to the old date, March 1st, 1809. It certainly is strange that in the baptismal certificate which Miss Janotha quotes as evidence, the parents, though they were not musicians, are thus styled.

There is some smart writing in the description of the literary and artistic world in which Chopin lived and moved, though not altogether at his ease. He once described himself as like "the E string of a violin on a double-bass." We read of Heine, who "sneered and wept in the same couplet," and of Berlioz, "mad Hector of the flaming locks, whose orchestral ozone vivified the scores of Wagner and Liszt." There is, of course, a good deal about George Sand and Chopin, but nothing new. The story has often been told. We have the Sand version, though not that of the reticent Chopin; hence it is impossible to know the exact cause or causes of the rupture.

Our author quotes Chopin's orders to his sister, shortly before his death, to burn "all his inferior compositions," and the words attributed to him, "I owe it to the public and to myself to publish only good things." We are inclined to regard this as one of the many fables related of Chopin. There is no record of the sister having destroyed a single manuscript, and yet the posthumous publications are, as Mr. Huneker observes, "for the most part feeble stuff."

With regard to performers, our author justly remarks that "Chopin was the greatest interpreter of Chopin." From his fanciful temperament, delicate organization, horror of everything that was vulgar, also from the many eloquent descriptions of contemporaries which have been handed down of his playing, we instinctively feel that this must be true. Mr. Huneker adds, "and following him came those giants of other days, Liszt, Tausig, and Rubinstein." Chopin himself did not, by the way, regard the Hungarian virtuoso as a faithful interpreter of his music; while Tausig, we strongly suspect, was more occupied with its letter than with its spirit. Rubinstein was a real "giant," although there was perhaps truth in the criticism of the Chopin pupils when he gave his historical recitals at Paris—viz., that "his touch was too rich and full, his tone too big." In reference to Chopin's music, we are told that "he was sincere, and his survival, when nearly all of Mendelssohn, much of Schumann, and half of Berlioz have suffered an eclipse, is proof positive of his vitality." There is here an incongruous mixture of men, an unkind innuendo with regard to Chopin's three contemporaries, and also a *suppressio veri* with regard to the Polish composer. The name of Berlioz, who was not a composer for the piano, seems out of place in this comparison. In these advanced days to attempt to defend Mendelssohn from the charge of insincerity would be somewhat hazardous. But surely Schumann was sincere; anyhow, a large portion of his piano music has not, as yet, suffered eclipse. Then, again, has all Chopin survived, as one might infer from the above sentence?

The greater part of Mr. Huneker's book is devoted to the music of Chopin. The story of the life of the poet-musician is a romance, his music a reality; the one is the outer, the other the inner life. Our author has much to say about the text, different readings, and editings; and there are various appreciations, including, of course, his own, concerning the music. All this shows research and thought, and will undoubtedly be read with keen interest by all Chopin or would-be Chopin players. We cannot here go into detailed discussion, but must just notice one or two points.

The author is occasionally inclined to the verbose; a pithy sentence, a trenchant word about a Chopin Étude, Nocturne, or Mazurka would, as a rule, be more telling than a whole page of gush, however ingenious. Von Bülow's description of the way in which the F minor Étude of the second set should be interpreted is given. It runs thus: "An ideal *pianissimo*, an accentless quality, and completely without passion or *rubato*," and our author adds, "There is little doubt this was the way Chopin played it." Von Bülow's description reads like a comment or criticism, using the latter term in its wider sense, on Signor Busoni's rendering of the music, which has always seemed to us so thoroughly Chopinesque. Mention is made of "some remarkable versions of the Chopin Studies" published by Leopold Godowsky. They are certainly remarkable, and show no little skill; but such tampering with the text of a great composer who so well understood the art of writing for the pianoforte, save for the private practice or amusement of pianists of high development, is indefensible. The technical standard is rapidly advancing, says Mr. Huneker, and in ten years the Godowsky transcriptions "will be used in the curriculum of students." Heaven forbid that such a thing should ever come to pass!

VERDI.

In the year 1839 there were two composers—the one, Richard Wagner, with an opera, 'Rienzi,' in his portfolio, and great hopes of its being accepted at the Paris Opéra; the other, Giuseppe Verdi, with his opera, 'Oberto, Conte di San Bonifacio,' actually accepted and performed in that year at La Scala, Milan. Although 'Rienzi' was not produced until later, these two men really commenced their artistic career about the same time, for Verdi himself declared that "with this opera ['Nabucodonosor,' produced March 9th, 1842] my career as a composer may rightly be said to have begun," and Wagner's 'Rienzi' was first heard at Dresden, October 20th, 1842. We thus associate the two names because Wagner's music, writings, and art-theories have so occupied the attention of musicians during the past twenty-five years—since, in fact, the production of the 'Ring' at Bayreuth in 1876—that, except in connexion with his 'Otello' and 'Falstaff,' produced here in 1889 and 1894 respectively, little notice has been taken of the Italian composer beyond a performance during the opera season of 'Rigoletto' or 'La Traviata.'

Now, after Liszt produced 'Lohengrin' at Weimar in 1850, no new work of Wagner's appeared on any stage until fifteen years had elapsed, when 'Tristan' was given at Munich. Between these two dates Verdi had, however, acquired fame and fortune with his 'Rigoletto' (1851), 'Il Trovatore' and 'La Traviata' (both in 1853); and in these works, old-fashioned as they may now appear, there was individuality and dramatic instinct, the latter quality manifesting itself particularly in the first of the three. It has truly been said that, "if popularity were a sure test of merit, Verdi would indisputably be the greatest operatic composer of the second half of the last century." But early popularity augurs badly for lasting success. In 1871 'Aida' was produced at Cairo, and in this work the composer showed a change of style, one which, as M. Reyer, the French composer and critic, at the time declared, would, if maintained, cause a falling away of some of his partisans, but, on the other hand, would win many to his side. And so it turned out. Verdi made, by the way, a most unexpected convert, though this was many years later. Hans von Bülow (one of Wagner's strong champions) had spoken and written against the Italian composer, but in 1892 he recanted his errors and addressed a letter to the veteran *maestro*; the latter, however, by his characteristic answer, seems to have had considerable doubt as to the genuineness of this late conversion. The influence of Berlioz, Wagner, and other modern composers is perceptible in 'Aida,' also in the later operas. Verdi made no foolish attempt to imitate Wagner; against that his individuality was a strong guarantee. But a man of his artistic temperament and keen perception could not remain unimpressed by the powerful reaction which sprang up against the conventionalities and inanities of Italian opera generally; for, as Verdi recently remarked, "We all have to march with the times." Early associations, and influences coming late in life would, however, in any case have prevented him from becoming a powerful reformer, even had he thought of such a *rôle*.

"Life is short, but Art is long"; thus runs the line. But Verdi's life was a very long one, and his art-work has been often weighed in critical balances; there is therefore no need at this moment to trace his art career in detail; nor need we tell of his high-mindedness as a man, of his simplicity, of the noble use which he made of his fortune, of his popularity with all sorts and conditions of men; for these things are widely known.

Verdi visited London four times, so far as we are aware. In 1847 his 'I Masnadieri' was

produced under his direction at Her Majesty's Theatre on July 22nd. The Queen and Prince Albert were present, and among the audience was Prince Louis Napoleon. Jenny Lind impersonated Amalia. The work was not a success. The composer came again to London in 1855. He paid a visit to the Crystal Palace, and Herr Schallehn, then conductor of the wind band, learning that Verdi was present, performed a selection from his latest operas, 'Il Trovatore' and 'Luisa Miller.' Verdi was also in London in 1862, when his 'Inno delle Nazioni,' although written for the Exhibition, was performed at Her Majesty's Theatre (May 24th). His last visit was in 1875, when he conducted performances of his 'Manzoni' Requiem at the Albert Hall.

In 1851 Verdi wrote from Busetto to his friend Marie Escudier, one of the two brothers who were proprietors of his works for France. In this letter, which we believe is unpublished, he expresses the pleasure which Escudier's last letter, describing the marvels of London, ts festivals, its theatres, artists, &c., afforded him. He chats on about various musical matters, and then come the following characteristic words: "Diavolo Diavolo!! V'ho scritto due pagine parlando di musica!! Io che me ne occupo e me ne curo si poco!!"

POLYONYMOUS OPERAS.

In your reference to the Llandudno operetta (on p. 59) you opine that the number of collaborators—eleven—in this work stands highest for any opera.

I venture to draw attention to another comic opera, 'The Maid of the Mill,' which was performed about the year 1761 at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden. In the making of this interesting work there were not less than *twenty-two* collaborators! Their names are as follows: Abos, Arnold, Bach (the English), Ciampi, Rinaldo di Capua, Cocchi, Duny, Gallupi, Giardini, Hasse, Jomelli, the Earl of Kelly, Laschi, Monsignier, Martini, Pergolesi, Philidor, Picini, the Elector of Saxony, Scarlatti (Domenico), Somelli, and Vinceni. What ideas does not this list conjure up!

The opera is in three acts, which include seventy-two numbers, and the principal singers were the Misses Brent, Hallam, Miller, and Poitier, and Messrs. Baker, Beard, Dibdin, Mattocks, and Shuter. ALGERNON ROSE.

Musical Gossip.

THE concert last Saturday at the Queen's Hall, in memory of Her Majesty the Queen, commenced with Handel's 'Dead March,' which if rendered according to Handel's intentions would have been doubly impressive. The bitter touch of national sorrow gave special point and poignancy to the last movement of the 'Pathetic' Symphony, which was magnificently rendered under the direction of Mr. Wood. Miss Lillian Blauvelt sang "I know that my Redeemer liveth" with much feeling. Herr Wessely gave an excellent rendering of the solo part of Beethoven's Violin Concerto; the work, however, was scarcely in keeping with the rest of the programme.

THE Saturday Popular programme of January 19th opened with Beethoven's early Quartet in G, Op. 18, No. 2. Next Saturday (February 9th), however, we are promised the great Quartet in E flat, Op. 127. (But why is it announced as "posthumous"? It was published a year before the death of the composer.) M. Ysaye played as solos a 'Rêve d'Enfant' and 'Etude Poème' of his own composition, both displaying more thought than feeling. Without the fine playing they would have won only a *succès d'estime*. The encore consisted of two movements from Bach's Suite in B minor, which were finely rendered. Herr Schönberger gave an admirable performance of Chopin's Sonata in B flat minor. We could not, however, help feeling that the Trio of the Funeral March was unduly drawn out. The weird *presto* Finale was magnificently played. The programme concluded with Brahms's Pianoforte Trio in C minor, Op. 101. M. Meux, the vocalist, gave a dramatic rendering of the monologue "Tu décides son sort" from Gluck's 'Iphigénie en Aulide,' a not very happy selection for the concert-room. He was heard afterwards in the Romance from Méhul's 'Ariodant,' which was sung in a smooth, artistic, though somewhat frigid style.

MISS CONSTANCE BACHE gave the first of her lectures on Russian music at the King's College for Ladies, Kensington Square, on Wednesday afternoon. The lecturer is of Liszt's opinion, that in music Russia is the "coming country." She gave an interesting description of ancient folk-songs, with illustrations artistically sung by Miss Gleeson-White. Mention was made of distinguished Italian and French composers who visited St. Petersburg during and after the reign of Catherine II. Much was said, too, about church music, of which interesting specimens by Tourtchanikoff, Vinogradoff, and a hymn to the Virgin by Bortniansky were effectively sung by three Russian gentlemen, who at the close of the lecture sang the Russian National Anthem. These lectures, judging from this first one, will prove profitable, and in any case highly interesting.

THE second six Crystal Palace Saturday Concerts of the forty-fifth annual series will take place on the following dates: February 16th and 23rd, March 9th, 16th, and 23rd, and April 13th, and, we are glad to learn, under the sole direction of Mr. August Manns. The orchestra is to be "organized on a scale which Beethoven, according to his biographers, considered the most efficient for refined performances of his orchestral compositions." From Beethoven's letter to the Archduke Rudolf (No. 46 of the eighty-three letters edited by Dr. Ludwig Ritter von Köchel), also from a statement made by Schindler in the first edition of his 'Biographie von Ludwig van Beethoven,' published at Münster in 1840, it appears that the size of the orchestra which he thought suitable was much smaller than the orchestras in present use. Size, however, is a relative matter; our larger halls—as, indeed, was the case with the Redonten Saal at Vienna in the composer's own time—seem to require a larger orchestra than Beethoven deemed fitting for his works. But in increasing the size we have destroyed the Beethoven balance between strings and wind. The difficulty of deciding what to do under changed conditions is certainly great; anyhow, this attempt of Mr. Manns to restore the Beethoven balance is extremely interesting. Lady Halle will appear at the first concert, and play Beethoven's Violin Concerto. The programme includes the Fourth Symphony and the 'Coriolan' Overture.

MR. EDWARD GERMAN, having been released by the Leeds Festival Committee from a promise to write a work for the forthcoming festival, has undertaken to complete Sir Arthur Sullivan's unfinished opera.

WE have received an interesting letter from Mr. A. J. Hipkins, from which we extract the following:—

"Your reference to J. B. Sale and his father in the *Athenæum* last week recalls to me an anecdote of George III., told me more than half a century ago in one of my walks with J. B. Sale from Westminster Abbey to the Chapel Royal, St. James's. His grandfather John Sale [1734–1802] was in the Windsor choir, as well as his father, mentioned in the *Athenæum*. When J. B. Sale appeared as a chorister, the king, as was his wont, asked him his name. 'Jack Sale,' said the boy. The king, puzzled, replied, 'There is old Jack Sale and young John Sale, but what can I call you?'"

Both the grandfather and father of J. B. Sale were excellent and highly esteemed musicians; the latter is buried in St. Paul's Cathedral.

THE late Rev. H. R. Haweis was the author of 'Music and Morals,' published in 1873, a work which has passed through many editions, and 'My Musical Life,' which appeared in 1884. He lectured on musical subjects at the London Institution, in the provinces, and abroad. Haweis was a great connoisseur in violins, and in 1898 published in the "Collector Series" his 'Old Violins,' containing a dictionary of violin makers and a bibliography. He must also be mentioned as one of the earliest champions of Wagner in England.

THE production of Miss Ethel Smyth's 'Fantasio' at Carlsruhe, under the direction of Herr Mottl, is announced for February 10th.

PROF. NIECKS, in his 'Frederick Chopin' (vol. ii. p. 282), writes: "Whether Chopin played at Court, as he says in a letter to Gutmann he expected to do, I have not ascertained." Neither have we been able to ascertain. Chopin, however, played before her late Majesty the Queen and Prince Albert at a concert at Stafford House in 1848. We have made inquiries, but cannot obtain details of the programme, except that he played a duet for two pianos with the late Sir Julius Benedict. (Mr. Hipkins believes that it was Mozart's.) The pianoforte on which he played is still at Stafford House. A brief reference to the Queen in a letter from Chopin to his friend Graymala, written in that year (May, 1848), is interesting. It runs thus: "I have just come from the Italian Opera, where Jenny Lind appeared to-day, for the first time, as Sonnambula, and the Queen showed herself to the people after a long retirement."

IN the sale last week at the Hôtel Drouot of the collection of pictures of the late M. Achille Benouville, a little pencil portrait of Paganini, by Ingres, realized 5,600 francs: it is dated "Roma, 1819." The celebrated artist is represented with violin in hand, his bow under his arm.

THE Prussian Minister of Public Instruction proposes that a sum of 200,000 marks be devoted to the purchase of the famous Artaria collection, which some few years back passed into the possession of Dr. Erich Prieger, of Bonn, who purchased it in order to prevent the treasures being scattered. He has offered it to the Prussian Minister for the same sum he gave for it. The collection contains, among other treasures, autographs of Beethoven's 'Choral' Symphony, the 'Missa Solemnis,' the last two Sonatas, and 2,000 sheets of music and sketches; also copies of 140 unpublished chamber compositions of Haydn, and copies of works by celebrated composers which they themselves revised.

DR. JOSEPH JOACHIM and his colleagues, Profs. Karl Halir, Emmanuel Wirth, and Robert Hausmann, will give six concerts at St. James's Hall on the following dates: April 25th, 27th, and 29th; and May 6th, 8th, and 10th. The first, second, and sixth will be in the afternoon; the other three in the evening. The programmes will, in all cases, consist of three quartets. These will be the only appearances of the Joachim Quartet during the season.

THE music festival of the three towns Trèves, Coblenz, and Saarbrück, which was to have been held in Coblenz next May, has been postponed, owing, it would seem, to the fact that the new hall cannot be completed in time. The directors have taken this opportunity of making the festival biennial instead of annual, as was first intended.

THE "Hector Berlioz" Exhibition, the first of its kind, has been opened in Herr Nicolaus Manskopf's "Musikhistorisches Museum" at Frankfort-on-Maine. The catalogue among its 161 numbers includes autograph scores, letters, opera text-books, pictures (including twelve of Berlioz's first wife, the accomplished but unfortunate actress Harriet Smithson), &c. It is curious to note that Germany has

paid greater honour to the French master than France. The first production of 'Les Troyens' in its entirety on any stage took place at Carlsruhe under Herr Mottl (1890); a German firm is publishing his complete works; and now we have in a German city a Berlioz exhibition.

We read in the *Allgemeine Musik-Zeitung* of January 25th that the Munich "Kaim" Orchestra received and accepted an invitation from Herr Richard Strauss to go to Vienna and perform under his (the composer's) direction the 'Heldenleben,' the 'Guntram-Vorspiel,' and the 'Till-Eulenspiegel.' The concert took place last Monday week.

It is announced that Herr Eduard Risler, a pianist of high standing, will commence this week at Berlin a series of historical recitals to illustrate clavier music from Couperin to Liszt. The programme of the first evening deals with composers up to Mozart. The second is to be devoted to Beethoven; the third and fourth to Weber, Schubert, Mendelssohn, Schumann, and Chopin; and the last, on February 26th, to Liszt. This interesting series recalls the famous historical recitals given by Rubinstein in 1885 and 1886. The Russian pianist, and very properly, assigned to Chopin the whole of his sixth programme and part of the seventh; but Liszt, though well represented, only shared a programme with Field, Moscheles, Henselt, and Thalberg.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Sun.	Sunday Society Concert, 3.30.
Tues.	Miss Evelyn Suart's Pianoforte Recital, 3, St. James's Hall.
Wed.	Ballad Concert, 3, St James's Hall.
Sat.	Saturday Popular Concert, 3, St. James's Hall.
—	Symphony Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.

DRAMA

Le Théâtre Français et Anglais: ses Origines Grecques et Latines. Par Charles Hastings. (Paris, Firmin Didot.)

The work of M. Hastings on the Greek and Latin origins of the French and English theatre is novel in plan and original in treatment. It may be urged that the canvas is small for a picture such as is drawn. The book is, however, a piece of solid erudition which is agreeable in perusal and likely to be of much use to the student. With the addition of an index, which may well be supplied in a second issue, it will be of value as a work of reference. The opening chapters treat of the origin of theatrical performances and the development of the drama in Greece and Rome. Little is in this respect to be added to the mass of literature—English, French, and German—that has seen the light during the past half century. M. Hastings has, however, supplied a summary which is concise, luminous, and up to date. He has been specially successful in depicting the frenzy with which scenic shows, and especially the sports of the hippodrome, were followed by pagan and Christian alike in the second and third centuries after Christ, and their practical extinction in the sixth century.

After devoting a short chapter to such revivals of the Greek and Latin drama as were witnessed during the past century—chiefly in the latter half—at the Comédie Française and the Odéon, at Covent Garden and at English universities and public schools, he notes the rise of the liturgical drama in France and England. A strict and serviceable parallelism is then instituted, successive developments being treated after a fashion that might almost be called antiphonal. The condition of the stage in the two countries at various epochs is exhibited and contrasted. The miracles and the *mystères mimés* of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries are shown by the side of the English mysteries of the same epoch; and the historical comedies, the "moralités dogmatiques" of the French theatre in the sixteenth century are opposed to the allegorical comedy, the interlude, the pageant, and the masque in England. This system thenceforward is observed until the work concludes with general sketches (*aperçus*) of the theatre in both countries between 1640 and 1900.

In the portions dealing with the renascent stage a remarkable display of erudition is made. Few English students of the drama are so well read in the Coventry, Chester, York, and Widkirk (sometimes known as the Towneley) collections, and in the moralities, interludes, pageants, and other primitive forms of drama.

There are, however, a few mistakes, most of them due doubtless to the printer, and difficult of avoidance in the case of a book dealing with English names and printed in France. 'Ludy Juventus,' which seems to have puzzled our author, that title not being translated into French as are the others, should be 'Lusty Juventus'; 'Charmant libertin' cannot be accepted as a translation of 'Nice Wanton.' "Nice" in this case is applied to the girl Dalilah, and means bad rather than fastidious, its usual meaning at this time, as is seen by the following extracts from the morality in question:—

> children hereby
> Idle, disobedient, proud, wanton, and *nice*.

Again, Xantippe, the indulgent mother, is addressed by Eulalia:—

> Your son is suspect light-fingered to be:
> Your daughter hath *nice* tricks three or four;
> See to it in time, lest worse ye do see.

"Smitterfield" should be Snitterfield, a trifling slip; "Halle," Hall; "Berner," Berners; and "Sadler's Well," which occurs more than once, Sadler's Wells. "Heiming" should be Hemming; "Strapola," Straparola; 'Il bonde Lucanor,' 'Il Conde Lucanor'; 'Palamon and Arsett,' 'Palamon and Arcyte'; "Maklin," Macklin; "Cardinal Wolseley," Cardinal Wolsey; "Beer Garden," Bear Garden, &c. 'The Light Heart' is the second title of a play by Jonson, the first, by which it is known, being 'The New Inn.' We never heard of 'The Worse not always True' of George Digby, Earl of Bristol, who wrote 'Worse and Worse,' and if such a play exists are curious to trace it. To 'The Sad Shepherd' of Jonson and 'The Queen's Arcadia' of Daniel, mentioned as pastoral plays, should be added 'The Faithful Shepherdess' of Fletcher, the greatest English work in that line if we except 'Comus.' "Fortunate Theatre" should be Fortune Theatre, as it is called in another place; and "Wheatgross Street," where it is said to have been situated, is Whitecross Street.

These and similar blemishes detract little from the serviceableness of the book, and we hope that, in addition to the honours which are rumoured to be in preparation for it in France, it will receive the added recognition of being translated into English. It is a product of much study, and conveys an idea of theatrical decay and development more concise and trustworthy than is to be found in the many works on the same subject with which we are familiar. As regards the English drama even, though it would have been well to have had the proofs read by an English scholar, it will be of service to the student.

Twelve Great Actors.—Twelve Great Actresses. By Edward Robins. (Putnam's Sons.)—On seeing in Mr. Robins's two volumes twelve "great" actors nicely balanced against twelve "great" actresses, we are reminded of that careful housewife Dame Durden, who, in an experiment conducted on a smaller scale, matched with similar precision five serving-girls "to carry the milking-pail" against a like number of serving-men "to use the spade and flail." Twelve, however, is for the time a magical number, and from bad men to the best books things have now, like knives and forks and spoons, to be dealt with in dozens. This arrangement is necessarily arbitrary, and Procrustean methods have to be adopted to make the numbers fit. From the twelve great actresses Mr. Robins has thus omitted Mrs. Clive, who may perhaps be regarded as the greatest comic actress our stage has produced. As though, moreover, he were holding a brief for those he has selected, and were bound in duty to belittle all competitors, Mr. Robins never mentions Kitty Clive without coupling her name with some slight rebuke or depreciatory adjective. A curious feature in the books is the proportion of American and English actors. An American himself, Mr. Robins finds open to him the stage of the two countries, and is naturally more familiar with that of the New World. Of his twelve actors, accordingly, more than half, like Junius Brutus Booth, Edwin Booth, Edwin Forrest, William E. Burton, and John Lester Wallack, are American, or, like Fechter and Sothern, men whose careers closed in the United States. With the actresses the case is different. Of these one only, Charlotte Cushman, is American by birth or reputation, though Frances Ann Kemble married an American (whom subsequently she divorced) and resided for some years in Georgia. Mr. Robins, moreover, introduces two actresses of foreign extraction, Rachel and Ristori, both of whom we should have held to be outside his scheme. Incidentally he deals with persons not included in his declared province. Under the head Bracegirdle he introduces an account of Mountfort and other people; under that of Abington he sketches the careers of most of those who took part in the first representation of 'The School for Scandal.' Betterton, Barry, George Anne Bellamy, Helen Faucit, and innumerable others are mentioned, and the whole may claim to be a bird's-eye glance at the stage. Living actors are, however, as a rule, excluded, though there is occasional reference to the service and none to the disservice rendered to the American stage by the Daly Company. Materials for a compilation such as this are, of course, abundant. Of most of the actors dealt with lives, apart from those published in the 'Dictionary of National Biography' and other compilations, have appeared. The accounts now given are short as a rule and readable. Mr. Robins, it is true, aims more directly at picturesqueness than at accuracy. We find, however, few serious errors. It is wrong to speak, as is frequently done, of the Française. Théâtre—not Comédie—is understood, and the word should be the Français. Lemaitre's name is Frédérick, not Frederic, and he is often so called without any employment of a surname. There is no justification for spelling the name of Mrs. Boutel "Mrs. Boutelle." The 7th of April, 1709, is advanced, presumably on the strength of the 'Life' by Curll, as the date of

Betterton's first benefit. The *Tatler* fixes the date as the 13th. A coffin purporting to contain the body of Mrs. Jordan was buried at Saint-Cloud, but it is wrong to say with Mr. Robins, "We know that she was buried at St. Cloud." There seems reason to suppose that the funeral was a blind, and that the Latin epitaph placed by Genest, the historian of the stage, and another on the tombstone, is, unintentionally, misleading. Some of the literary judgments we deplore. Is it just to speak of the "musty pages of his [Congreve's] long-forgotten comedies" or of "the rant" of Dryden? "Artist" we regret to see is invariably spelt "artiste," and we encounter more than once "scalawag," a word, we are glad to think, which, whatever its signification, is not yet accepted as English. The books are prettily got up, and reproduce in photogravure or otherwise portraits most, but not all, of which are familiar to lovers of the stage. We are glad to possess the life of William E. Burton, an actor whose indirect influence upon the English stage has been greater than is generally known. The biographies of American actors are tactful.

Dramatic Gossip.

It was determined by the associated managers of the West-End to keep their houses closed until Monday next. Events will then naturally follow in quick succession. Monday will thus see the revival by Mrs. Patrick Campbell of 'The Happy Hypocrite' of Mr. Max Beerbohm; Tuesday the production at Her Majesty's of 'Twelfth Night'; and Wednesday that at the St. James's of 'The Awakening.' Drury Lane Theatre, the Lyric, and the East-End, transpontine, and suburban theatres generally, have been open during five nights of the present week, but all London houses of entertainment are closed this evening.

So far as regards closure on the death of the monarch, the present occasion practically establishes a precedent. On the death of William IV. there were only the patent houses and three or four theatres, including those which were irregularly licensed. It is not probable, however, that an occasion will soon arrive again on which public feeling, including that of the managers, so willingly anticipates the decisions of authority.

As was to be expected, the title of "The King's Theatre" has been speedily secured for one of the numerous houses now in course of erection in London. Curiosity is permissible as to whether Mr. Tree will substitute His Majesty's for Her Majesty's, and whether the Prince of Wales's will become the Duke of Cornwall's, the title of Duke of York's being already monopolized. On the whole, permanent titles, such as the Haymarket, the Lyceum, the St. James's, the Criterion, the Adelphi, and the Garrick, seem preferable to those which a death or a political event may put out of date or render unsuitable. In Paris changes in the names of theatres are few.

For the afternoon of the 12th inst. there is promised at the Strand Theatre a translation of 'Le Monde où l'on s'Ennuie' of M. Pailleron, executed by Messrs. Martin Leonard and J. T. Grein. The play will be presented by a cast comprising Messrs. Courtney Thorpe, Holmes Gore, and De Lange, and Misses S. Vaughan, Agnes Miller, Geraldine Olliffe, and Nina Boucicault. A previous adaptation by Dr. Sebastian Evans and his son ridiculed the æsthetical craze then popular, and deserved a better reception than it obtained on its production at the Gaiety.

Miss Fanny Brough appeared on Monday at the Métropole Theatre, Camberwell, as Peg Woffington in what professes to be a new adaptation, by Mr. A. E. Drinkwater, of the novel which forms the basis of 'Masks and Faces.'

Mr. Nat Goodwin and Miss Maxine Elliott will, it is stated, appear in the course of the summer at the Comedy Theatre as Shylock and Portia in 'The Merchant of Venice.'

Changing his previously announced plans, Mr. Benson abandons the intention of producing the second part of 'King Henry IV.,' and, after reopening on Monday with 'The Merchant of Venice,' will give 'Coriolanus' on the 13th inst.

The death is announced of Jules Barbier, one of the most prolific of French dramatists. Born in Paris on March 8th, 1825, he adopted by choice literature as a profession, and made on January 15th, 1847, his *début* at the Comédie Française with 'L'Ombre de Molière,' which was followed at the same house, on April 16th, by 'Un Poète,' a lugubrious drama in verse in five acts, which, with Judith as its heroine, obtained a complete success. Alone or in collaboration with Carré, Labiche, Fournier, Decourcelle, and other writers, he supplied to most of the Parisian theatres pieces, among the best known of which are 'Jenny l'Ouvrière' and 'Les Lionnes Pauvres.' He is principally remembered in connexion with the libretti of operas, among which may be mentioned 'Les Noces de Figaro,' 'Faust' (Gounod's), 'Le Pardon de Ploërmel,' 'Les Joyeuses Commères de Windsor,' 'Mignon,' 'Roméo et Juliette,' and 'Une Nuit de Cléopâtre.' Barbier, who was an officer of the Legion of Honour, also wrote some volumes of verse.

M. Henri de Bornier, whose death is announced, was born at Lunel (Hérault) on December 25th, 1823, made his *début* as a dramatist at St. Petersburg in 1853 with 'Le Monde Renversé,' and gave in 1854 'La Muse de Corneille' to the Odéon, and in 1860 'Le 15 Janvier, où la Muse de Molière,' to the Comédie Française. Other acted pieces included 'Agamemnon,' a tragedy, Comédie Française, 1868; 'La Fille de Roland,' a drama in four acts, Comédie Française, February 15th, 1875; and 'Le Fils de l'Arétin,' Comédie Française, November 27th, 1893. To the Odéon in 1880 he gave 'Les Noces d'Attila,' in four acts; and he is responsible with M. A. Silvestre for 'Dmitri,' an opera in four acts, produced at the Lyrique. His 'Mahomet,' a tragedy in five acts and in verse, was, as were some other dramas, prohibited by the Censure. He left other unacted pieces. A member of the Académie Française since 1893, he had been since 1869 the director of the Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal. He gained an early reputation by his poetic work 'Les Premières Feuilles.'

To Correspondents.—R. J. B.—J. L. W.—H. A. M.—P. W. P.—received.

F. B. D.—Apply to *Notes and Queries*.

L. R.—J. J.—H. H. F.—Not suitable for us.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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LITERATURE

The Successors of Drake. By Julian S. Corbett. (Longmans & Co.)

IT was almost a necessity for Mr. Corbett to continue his life of Drake to the end of the Spanish war in which that great commander had played so conspicuous a part, and the present work seems to show a sense of obligation. It is not that it betrays any lack of painstaking, but it does not give the impression of spontaneity, of the happy feeling "Labor ipse voluptas," which distinguished the former volumes. Drake is gone, and with him Mr. Corbett's chief attraction. He endeavours, indeed, to hoist Essex into the vacant place; but after a careful study of all that Mr. Corbett has to say in his favour, we find ourselves unable to accept his estimate of Essex as the man who "for a time was to fill the place of Drake as the embodiment of the war spirit in England." "Had he," he says, "been born like Drake into a station where all was to win by slow and persistent effort, he might have hardened into one of the greatest figures of his time." What he might have become we cannot say; we are now in a position to know what he was, and agree in the main with the rapid sketch which Mr. Corbett gives before he proceeds to the undue exaltation of his hero:—

"Being lifted by no effort of his own to a position far beyond his deserts, he became incorrigibly the spoiled child. His high talents were enfeebled for lack of the discipline of patient study and cultivation, which for him were unnecessary; and the natural nobility of his character was ruined by the want of that sincerity which struggle and adversity alone can give.....Where the older men received disappointment with a smouldering patience, he met it with petulance and insubordination. Where he treated the Queen's weaknesses with insolent contempt, the nobler spirits had borne with them loyally for the sake of the greatness in her which they could see and devoutly respect."

When, however, he adds,

"When all is said, no more fascinating figure shines in the pages of our history; and for all the mistakes he committed and allowed, his personality lends a colour to the resurrection of the war that goes far to atone for the loss of Drake's touch,"

we can only say that we cannot endorse his verdict. But this view of Essex's character is the key-note of Mr. Corbett's work; Essex is the dominant figure, the Achilles of the epic; and to keep him so it is necessary not only to exalt him unduly, but also to depreciate those who had the misfortune to be associated with him. The fictitious reputation of Ralegh naturally crumbles into dust when closely examined, and Mr. Corbett's destructive criticism here is an easy task. He says:—

"The literature of the last two centuries has given him [Ralegh] an unquestioned seat beside the greatest of the Elizabethan sailors. Yet at the time of his first flag command he was, so far as is known, as entirely the soldier as Monk. .....It was not till he was past five and twenty that he is known to have been afloat, and even then it was only to command a small vessel under his half-brother, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, a soldier but little better acquainted with the sea than himself."

Beyond this Ralegh had no early recorded service at sea. If he had any at all, it was

"too insignificant for him to mention in his constant allusions to his experiences.....He had no part in the expeditions of 1585 or 1587. In the Armada year his services were entirely military, nor did he serve in the Lisbon voyage of 1589.....In 1590.....he was nominated for Lord Thomas Howard's second in command..... but eventually was superseded by Sir Richard Grenville."

So also in 1591 he was superseded by Frobisher in the command of a fleet intended for the West Indies:—

"There can be no doubt that at the revival of the war, such reputation as he had acquired for being a man fit for naval command, rested mainly on the force of his personality. The ardour of his far-sighted desire, the strenuous belief in himself and his powers, the daring originality of his mind and his 'bold and plausible tongue,' had persuaded many to credit him with capacities that he had never displayed. Still it is doubtful whether any man of first-rate ability, except his friend and kinsman, Sir George Carew, ever believed in him. By the bulk of his contemporaries he was detested as no better than a pushing and selfish adventurer. .....No single exploit, no single well-timed resolution lifts him amongst the great captains. His immortal Virginian dream, failure as it was, is his real monument. If that be put aside, and if, by an effort hardly possible, we can free our judgment from the spell of his pen and personality in order to follow dispassionately his career at sea, it will look as cold and bare to us as it did to those of his contemporaries who were best able to judge."

With all this we fully agree. It is really beyond question that Ralegh was neither a sailor nor a competent commander at sea; but we conceive that exactly the same may and ought to be said of Essex. He blundered over everything that he attempted, and his genius seems to have principally displayed itself in running counter to all in authority over him—queen or statesman or general—and in sulking or raging like a spoilt child when he did not get exactly his own way.

But it is not Ralegh whom Mr. Corbett chiefly uses to bring out the bright colours of his hero's character. The desired shade is supplied by Howard, the Lord Admiral. To Mr. Corbett, Howard was a man wanting in knowledge, in energy, and in initiative. In the former volumes he was represented as dominated and directed by Drake, who—by inference—would willingly have hanged him, "for he was a man of Borough's temper, and with him mature calculation and order must precede action." With Drake, on the other hand, "the rapidity of the stroke was the essential that must override all other considerations." In this respect Essex is supposed to have resembled Drake. He, too, wished to go in and win. The essential difference, which Mr. Corbett ignores or does not see, is that Drake's action at Cadiz was guided by knowledge, experience, and understanding; in a very important sense he had been considering the problem all his life, and recognized it immediately when it came before him in a concrete form. Essex, on the other hand, had no knowledge, no experience, and no guide except the dashing impulse of the midshipmen of whom the old boatswain of story said, "They knows nothing and they fears nothing"—a very proper frame of mind for a midshipman, but scarcely the ideal for a commander-in-chief. Howard had not Drake's long and severe training, but he was very far from being ignorant of the sea and war at sea: he understood the position, and, by his recollection of the fate of Sir Richard Grenville and the Revenge, had been taught the danger of thrusting his ships hurriedly into the thick of a Spanish armada—a performance which, it would appear, Essex wished to repeat. When the advance was made, it proved to be entirely successful, and one may believe that the result would have been much more decisive if Essex had been left at home. Mr. Corbett's account is as follows:—

"Immediately the Spanish galleons had given way, Vere had gone aboard the Repulse with some suggestions for securing them, and Essex seized the opportunity, without consulting any one, of ordering him at once to get the force originally detailed for landing into the boats. Monson says he did his best to persuade the Earl to follow up the naval victory and capture the *flota* before the Spaniards could destroy it. Essex refused, and for this Monson blames him; but there can be no doubt that the right thing to do was to occupy the Leon Island immediately, and so prevent any further reinforcements entering the city."

Our opinion on this point differs altogether from Mr. Corbett's. What he thinks was beyond doubt the right thing to do was, in our view, the wrong thing: we conceive that the first and true objective of the expedition was the weakening of the Spanish sea power by the capture or destruction of the ships; when that had been done it would have been time enough to think of the city; and as the English in the harbour would then have secured complete command of the Spanish communications, the city, even if reinforced by the whole army of Spain, would have been within their grasp. As it was, the result was by no means so decisive as it might have been and ought to have been. Mr. Corbett speaks even more strongly; he calls it "an irretrievable miscarriage," though he naturally lays the blame anywhere rather than on Essex's shoulders, and says: "In the following years Spain

was able to dispatch two armadas against England, and a third one would have sailed but for the action of the Dutch; nor to the war's end could the English navy ever get command of the Spanish trade routes." He does not show that these armadas against England were any real danger, or were thought to be so by any competent judges; and in rejecting the comparison, loosely made, between Cadiz and Trafalgar, he seems to forget that even after this last France was still able to send a considerable fleet, under Gantheaume, into the Mediterranean, and to occupy the largely increased strength of the British navy in protecting the trade routes till the very end of the war, though she could never be rightly said to dispute the command of the sea. But "command of the sea," as the expression would have been understood a hundred years ago, or as it is understood now, was an impossibility for Elizabethan ships in the age of Elizabeth. The thing was relative; but in that sense England assuredly had it. Of this Mr. Corbett's account of the Islands' Voyage might be taken as sufficient proof. The object of this voyage was to capture the Spanish plate fleet. In 1591 the Spaniards defeated a similar aim by sending a powerful armada to the Azores to drive the English away and convoy the *flota* to Spain. And they did this, capturing the Revenge in the course of the operation. In 1597—the year after Cadiz—their only hope of preserving the *flota* was by evasion. That they succeeded in their object was due partly to the English want of an efficient light squadron, but mostly, as it appears to us, to Essex's incompetence and childish jealousy. Of the dangerous quarrel between Essex and Ralegh, which was the principal result, Mr. Corbett supplies a good and vivid account, though we cannot accept his conclusion that "the incident, as a whole, reflects high credit on all three flag officers." It appears to us, on the contrary, most discreditable to Essex. Ralegh cuts a better figure; the quarrel was forced on him by Essex, and it would have been difficult for him, with his natural distrust of Essex, to have acted otherwise than he did. Lord Thomas Howard is the only one who comes really well out of the entanglement. It is clearly impossible here to follow out the story in detail; it is enough to say that the quarrel sprang out of the failure, and that that was caused by Essex's blundering ignorance.

The curious and also satisfactory thing is that, though Mr. Corbett cannot fully see this, his accounts of the several operations of the war are perfectly honest, and form by far the best-connected story of the events of this time. We are not, indeed, prepared to give the same weight to these events as Mr. Corbett does, and we do not attach the same value to the demonstrations which the Spaniards were able to make. To us they appear mere demonstrations, without a sufficient backing of force. Everywhere they depended on a strategy of evasion—of which the invasion of Ireland in 1601 is a striking instance. It failed, and Mr. Corbett explains why. The Irish rebels believed the Spaniards had betrayed them; the Spaniards bewailed their king's folly in trusting the Irish. "Still," says Mr. Corbett,

> "neither Spaniard nor Irishman was to blame. Both were victims of the yet unmeasured power of the sea and of two sagacious soldiers who felt the mastery it gave. The English control of the coast-line had made it practically impossible for Tyrone and Aguila to communicate with each other freely enough for thoroughly concerted action. It had enabled Mountjoy to cut off their supplies from without and harass their communications within."

And yet Mr. Corbett thinks that we had not command of the sea. His narrative is better than his general conclusions; but whilst we are compelled to dissent from many of these, we have to thank him for a deeply interesting and suggestive volume. Furthermore, it is excellently printed, admirably illustrated with portraits and maps, and has—a merit all too rare—a full index.

John Knox. By Marion Harland. (Putnam's Sons.)

The latest life of Knox is entitled on the pretty cover "Literary Hearthstones," being one of a "series" which is now well on its way. The author, Miss Marion Harland, disdains, like Sir Arthur Wardour, a "pettifogging intimacy with dates, names, and trifling matters of fact." Thus (p. 3), was "a religious house built in the sixth century" on the "steep crags" of St. Andrews? A saintly cave there is, but a "house" is another thing. Was the cathedral completed about 1271? and, if so, why was it not consecrated till after Bannockburn? That the great Cardinal (p. 4) was attacked in "the *night* of May 29" is not strictly accurate: the ruffians entered in the early morning. It certainly was not "soon after his first marriage" (p. 8) that Bothwell asked Knox to reconcile him with Arran, unless the author thinks that Bothwell married his Northern Anna. To be sure, nobody ever knew how much married the Hepburn really was. Knox's university (p. 9) is left discreetly vague as "the University." Wishart got into trouble for denying the mediatorship, not of Our Lady (p. 10), but of her Son. Wishart did not return to Scotland "upon a mission from Henry VIII." (p. 11). Nothing is said about his alleged share in the conspiracy to murder Beaton, but if he resembled the portrait here, he was the man for the task. However, there exists a much more pleasing portrait, authentic or not. That Knox was neither controversial nor belligerent till Rough called him to "the preaching place" (p. 22) is inconsistent with the two-handed sword which he previously carried as Wishart's bodyguard. That the capitulation under which Knox surrendered to the French was shamelessly violated (p. 34) is matter of doubt: the egregious ruffianism and perfidy of his congregation in the Castle are perhaps unknown to Miss Harland. We know not how Knox could see "the peaked gables of St. Leonard's College" (if it had gables, which we doubt) from a galley in the bay, and authority for this detail is not forthcoming—it seldom is. Sir Robert Bowes amazes us by appearing as a "Baronet" (p. 84) many years before the creation of that order. Miss Harland does not disturb the faithful with much of the letter in which Knox, safe on the Continent, "bade the rest keep fighting." The faintest allusion is made to that ill-judged performance.

We cannot expect to find here the points which Lethington made against Knox in the discussion on the lawfulness of attending Mass, nor a statement of the large force which overawed justice when Knox was given "a day of law." That Knox was indignant when he took an opportunity of not returning to Scotland in an hour of danger we doubt, and the Reformer seems to have distrusted his own motives. There is, however, no defence of "the ill-advised screed," or *skreich*, of 'The First Blast of the Trumpet.' The treachery of Mary of Guise, in the case of the preachers tried after she had "promised to forbid their trial, if the assembly" (the gathering at Perth) "would disperse quietly," is very far from being historically authenticated. Miss Harland apologizes, of course, for the outrages on churches and cathedrals. "The buildings thus stripped were to be used as houses of worship for the Protestants" (p. 138). Then why begin by stripping off the lead from the roofs and using the "house" as a quarry? Baillie is quoted as not having heard that above three or four churches were cast down. Two of them, then, were within a few hundred yards of Kirk o' Field. The Blackfriars and the church of St. Mary-in-the-Fields both were in ruins in 1567. Perhaps the English were the criminals. But, ten years after the truth shone in Scotland, the preachers complained that many churches were like sheepfolds. The lead went to the market, and the weather did the rest. Even Knox wrote, "The Reformation is something violent." But a "cathedral" at Stirling was spared (p. 145). Where is that cathedral now? Indeed, where was it then?

As to Knox's "requiescat in pace" for Mary of Guise (p. 147), he says that "her belly and loathsome legs began to swell" after he had prophesied evil against her body. Like Norna of the Fitful Head, he "prophesied on velvet." Her letter announcing her dropsy had been intercepted and deciphered by Knox's party before he ventured on prediction. Miss Harland does not, we are glad to see, extenuate the persecuting statutes of the Convention of Edinburgh of 1560. "This Act was the seed of the seven years' harvest of wrongs, retaliations, and national miseries that made up the story of Mary Stuart's reign." That St. Giles's Kirk was "the only place of public worship in Edinburgh" (p. 184), where we see four in the map of 1544, goes ill with the author's belief that churches were not destroyed by the Reformers. But she is wrong in her facts. In the lines

> Mary Beaton, and Mary Seaton,
> And Mary Carmichael, and Me,

she actually identifies "me" with Mary Fleming, later Lady Lethington (p. 207). There was no real "me" in the case, and no Mary Carmichael. Mary Hamilton is, in most variants of the ballad, the "me," though of course there was no Mary Hamilton. The Maries were Mary Beaton (Lady Boyne), Mary Fleming (Lady Lethington), Mary Livingstone (wife of John Semple), and Mary Seaton. As to Mrs. Knox the second, the child of Lord Ochiltree, a girl of sixteen, Miss Harland does not

speculate as to why she wedded "the incorruptible Blunderbore," as she calls her hero. Probably she was in love with the venerable saint. The source of the portrait of Darnley is not given, any more than that of Wishart's. That Mary "scrupled not to set her hand to the League" in February, 1566, is a statement borrowed from McCrie, but rather more than dubious. That Knox was "privy to the murder of Rizzio" is a belief not wholly "without a scrap of evidence" (p. 225). The question is, What is the value of the contemporary statement pinned to a letter of Randolph's? It certainly is not very convincing, but as certainly it is "a scrap." Miss Harland does not cite, and perhaps has never read, Knox's vehement expressions of approval of this dastardly crime. That Bothwell was "never again seen in the kingdom" after Carberry is an astonishing statement (p. 230). In a sentence which we cannot construe (p. 240) we learn that Moray's only crime against Mary was "fidelity to his religion, to the Scottish people." That Moray, in league with Darnley's murderess and with the bishop who married her to Bothwell, prosecuted his sister for the murder and the marriage, is perhaps no offence. Only one more quotation, and we have done. "Knox ever and vehemently repudiated all claims to the gift of prophecy" (p. 253). Can the writer of these words have read the works of Knox? Does she think them replete with the spirit of the Gospel?

This is not a book of research, and may therefore be popular with the general reader. The author will find in Mrs. MacCunn's brief life of Knox an example of the way in which such studies can be made by her sisters.

A New English Dictionary. Edited by J. A. H. Murray and Henry Bradley.—Vol. IV. *Green—Gyzzarn.* Vol. V. *Invalid—Jew.* (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

Dr. Murray's outburst concerning a list of exotic *j*-words—"this jabber of jaw-breaking jargon"—suggested the question, "Is this due to jequirity?" But it appeared on research that "jequirity" is not "jequirousness," whatever that might have been if forthcoming, but "seeds of Indian liquorice," which do not affect the linguistic faculties in any special manner. As for jaw-breaking, no set of consecutive *j*-words beats "guaca, guacharo, guaco, guadalcazarite, guag." The two parts before us, however, contain an abundance of simple English words, many of them monosyllabic, which are full of varied interest. More than 8,100 words and combinations are recorded and illustrated by more than 29,000 quotations, against only 3,200 less one supplied by the 'Century Dictionary.' It must be remembered that several score of words accepted here as current are only current among Scots—*e.g.*, "gussie," a pig, which has no connexion with the name Augusta. We are instructed to pronounce the first syllable of "gypsum" like that of "gipsy," and to give the same *g* to "gyroscope" and "gyrus"; but many competent authorities remember the gamma in these cases, though, with the inexplicable inconsistency which pervades language, they forget it in "gymnasium" and its kindred, and in the English words derived from Lat. *gyratus*. The ultimate etymology of "gypsum" and γυμνός, and perhaps also γύψ, seems to be a root *gup*, "to be white," one of the meanings of the Skt. *jup*. The semasiology is explained by Prof. Skeat's treatment of "bald" and "bare." With the Lat. *frendere* we prefer to connect "grent," "grint"="gnash the teeth," rather than "grind," to which χόνδρος="groats" may be akin, if for *χρονδος.

Under "jade" (the stone) Dr. Murray has corrected French errors as to *le jade*, which, as he has pointed out in these columns, is a mistake for the feminine *l'ejade*, the discovery being due to the learning of Dr. Fennell. The suggestion as to "gyve" that the Anglo-French *guive* came from Old English "wiððe" seems likely to be correct. The pronunciation with a *dzh* seems to be a latter-day error too popular amongst actors and reciters to admit of general alteration. An unusual number of words are of unknown or doubtful origin, or present phonetic difficulties, such as the familiar "grind," "gristle," "groin," "growl," "grub," "guest," "gush," "guilt," "gybe," "jape," "jaunt," "jay," "jeer"; but even in cases of this kind the discussion and collection of divers forms dispose of previous mistakes, and bring the various problems involved nearer solution.

Under "gulch" we find quoted from Florio "engurgle," and under "invertin" from Allbutt "enzyme," which had escaped the net when the E division came out. We should have thought the garments known as "Jaeger's" had earned a title to recognition, though the chance of their mention in literature is of course small; but it is very difficult to decide where the line is to be drawn with respect to the admission of special trade names for varieties of goods which fall under common appellations. Lexicographers are apparently more ready to confer immortality on a tradesman for giving his name to a special brand of cigars or champagne than on an eponymous promoter of woollen goods. The technical use of "irradiation" in the semantic department of linguistics is not noticed, as it has only just passed into English by translation from M. Bréal's 'Semantic'; it is to be hoped that it will not be adopted by English students of language. Under "jack-towel" there should be a reference to "round-towel."

It is disappointing not to find the beautiful couplet from Browning's 'Saul,' which probably presents the only poetic instance of "jerboa." A good note on the poet's "half bird and half mouse" is furnished by the quotation from Horace Walpole: "a *Jeribo*.... a composition of a squirrel, a hare, a rat, and a monkey, which altogether looks very like a bird." There ought to be a later instance of "investigator" than 1812; the word has been before the public in a recent journalistic case since these pages were printed. The nineteenth-century quotations for "groundless" dated 1838 and 1849 are inferior to those for "groundling," dated 1829, 1873, 1900. A gap from 1765 to 1879 in the article on "inventive" might have been filled from Macaulay's 'Hallam's Constitutional History'—"a class of men, shrewd, vigilant, inventive"; and his "investigate and classify the causes" (*ib.*) is much better than Mrs. Oliphant's "investigate the Directory," which is hardly correct. A reference to the 1899 quotation for "Isthmian, 1," would improve "Investigation, 1*b*," without occupying extra space. "Investable" is credited to the *Chicago Advance* (1896), and "investible" is not given at all, though it is probable that both forms have been used for several years in treatises on finance and law. To the two instances of "'guarand' of (the) peace" might be added "'guarand' to the peace" (1681), from the 'Savile Correspondence.' The earliest appearance in printed literature of "jeopardous" is not 1545, according to the 'N.E.D.' article, but "jeoperdus" in Brunswick's 'Distil.' (1527). In letters it is found as early as 1451 ('N.E.D.'). For "jet d'eau" (1706) the 'Stanford' 1693 instance should have been quoted. Vain is the search for aid to the understanding of Paynell's "gunges" (1528) and "the 'jemots' of witches" (political ballad). Holland's "guelt," meaning a sow that has not farrowed, is not noticed, any more than his vivid spelling "a 'ghust' of tempest."

It is interesting to learn that the general choice of "ironclad" out of several synonyms is due to its vogue in the United States during the Civil War. The very interesting article on "it," "its" (without treating the old genitive "his" and dative "him"), occupies more than six columns, and comprises fourteen sections and more than thirty sub-sections. Dr. Murray regards it as "the most troublesome of all the pronouns." Other important and instructive articles are numerous, among which may be mentioned those on "green," "ground," "grow," "guard," "gun," "invest," "iron," "issue" (*sb.* and *vb.*), "jack," "jelly," "jest."

The great dictionary is now published without a break as far as "Jew." The rest of J and K will complete the fifth volume, and in the meantime the sixth will be in progress, as the first section at least of L will be issued on April 1st. Though the work cannot be completed until several more years have elapsed, it must ever be mainly associated with the marvellous era of manifold progress which has just closed. To the reign of that august sovereign for whom the world is mourning pertains the access of zeal for the study of our native tongue and literature which suggested the idea of a recording monument worthy of such a language and such a literature. To that period belong the planning of the *magnum opus*, the organization requisite for its inception and progress, the collection of materials already all but sufficient for the whole, and the triumphant production of more than half of by far the largest and finest specimen of lexicographical achievement which has yet been elaborated. The 'Dictionary' must therefore be regarded as a grand memorial, which has also come to be a cause, of the decided and satisfactory advance in philology as applied to English to be noted among the many distinctions of the Victorian era. If those who write would only take the pains to find out what English is by consulting such works as this, scholars would feel doubly rewarded for their labours. As it is, we have our journals and our journalese.

Le Régime de la Presse pendant la Révolution Française. Par Alma Söderhjelm. Vol. I. (Helsingfors, Imprimerie Hufvudstadsbladet.)

Though comparisons may be odious, we would observe that when Nathaniel Butter founded the first English newspaper in 1622 he made the venture on his own responsibility and regardless of political protection. When Dr. Renaudot, with Richelieu for his patron and contributor, established in 1631 the first French journal *La Gazette*, he was furnished with a privilege amounting to a monopoly, whilst to his boast that his publication was the organ of the kings and potentates of the whole earth he added the explanation, "Tout y est par eux et pour eux qui en font le capital; les autres personnages ne leur servent que d'accessoires." Subsequent rivals were forced to pay a fine to the *Gazette* or to print their productions either nominally or actually abroad, an arrangement which exposed them to be heavily taxed by the Foreign Office. Hence Panckoucke, as director of the *Journal de Genève* and the *Journal de Bruxelles*, was yearly mulcted of from 40,000 to 45,000 francs. But a stronger curb than privilege was that provided by the royal censors, who, like the English Star Chamber, had power of life and death. Their anathematizing rights were contested and shared by the Parlement, the police, the Academy, &c., till in 1789 M. J. Chénier was able to assert that the intellect of the French citizen was controlled by seventeen inquisitions, including "l'inquisition indéfinie de tous les valets de Versailles." But literature throve on persecution. Mr. Perkins tells us that the book trade of Paris in 1774 was four times as large as that of London ('Louis XV.,' vol. ii. p. 373), whilst if, as Diderot says, millions were squandered in the attempt to stop the clandestine publication of the Jansenist organ *Les Nouvelles Ecclésiastiques* ('Diderot et Catherine II.,' par M. Tourneux, p. 296), equally irrepressible were the *nouvelles à la main*, manuscript newsletters of social and political scandal, against which Parlement issued threats of the whip, the galleys, and exile. To this species of journalism belonged the papers which under Bachaumont's direction emanated bi-weekly from Madame Doublet's *salon*.

It is not often that the principles as well as the futility of a system are attacked by its agents. Yet, though in 1757 royal edicts were ordaining death as the penalty for authors whose writings might disturb public tranquillity, two years later Malesherbes, during his own administration of the censure, drew up at the request of the Dauphin a plan for reform in which he thus denounced the Parlement: "Cursed be he who has so little respect for religion and morality as to suppose that ignorance can be to their advantage. Those only who would relapse into the barbarism from which letters and philosophy have rescued us can think of subjecting learned men to fantastic regulations.....It is time to free them from such tyranny." That time did not come for some thirty years, and in 1788, when Louis XVI. was inviting his subjects to express their opinion on the best means of convoking the nation, the writings of Mirabeau and Brissot, the two great champions of the press, were scarcely more trenchant than the old minister's declaration: "Une assemblée nationale sans la liberté de la presse ne sera jamais qu'une représentation infidèle." The general attitude of the priests in this matter is shown by the *cahier* of the clergy of Boulonnais: they placed the proposed freedom under the heading of "Public Scandals," and called for the revival against the press of the severe edicts of 1547–51. The *noblesse* in their *cahiers* favoured the progressive movement in lukewarm fashion, but even the *tiers* of the north, more radical than that of the south, whilst asking for absolute freedom of the press, demanded also the means for shackling it, for, says Madame Söderhjelm, hardly any one had an exact understanding of the term. At last, in December, 1788, even Parlement, which since 1715 had been persecuting first theologians, next philosophers, and finally political writers, recognized "the legitimate liberty" of the press to be one of the national needs, and such it was pronounced to be on the opening of the States General the following May. Still, when Brissot with his *Patriote Français* and Mirabeau with his *États Généraux* tried to establish an independent political journalism, their efforts were frustrated by Government. But with the fall of the Bastille, an event which the old and privileged *Gazette* did not dare to mention, came Brissot's boast, "Freedom of the press is at length granted us; nothing can impede the circulation of the newspaper," nor, it might be added, its multiplication, for between 1789 and August, 1792, from four to five hundred new journals appeared in Paris. Among the more respectable were the *Patriote Français*, Prudhomme's *Révolutions de Paris*, and Panckoucke's *Moniteur*. The chief royalist papers were Peltier's *Actes des Apôtres*, Royou's *L'Ami du Roi*, and Rozoy's *Gazette de Paris*. The last two rivalled in coarseness and violence Marat's *L'Ami du Peuple*. Other patriotic and influential journals were Hébert's *Père Duchêne* and Camille Desmoulins's *Révolutions de France et de Brabant*, whilst Gorsas's *Courrier de Versailles à Paris* ultimately became the organ of the Girondins.

The position was now indeed curious. The new liberty, which was, in fact, a usurpation, degenerated into licence, and attacked the Assembly as well as the Government. The need of control was manifest, but as no jurisdiction had been appointed to exercise it, the National Assembly, the municipality, the clubs, and even the cafés all attempted the task. Whilst they revived the old methods of the censorship—the seizure of printing presses, the subsidizing of some journals, the burning of others, and the punishment of the authors by imprisonment and death—they presently tried the efficacy of lynch law. For these excesses the weak and vacillating conduct of the Assembly was largely responsible. If Malouet, Lafayette, Sieyès, and La Rochefoucauld endeavoured in turn to modify the Declaration of Rights by clauses which would deprive the citizen of the pleasure of libelling his neighbour or preaching sedition and murder, their fellow-deputies Robespierre and Pétion dramatically invoked the sanctity of the press. On July 31st, 1790, by exposing Desmoulins's violence and Marat's bloodthirsty pamphlet 'C'en est fait de Nous,' Malouet induced the Assembly to order the Châtelet to proceed against the offenders and to "prosecute for high treason all authors, printers, and hawkers of writings calculated to excite the people to insurrection against the laws, to the shedding of blood, and to the overthrow of the constitution." A day or two later Pétion in the Assembly and Brissot in his newspaper argued the futility of reference to the Châtelet, as it had no regulations to guide it. "Of what laws are you talking? New ones have not yet been enacted, and as to the old, it is against them that we are in revolt." The Assembly thereupon directed the Comité de Constitution to provide at once the means for putting into practice its decree of July 31st, a move which only led to further procrastination and gave Marat the opportunity to declare that whilst no patriotic writer could be guilty of "lèse nation," that crime could be proved against "la plupart des Capets, tous les ministres, toute l'engeance maudite des noirs et des demi-noirs, notamment les comités des constitutions et des finances; tous les membres du Châtelet, toute l'administration municipale, tout l'état major de la milice parisienne." When, in the spring of 1792, his *L'Ami du Peuple* exhorted the army to massacre its generals, and the Assembly ordered his arrest, he evaded the decree as successfully as he had those which the municipality through the Châtelet had so often launched against him since the beginning of their famous feud in October, 1789. Yet the earnestness of the municipality could not be denied, though the legality of its proceedings was questioned. After the attempted revolt of July 17th, 1791, that authority's seizure of printing offices and material, its arrest of news-hawkers, and its imprisonment of writers so opposed to each other as Hébert and Suleau, spread consternation amongst the brotherhood. But whilst the municipality seemed to strike at the extremes of all factions, its fiercest anger was against the democrats, who, indignant at finding themselves in the same evil case with their rivals, complained in the *Révolutions de Paris* of "the perfidious refinement" which confused "dans la même classe les défenseurs ardents et courageux de la Révolution et ces folliculaires soudoyés par l'aristocratie" (E. Hatin, 'Histoire de la Presse en France,' vol. iv. p. 302). They found it hard, too, that "the *employés* of municipal despotism" should do their work so much more thoroughly than the officials of the defunct "ministerial and parliamentary despotisms" (*ibid.*, pp. 298–9). Meanwhile the police seized all prints and engravings insulting the king or recalling his flight to Varennes, thus supplementing its previous confiscations of the immoral literature on the queen, and of sundry pamphlets against Necker, Lafayette, Égalité, the clergy, &c.

On August 10th, 1792, with the storming of the Tuileries and the substitution of the Commune for the old municipality, the press entered upon a fresh phase, of which the first incident was the immediate destruction of the royalist journals. The circulation by post of seven of these was prohibited by the new rulers of Paris, who arrested the respective writers and printers, distributing the confiscated presses, type, &c.,

amongst the patriots. A large amount of this plunder fell to Marat and Gorsas. Suleau, foremost amongst the royalist journalists, had already fallen in the massacre of the 10th. A few days later another of his colleagues was tried and executed. This work accomplished, the Jacobin Commune began its crusade against the Girondin journalists who formed so important an element in the Convention. So long as that assembly maintained its sway, so long was the Girondist press supreme. Out of the 100,000 livres accorded to Roland for the encouragement of judicious literature—for a "bureau d'esprit"—a portion was assigned to Louvet's *Sentinelle*. Forthwith Marat, who was pouring all his venom on Roland and the Brissotins, solicited a subsidy of 15,000 livres. Unluckily, the numbers of his paper which he sent to support his claim were not appreciated by the minister, who was attacked by the demagogue with renewed coarseness. Roland was avenged when, on the occasion of Marat's melodramatic pistol scene before the Convention, September, 1792, the *Patriote Français* observed: "L'Assemblée en passant à l'ordre du jour a eu pitié de la folie de Marat." But the Girondist endeavours in the Convention to regulate the press only recall those of the Constituent Assembly, and resulted in apostrophes from Danton about "la liberté de la presse ou la mort." However, with the death of the king and the decline of the rival faction the Jacobin ideas of freedom underwent a change. In March, 1793, whilst Girondin presses were being destroyed, the Mountain obtained a decree expelling "those foul beings" and "impure reptiles," the newspaper writers, from the Convention, and compelling its members to choose between the position of a journalist and that of a representative of the people. Moreover, authors who proposed the restoration of royalty were to be sent to the revolutionary tribunal. The Declaration of Rights for 1793 was published on May 29th. It affirmed: "La liberté de la presse et tout autre moyen de publier ses pensées ne peut être interdite, suspendue, ni limitée." The last shadow of such right disappeared two days later with the fall of the Gironde. Several writers found compensation in the liberal subsidies made by the Committee of Public Safety; the fickle *Moniteur* received 50,000 francs a year so long as it kept in the right path, whilst the guillotine claimed the Girondist champions Brissot, Gorsas, and Carra. The Terror was bearing all before it, and not a voice was raised in opposition till in November, 1793, Desmoulins began his *Vieux Cordelier*. Calling attention to "the boldness with which the *Morning Chronicle* attacks Pitt and the conduct of the war," he asked why he, "Camille Desmoulins, should not be as free as an English journalist." Presently came scathing quotations from Tacitus aimed at the Jacobin chiefs, and on April 5th, 1794, according to a memorandum afterwards found among Robespierre's papers, "Camille [was] guillotined for commentating on Tacitus." A few days before Hébert had suffered the same fate. Less comprehensible was the execution of Linguet, the famed victim of the old *régime* and prisoner of the Bastille, who was now condemned "pour avoir encensé les despotes de Vienne et de Londres." Last on the list of guillotined journalists was André Chénier. Two days later Robespierre fell.

Though much of this treatise is but an abridgment of Hatin's voluminous 'Histoire de la Presse en France,' the author has performed her work conscientiously, and we welcome it. We note, however, a troublesome defect. Months and days are often named without a hint of the year to which they belong, and as Madame Söderhjelm constantly flits backwards and forwards between 1789 and 1794, the confusion is great. An index, too, is absolutely needed.

Henry Barrow, Separatist (1550?–1593), and the Exiled Church of Amsterdam (1593–1622). By Fred. J. Powicke, Ph.D. (Clarke & Co.)

If we are to believe one who should know, there seems to be some subtle connexion between the internal polity of the separatist churches and the spirit of their history and historians. Dr. Samuel Davidson, in a passage in his autobiography to which Mr. Powicke refers in his introduction, points with significant force to the weakness of individual effort which characterizes the activity of the body of which he had been so brilliant an ornament:—

"I fear that voluntary religious associations, held together by a rope of sand and developing a narrow isolation, are not fit to cope with the great problems of theological science at the present time. They neither rear men of learning nor do they encourage them in their midst..... In the ranks of Dissent learning is withered by neglect or starves."

This is a grievous indictment, and one that needs consideration. And surely, if these words could be spoken of any department of activity in the Congregational churches, they could and can be spoken of the writing of their own history. Disjointed monographs without end, without connexion, without harmonizing plan, written about particular persons, or churches, or phases of the Congregational movement—all these are extant, but no worthy history of Congregationalism. We say it with regret, but with conviction, and with full recognition of the work of both Waddington and Dexter. This, too, is in face and in spite of the accumulation of material which has gone on since the labours of Hanbury. Why has Hanbury's mantle not fallen on worthy shoulders? Why is the Congregational body, as a body, so indifferent to its corporate history? and why, one wonders, is there this taint of the piecemeal, the disjointed, and the petty over its written record, seeing what a vitally determining part it has played in at least one epoch of our national history?

Mr. Powicke's work is no exception to this broad statement. It is in part a study of two personalities, those of Henry Barrow and Francis Johnson, and of two episodes—the life of the London Church up to 1593, and of the Amsterdam Church up to 1622. Even within the limits of the book itself there is no literary unity of plan running through its sections, and the method of handling shows that the author is an amateur in history. If there is matter here for reflection it is not for us—it is for the Congregational churches themselves.

The first thing to notice is that all Mr. Powicke's sources are printed and second-hand sources, and further he has not by any means a mastery of even these. For some years materials have been accessible which settle authoritatively the question of Barrow's relations. The Judith Bures who was the wife of Aylmer, Bishop of London, was not an aunt of Barrow. The three elder sisters of Barrow's mother are all accounted for. They married three brothers, sons of Sir William Buttes, who had been a physician to Henry VIII. The connexion with Aylmer is almost certainly apocryphal. Further, the relationship with Sir Nicholas Bacon, son of the Lord Keeper, can be stated quite clearly. Edmund Buttes, the third son of Sir William, married Anne Bures, the third coheir of Henry Bures, of Acton, Suffolk. They had a daughter Anne (not Agnes), who married the said Nicholas (afterwards Sir Nicholas) Bacon at Redgrave on the 2nd of May, 1562. Her mother, Anne Bures, became heiress to her two elder sisters, and by this means the whole of the Buttes estate and three-quarters of the Bures estates passed to the Bacons. The remaining portion of the Bures estates was carried by the fourth daughter, Mary, to Thomas Barrow, Esq., of Shipdam, Norfolk, whose third son was Henry Barrow, the Separatist. It is no excuse for Mr. Powicke that these facts are not noticed in the 'Dictionary of National Biography.'

Again, the date of Greenwood's first arrest, which Mr. Powicke arrives at by a process of calculation, is given as nearly as possible in the Domestic State Papers. On October 8th, 1587, the Brownists who had been taken at a conventicle were examined at the bishop's palace in London. The arrest itself may or may not have taken place on the preceding day. In fact, we feel convinced that Mr. Powicke is wrong in following the generally accepted accounts as to the date of both Barrow's and Greenwood's imprisonment. On October 8th, 1587, as we have just said, Greenwood was examined at the bishop's palace in London. He had been arrested, presumably immediately before, in a private conventicle at Henry Martin's house at St. Andrew's, Wardrobe, and he described himself in his deposition as having been in Norfolk for about two years past. This would preclude any idea of his having been arrested in 1586. Accordingly, Barrow's own arrest only took place in the November of 1587, following that of Greenwood. The difficulty is that Barrow himself, by a lapse of memory, puts the date as 1586 in his 'Brief of the Examination.' There can, however, be no manner of doubt as to the correct year, viz., 1587, as it is authoritatively given in the State Papers.

Furthermore, when this is adopted all the difficulties with regard to Barrow's imprisonment are at an end. Instead of being driven to suppose with Mr. Powicke that Barrow was on bail, or his confinement relaxed, during part of 1587, and that he was re-imprisoned or more strictly confined from November or December, 1587, we see clearly that he suffered only one, and that a continuous imprisonment from November, 1587. This agrees perfectly with Barrow's own indication of the length of his incarceration, and makes the whole narrative

consecutive and intelligible, whereas Mr. Powicke's account of the conferences can only be described as chaotic. Barrow's examinations occurred on November 19th and 27th, 1587, and March 24th, 1587/8; his indictment at Norfolk, May, 1588; the examination by commission in March, 1588/9; the conferences, March 9th, March 17th, March 18th, 1589/90, April 13th, 1590, June 14th ("the 14th of the third month" is June, not March, as Mr. Powicke prints it), and June 20th.

We notice in an appendix, No. III., what would be a distinctly useful thing—a chronology of Barrow's printed works. But it is plain that in this task the author has proceeded only on the plan of borrowing from the Dr. Williams Library such copies of Barrow's works as that library contains, and then throwing them into chronological, or rather conjectural, order by the help of the evidence of Stokes and Bowle printed in the Egerton Papers. Surely, if it was not worth while to journey to London to consult the Catalogue of the British Museum, Mr. Powicke might have got access to that catalogue in Manchester. Is he not aware that it is in print, and that there is at least one copy of it in that city? If he could not do this, he might have consulted the lists of works supplied by such ordinary authorities as Cooper's 'Athenæ Cantabrigienses' or the 'Dictionary of National Biography.' As it is he is unable to give the title-page of 'A Collection of Certain Letters and Conferences' (1590) because the copy from the Dr. Williams Library lacks that feature. Yet the title itself is supplied in both the above authorities and in Dexter.

The remaining sections of these pages deal with Barrow's doctrine of the Church, Barrow and the Reformists, the bishops of Barrow's days, Whitgift and his ecclesiastical polity, and Barrow and the Anabaptists. The former two of these accounts are of some interest, the latter three are absolutely valueless. Finally, there are some pages devoted to the Amsterdam Church. This is distinctly the most interesting and trustworthy part of Mr. Powicke's book. In it he administers a severe reproof to Prof. Arber for the ignorance and animus displayed in his 'Story of the Pilgrim Fathers.' The pages dealing with Arber's supposititious "deathbed recantation" of Francis Johnson are especially clear and convincing.

We have been thus particular in an examination of Mr. Powicke's task for a double reason. We wish, in the first place, to point out how undesirable it is, in the interest of historical science, to multiply second-hand monographs. Mr. Powicke has read Barrow's works, but for the rest has taken all his facts and sources at second hand. Secondly, we must emphasize the point with which we began, and call attention to the fragmentary way in which a really interesting and noble section of English history is being treated by the very people in whose keeping it is, and to whom it ought to be a sacred charge. We are not concerned with the management of the Congregational churches in governmental and evangelical matters, but we expect at least from them some voluntary organization for the purpose of producing a harmonious, authoritative, and documentary history of Congregationalism on a proper scale.

John Barbour, Poet and Translator. By George Neilson. (Kegan Paul & Co.)
The Wallace and the Bruce Restudied. By J. T. T. Brown. (Bonn, Hanstein.)

No reviewer can expect to decide the questions raised by Mr. Neilson and Mr. Brown as to the redaction and authorship of Barbour's 'The Bruce' and Blind Harry's 'Wallace.' Even to make the questions intelligible in the space of a review is perhaps beyond the powers of the human mind. An historical poem called 'The Bruce' was certainly finished by John Barbour, Archdeacon of Aberdeen, in 1375–1376. When he began it, to what extent portions of it may have been handed about before 1375, whether Barbour added to and amended it later, we do not pretend to know. There also exists a poem called 'Wallace' attributed to one Blind Harry, who was certainly alive in 1491, and, as the 'Lament for the Makars' shows, was dead when that work (of date not precisely known) was printed in 1508. By 1521 John Major described Harry as "blind from his birth," and as author of *integrum librum* (a whole book) on Wallace in the vulgar tongue — a book finished in Major's childhood, *circa* 1475. It is the belief of the higher criticism that nobody, or almost nobody, wrote the book, or most of the book, which has always, from the very beginning, borne his name as author. There was always some obliging person who did the book, or most of the book, or a good deal of the book, and generously allowed it to be attributed to the alleged author. Mr. Brown argues in accordance with the theory which has been fatal to Moses, Homer, Isaiah, and has even been (most erroneously) applied to Miss Marie Corelli. The gentleman who wrote a good deal of Barbour's 'Bruce,' and most of Blind Harry's 'Wallace,' was, Mr. Brown suggests hypothetically, Sir John the Ross (a poet and friend of Dunbar), who was Ross Herald, was a clergyman, and a clerk employed in copying Parliamentary records as early as 1468. His name was John Ramsay, and he was the scribe of the MS. copies of 'Wallace' and of 'The Bruce' of 1488 and 1489. He was also, Mr. Brown thinks, the "diaskeuast" of 'The Bruce,' inserting large pieces stolen from Froissart and from a Scots translation of a French romance dated in its colophon 1438; and he was practically the author of 'Wallace.' Why he modestly left the credit to Blind Harry we can only conjecture.

Mr. Brown's attention was called to Ramsay by his discovery of eight lines of Scots poetry in the MS. of the Parliamentary records of 1468. He then observed that the hand in these records was identical with that of the 1488 MS. of 'Wallace' (which is written by John Ramsay), and that the name John Ramsay is written at the top of a leaf of the Parliamentary records of 1471. Therefore the scribe of 1468 and the copyist of 'Wallace' in 1488 are the same man, John Ramsay. To this Mr. Neilson replies (*Athen.* November 17th, 1900, p. 648) that the Parliamentary records were copied in 1497–8, not 1468, by Master Symon Fausyde, not by Ramsay at all. Ramsay, then, was not the scribe who wrote the little poem wedged into the records of the year 1468.

Mr. Brown makes it abundantly clear, in a most interesting way, that the author of 'Wallace' had "a wide acquaintance with English and Scottish literature, historical and antiquarian." Now, Harry was possibly blind from his birth, and was "tipped" by James IV. only on the same scale as any casual harper. Even if he was only blind in later life, no man in his social position can have known what he knew and written what he wrote, unless he was a person of genius. He was certainly distinguished enough to be commemorated by Dunbar in his 'Lament for the Makars.' If, then, Blind Harry was a person of genius, he may no more have been guiltless of his poem than Shakspeare is irresponsible for his plays. "In vulgari carmine peritus erat," says Major. Mr. Brown, however, looks about for a Scottish Bacon who wrote most of the work of this Scottish Shakspeare—and kept it dark. Taking the scribe of the 'Wallace' MS. of 1488, John Ramsay, he identifies him, as a provisional hypothesis, with the poet Herald, Sir John the Ross, who died in 1490.

We do not feel convinced that this Ross Herald (who died in 1490) is proved to have been a Ramsay. The colophon of the MS. of 'The Bruce' of 1487 professes to be a MS. by "J. de R. Capellanus." The colophon of the 'Wallace' (1488) is "per me Joannem Ramsay." Is "J. de R." equivalent to "Johannes de Ross"? and is *that* equivalent to "Sir John Ramsay, Ross Herald"? Were clergymen apt to be heralds? Was Ross Herald likely to write out 'The Bruce' in 1489, "at the command of a venerable and circumspect man, Master Symon Lochmalony of Ouchtermounsye"? And, if he did write it out and pad it freely with plagiarisms from a Scots version of a French romance of Alexander and from Froissart (for that is Mr. Brown's theory), was he likely to keep the circumstance entirely to himself, so that nobody ever dreamt of it before Mr. Brown?

To some of these questions a disconcerting answer can be given. A writer in the *Scottish Antiquary* of January has discovered that Ross Herald, when he died in 1490, left a widow! He was not, therefore, a chaplain, and so he was not J. de R. Moreover the John Ramsay who "hastily wrote out" (*raptim scripsit*) 'The Bruce' MS. of 1489 for the Vicar of Auchtermunzie was apparently a local Fifeshire presbyter and notary who was living near Auchtermunzie in 1495. His existence and profession are proved by the writer in the *Scottish Antiquary* from the Laing collection of charters. Thus the John Ramsay whom Mr. Brown selects as the diaskeuast of the 'Wallace' and 'The Bruce' was not J. de R., was not the Ross Herald, and was not, probably, a diaskeuast at all, but a copyist who wrote "hastily" for the local vicar.

We now leave the 'Wallace.' Apart from his hypothesis, Mr. Brown's criticism of it as poetry, as legendary history, and as replete with reminiscences of other literatures, is highly valuable and extremely interesting. We turn to 'The Bruce' and Mr. Neilson's essay on Barbour. Nobody, at least in this

country, doubts that Barbour did write a long poem on Bruce, in places very accurate. There is, indeed, a passage in which Barbour rolls three Bruces into one, though the error does not occur in Wyntoun's citation or adaptation of the text. Baker of Swynbrooke, much earlier than Barbour, had made precisely the same blunder, certainly not from Scottish patriotism: we do not know that this has been observed. However, the question is, not Did Barbour write a 'Bruce'? but Did he write *our* 'Bruce' as it stands? Now, Mr. Neilson takes 'The Buik of Alexander,' a Scots translation and adaptation of two French romances, and decides that Barbour is the author of the Scots version, which is decidedly not independent of Barbour's 'Bruce' as we possess it. A good deal of the 'Alexander,' including the breaking of Bruce's axe on the head of Sir Henry Bohun, is "lifted" from the Scots 'Alexander,' an axe being substituted for a sword. Now the Bohun passage is dubious at best. The father of Sir Thomas Gray was a captive in the Scots camp at Bannockburn, and Sir Thomas, in 'Scalacronica,' says (doubtless on his father's information) that the victim of Bruce was not Bohun, but Sir Peris de Mountforth. In any case, 'The Bruce' is embellished throughout with bits of the Scots 'Alexander.' Mr. Neilson argues that Barbour was the translator of the 'Alexander,' and adorned 'The Bruce' with spangles from his own work, the Scots 'Alexander.' But the colophon of the MS. of the Scots 'Alexander' bears the date 1438 in the printed edition of about 1580; the MS. is not known to exist. In 1438 Barbour had long been dead. Mr. Neilson therefore argues that this printed date is either a printer's error (and that printers can make errors in dates who knows not?), or that the date is of the copying, not the authorship, of the Scots MS. of 'Alexander.' Mr. Brown, on the other hand, attributes the Scots 'Alexander' to one Rate, confessor of James I. (which Mr. Neilson disbelieves), and cites the rhymed colophon, which seems to us to destroy the theory of a printer's error, though the rhyme could easily have been adapted to the date of copying the MS. On the other hand, Mr. Brown's extracts from Froissart, though in parallel columns with extracts from 'The Bruce' as to the hero's death, do not seem to us to prove that the author of this part of 'The Bruce' borrowed the scene from Froissart (Brown, pp. 138–40), while the facts as to the place of the hero's death, of Douglas's port of sailing, and so on, differ from Froissart, and in 'The Bruce' are probably correct. Barbour, or whoever wrote about Douglas's campaign of 1327, had some authority to rely on, and so had Froissart. He used Le Bel, who was present at the scenes. Barbour used what information he could get; the two accounts *must* resemble each other more or less. Mr. Brown says:

"I have printed in italics certain additions made by Froissart to 'Les Vrayes Chroniques,' and as these occur also in 'The Bruce,' it would manifestly be absurd for any one to contend that Barbour borrowed from Jean le Bel"—author of 'Les Vrayes Chroniques.'

But where are these passages in italics? We only find eight italicized words from Berners's translation of Froissart, where Douglas slew "some in their beds, and some scant ready," which is not in any known text of Froissart and is paralleled to

A felloun slauchtir maid thai thair
That thai that lian nakit war
Had na power defens to ma

in 'The Bruce.' There is also the statement in Froissart that Bruce was buried in Dunfermline, which Barbour must have known, and that Douglas started for Spain from Montrose, which is not in Barbour at all.

Into the very complex question of the relations between Barbour's 'Bruce,' Bower's 'Chronicle,' and the 'Alexander' we cannot go, for lack of space. But the strong impression made on us is that in this problem historical criticism proves much too powerful for the higher criticism in the German style. If internal evidence, subjectively appreciated, goes for anything, then to our mind the author of the epilogue to the Scots translation of the 'Alexander' was certainly Barbour. The lines give the very sound of his voice, the very sentiment of his nature—and a noble nature it was, like an earlier avatar of Walter Scott.

SHORT STORIES.

By the aid of *Amusement Only*, by Richard Marsh (Hurst & Blackett), two hours or so may be passed pleasantly by the railway traveller, if he is not exigent about his literature. The talk of the persons is natural, not hideously starred with the Philistine humour and strange journalese associated with "fun-books." On the other hand, one might reasonably expect a little more novelty and a little less extravagance. Thus Mr. Marsh's phantom cricketer seems by no means so probable or effective as the similar ghost in one of his recent books who won a Rugby football match. Again, Mr. Tighe Hopkins has anticipated and bettered the story of the mesmeric prisoner.

Northern Lights and Shadows, by Ralph Graham Taber (Greening & Co.), is a series of stories and sketches of places mostly unknown or only known through the log-books and bald accounts of explorers. Fiction and picturesque travel have left the sub-arctic regions of North America rather severely alone. The author of this volume throws light on the human as well as the natural aspect of such regions, and reveals the Eskimo in his nature and habit. A letter from the late Duke of Argyll is appended. It shows his interest in the undertaking, and, incidentally, that knowledge of Eskimo folk-lore was a part of his varied mental equipment. These simple, serious, and still primitive people, with the heroic fibre which they exhibit, make an interesting volume. Rugged Labrador appeals to us, and will to others.

When the "young man John" lit a fresh cigar, he was apt to be haunted by the idea of having done the same thing in "a previous state." This kind of uncanny impression is occasionally made upon the trustful reader by the whimsicalities of binders. To the repetition of sundry pages of print we are fairly accustomed, but in *Sulape's Spirit*, and other stories, which Mr. Francis Griffiths publishes for Mr. Cuming Walters, an unusual typographical surprise is provided. The last half of 'The Shooting of the Spy,' a South African tale of *diablerie*, and the first half of 'The Law says "No!"' which appears to be a suggestion that felony should dissolve marriage, are bodily omitted, and the truncated portions are "run on" from p. 64 to p. 81. We are not sure that this method of arousing attention can ever be beneficial to the pieces treated, but in the present case, though little is lost, we are inclined to think the omitted passages may have been the best in the book. For the rest, 'Sulape's Spirit,' a story of dual existence, is passably gruesome. We doubt the probability of swords *temp.* George IV. Pistols prevailed at Chalk Farm in the days of the Regency. The 'Boy and the Burglar,' in which a child takes the thief for the German fairy of modern childhood, Santa Claus, is slight and sentimental. 'A Little Tragedy' is woven of deeper pathos. Several of the stories fairly reach the standard of magazine tales. The author has the gift of fluency, but more than this is needed to secure a good hearing nowadays.

ITALIAN TOWNS.

In Tuscany. By Montgomery Carmichael. (Murray.)—Mr. Carmichael is British vice-consul at Leghorn; he is also a person of an observant turn of mind, abundant good humour, and, it would seem, a ready pen. Also he is sufficiently emancipated from convention to be able to write a book about Tuscany in which the very existence of most of the places which that name first recalls to the ordinary mind is ignored. That he can speak of the Holy Face of Lucca, Mount la Verna, Gorgona and Capraia, or, again, the Italian vernaculars, with no reference to Dante—that he can even use the term "loco-focoism" (whatever it may mean) in connexion with Dante—would seem to indicate, indeed, a stage of emancipation perilously near to affectation, or so we should conclude did not a remark adjacent to the last, to the effect that "Machiavelli is heavy," incline us to the more charitable inference that among Mr. Carmichael's many qualifications a finely adjusted literary instinct is not prominent. He is right enough, though, about most modern Italian prose. It is not, however, with his taste in literature that we are mainly concerned, but with his pictures of Tuscan scenery, Tuscan life, Tuscan character, in places of which the tourist—even the "superior" tourist—knows little or nothing. In Leghorn itself, where the guide-book beloved of that class of tourist finds "nothing whatever to be seen"; in Elba and at Orbetello, which it ignores; at Montecatini, which it passes with a bare mention, Mr. Carmichael finds plenty to interest himself and his readers. One sometimes wonders whether this kind of book is quite well advised. No doubt, when one has come to know well a place somewhat apart from the beaten tourist track, and to appreciate its merits, there is a great temptation, blended probably of a not unamiable vanity and a wholly amiable benevolence, to go and tell the world all about it. In this imperfect state of things, alas! the law which prevails (if Mr. Carmichael will permit an allusion to an indigestible poet) in heaven does not always hold good, nor is every pleasure increased by an increase in the number of the participators. If, for example, his attractive descriptions of life at the baths of Montecatini, or of the beauties of the Isle of Elba, find many English readers, we can imagine that in a few years he will find that a good deal of the charm of those places has been elbowed out of existence. Individual types of character, however, may be depicted without any risk of this kind—above all, when the typical persons are dead; so that we have nothing but praise for such figures as Carlo Bianchi, or, as he preferred to style himself, Charlie (write Ciafi) White, the lodging-house keeper of Leghorn; or Fra Pacifico, the nobleman turned Friar Minor; or the idiot beggar, who is moved to indignant remonstrance when inadvertently spoken of as *cieco* (blind) instead of *scemo* (deficient); or the landlord of a slum pothouse, who, "for mere love of serving a person in need

of help," sends off his only two customers — "sort of waterside characters, I should think" — that they may guide a stranger to a street in a slum yet more remote. Delightful, too, are the domestics: Elvirina the cook, with a "past," and a "nephew" (in the Papal sense) as the consequence, but honest and capable; Benedetto the serving-man, Paolo the gardener, and the rest; and shrewd the appreciation of the complex, but on the whole estimable, not to say lovable, Tuscan character.

Mr. Carmichael displays a considerable familiarity with what may be called the folk-lore of religion: miraculous pictures, monastic traditions, saintly legends, and the like. Of course he is full of St. Francis. He gives a photographic reproduction of the famous 'Benediction of Brother Leo' preserved at Assisi, and tells us that his own "fortunate discovery of the significance of the hieroglyphic out of which the Cross Tau rises proves that St. Francis has himself, in pen and ink, witnessed to the fact that he did receive the Stigmata." This is tantalizing; his readers might have, at least, been told what the "hieroglyphic" (which looks most like a spider) does denote, even if they were left to draw the inference themselves. It is poor satisfaction to be referred to a pamphlet published at Leghorn. Other illustrations show the convent and rock of La Verna. The last two chapters contain a clear and intelligible description of the game of *pallone*, that archetypal ball game which, curiously enough, seems never to have established itself out of Italy; and an account of the Italian State lottery, which, from the not unsympathetic notice here given, one would say was in its effect on the moral and mental development of the people about as disastrous a method of aiding the revenue as could well be devised. In return for all the information which Mr. Carmichael has given us, let us point out that "Velasco" is no more Velazquez than William is Williams. There are so many references in the book to scraps of history lying rather off the highroad that an index would have been useful.

In writing *The Story of Assisi* (Dent & Co.) Miss Lina Duff Gordon has rendered a valuable service, not only to the ever-increasing number of English-speaking people who visit the home of St. Francis, but to all who are attracted by his story. The little city of Assisi, apart from the interest circling round the saint, would be well worth a visit from any one who desired to realize the conditions of life in a mediæval hill town; but when this interest involves the great works of Giotto, a fine mediæval castle, and a noble church (an oft-cited example of what is called Italian Gothic), it becomes almost a duty to know the city thoroughly. To a student of these matters Miss Duff Gordon's book will serve as an admirable guide. Speaking from our own experience, we can say that it would have helped one who went to Assisi by no means unprepared. The author has had much valuable assistance in the preparation of her work, and her account of the frescoes in San Francesco may be taken to represent the views now entertained by authorities on early Italian painting. It is curious, however, that she—in common, we believe, with all writers on Franciscan subjects—has missed a characteristic feature of the life of St. Clare. Like most families of Etruscan origin, the Scifi family had a second door to their house, only to be used when a bride entered or when a corpse left it for ever, and at other times filled up with timber and stones. It was with a touching symbolism that Clare chose this door as that through which to abandon her father's house for the love of Dame Poverty. The illustration on p. 262 shows that the door has been altered since her days, but we may well accept it as in the main genuine. Architecture is, however, not a strong point with our author. San Francesco is certainly not an important building from this point of view, if indeed it can be called Gothic at all. The great church of San Domenico at Siena is, in fact, the only very important "Gothic" church in Italy from the point of view of design. Nor can we agree with her in her view that the "four crenellated towers" of the castle formed any part of the twelfth-century building. They are evidently much later. We should like, too, her authority for putting the birth of Frederick II. at Assisi (see Muratori, x. 175). "The whimsical one" is not a striking equivalent for Conrad of Suabia's nickname, "Mosca in cervello." These little matters, with one or two printers' errors (*e.g.*, "Tourraine," "audacam"), should be attended to in a second edition, and perhaps a fuller account of the castle added from Brizi's important monograph published in 1898. This little volume is provided with fifty well-chosen illustrations, and a map of the town, which will be found decidedly useful by visitors. We note that Miss Duff Gordon repeats the ordinary commonplaces about Brother Elias and Brother Leo. A little too much has been written for the plaintiff in the cause Portiuncula *v.* San Francesco, and we confess to a wish for hearing the other side. All this does not hinder the book from being, in our judgment, one of the best of the series of handbooks to historic towns that Messrs. Dent have issued.

FRENCH CLASSICS AND TRANSLATIONS.

Choses Vues. Par Victor Hugo. Nouvelle Série. (Paris, Calmann Lévy.)—*The Memoirs of Victor Hugo.* With a Preface by Paul Meurice. Translated by John W. Harding. (Heinemann.)—In the two volumes of 'Choses Vues' Victor Hugo figures as an incomparable journalist. All these notes on people and events, on Louis Napoleon, the Siege, the Academy, the Tuileries, Frédérick Lemaître, Mlle. Georges, Blanqui, Lamartine, are journalism, personal journalism before the phrase had been invented, but done by a man of genius, every word a flash or a thrust. Even at his simplest Hugo is not easy to translate into English. Mr. Harding is, on the whole, both faithful and spirited in his version: he is not always quite careful in small matters. Thus on p. 81 the last sentence of the first paragraph is omitted, for no reason whatever. Two pages further on, "oripeaux," which means "gewgaws," is translated "frightful rags," which is quite a different thing. On p. 80, "See how she checkmates those rascally French actors" is not at all the meaning of "Comme elle vous mate tous ces drôles de Comédiens français." In the account of Blanqui all the second part seems lost, and the first and second paragraphs are transposed. These minute alterations and mistranslations are probably due to carelessness, rather than to ignorance of French or intentional departure from the original. They detract, however, considerably from the value of the book.

Œuvres Complètes de Paul Bourget.—Romans: I. Cruelle Énigme. — Un Crime d'Amour. — André Cornélis. (Paris, Plon.)—M. Bourget has written a new preface for the *édition définitive* of his three earliest novels, 'Cruelle Énigme,' 'Un Crime d'Amour,' and 'André Cornélis,' and his preface, as usual, is intended to expound a "doctrine." As usual, the text is out of Taine, and the text is a kind of apology. It has often been said that M. Bourget is a better critic than novelist, that he writes novels as if he were writing criticism—that, in short, he has made the mistake of employing the method of one art in the production of another. Well, fortified by his text out of Taine, he answers boldly, The novel *is* a kind of criticism. "Du roman à la critique et de la critique au roman," Taine had said,

"la distance aujourd'hui n'est pas grande.....L'un et l'autre sont maintenant une grande enquête sur l'homme, sur toutes les variétés, toutes les situations, toutes les floraisons, toutes les dégénérescences de la nature humaine. Par leur sérieux, par leur méthode, par leur exactitude rigoureuse, par leur avenir et leurs espérances, tous deux se rapprochent de la science."

M. Bourget adds that he experiences "an almost pious emotion" on re-reading these simple lines, expressing as they do "notre idéal à tous," the ideal of those who were in their early twenties between 1855 and 1880. And he points to the contemporary novel, to Zola and Daudet equally, and even to contemporary poetry, that of Leconte de Lisle and Sully-Prudhomme, as approaching science from all sides under a similar impulse. For his part, this invasion of literature by science is entirely satisfactory :—

"Pour ma modeste part, je suis demeuré profondément, absolument fidèle au principe enveloppé dans cette théorie, à savoir que toute création humaine, dans la vie publique comme dans la vie privée, a pour première condition d'être *réaliste*."

And he presents us with his novels as neither more nor less than "une suite de monographies, des notes plus ou moins bien liées sur quelques états de l'âme contemporaine." "Ces monographies sentimentales" he calls them on another page, defining his work certainly with much more precision by the adjective which completes his meaning. And, unfortunately, it is too true that the literature of the last generation has been written largely under the influence of scientific ideas, and that M. Bourget's own novels have their share of scientific method. That is one reason why the novel since Balzac has narrowed itself so rigorously, leaving out many great qualities along with many small defects. With Balzac the writing of a novel was an act of creation, as purely an imaginative act as the writing of a poem. Balzac observed life as a poet observes life, more by intuition than by actual scrutiny. He had all the imperfections of genius, and has left hardly a flawless piece of work. But his work lives with a huge, passionate life, overwhelmingly. M. Bourget takes his little notes of the soul and the passions as he takes his little notes of the streets of New York and the frescoes of Siena. He takes them in the drawing-room, he classifies them in the library, he dovetails them at his desk, and, just as they are, they make his novel. They tell us about things, they never show us the things themselves. They supply all the reflections which went through the man's mind before he made love to the woman, and through the woman's mind after the man had made love to her. They interest us just as we might be interested by a detailed and unprejudiced narrative of an incident which had happened to some one whom we knew slightly. We are interested, we sympathize, but the whole thing means nothing to us. When the people in Balzac (who lived before the days of science) flame into love or smoulder into hatred, we live over all their agonies, we watch them as if they were mirrors to our own passions. But the people of M. Bourget seem to have a past and a future, never a present. We realize them only when they are not vividly in action. They are always conscious that M. Bourget is taking notes about them, and they are afraid to speak out. When they speak they have the same things to say, one as another: "The words are very like: the name is new." How far is science responsible for all this? Partly, it seems to us; for it is this scientific conception of things which has done much to materialize the soul of modern art. A useful servant, science is a bad master. Duly humble, offering little facts to be kneaded into whatever form the shaping imagination may choose to give them, it is truly serviceable. But when, as in M. Bourget's novels, it is the science which directs the art, the result is no more than M. Bourget himself claims for his work,

"des notes plus ou moins bien liées sur quelques états de l'âme contemporaine."

Domestic Dramas. By Paul Bourget. Translated by William Marchant. (Downey & Co.)—This translation of the three stories called 'Drames de Famille' is admirably adapted to reveal M. Bourget's talents to those who are as yet unacquainted with them: no more striking short story has been written in the last three years, as far as we remember, than the tragedy of the Corbières with which the volume opens. Mr. Marchant's rendering is remarkably well done. If it does not quite reproduce the elegant and charming style of the original, at least it is written in sober and correct English, and never reminds one that it is but a translation in the forcible way so common in the contemporary products of this neglected art. We hope that Mr. Marchant will continue to render the work of good French writers in a fashion that is something better than a parody of the original.

Red and Black. By De Stendhal. Translated by Charles Tergie. (Downey & Co.)—"There is one thing," Henri Beyle used to say, "for which the dead are never praised, and which is nevertheless the cause of all the praise that we give them: it is the fact that they are dead." This applies very well to Stendhal—as he preferred to call himself—for his fame has almost wholly been posthumous. His principal novels fell still-born from the press, though a critic here and there of the calibre of Goethe or Balzac admired them greatly. Now they are well known, though perhaps not universally read, and the present translation of one of the best of them is the second or third that has appeared within the last few years in our language. It is not very brilliant, but it will serve to introduce the English reader to Julien Sorel, that curious hero into whose being the author transmuted so much of himself. Goethe told Eckermann that 'Le Rouge et le Noir' was Stendhal's best work: of course he had not had the opportunity of reading the 'Chartreuse de Parme,' which Balzac—in common with most modern readers—preferred. Certainly there is nothing in the history of Julien Sorel which can compare with the brilliant description of Waterloo, seen on the seamy side, which fills the opening chapters of the later book with a promise that is never wholly fulfilled in the sequel. Yet Julien Sorel is a figure not unworthy to stand beside Lucien de Rubempré, with whom he shares the honour of having done much to inspire the school of French novelists whom we call realists or naturalists, and who count among their names Flaubert, Maupassant, and the earlier Zola.

My First Voyage—My First Lie, related by Alphonse Daudet to Robert H. Sherard (Digby, Long & Co.), is not exactly a translation in the usual sense of the word, though it may be called in reality a translation raised to the second power. Mr. Sherard has not only rendered Daudet's French into English, but has translated the novelist's language into his own words. The book, in fact, is a glorified kind of "interview." During Daudet's well-advertised visit to London in 1895 he amused himself and befriended Mr. Sherard in the following way. "One day when I was with him at his hotel," says Mr. Sherard,

"he said to me: 'I don't like being idle all this time, and you, my good fellow, seem to be losing your taste for work. Let us do a book together.' I should explain that Mr. Daudet had honoured me with his friendship for some years past, and that I had followed him from Paris to London at his invitation. Occurrences were then in progress which had entirely thrown me off my balance, and indeed, as my good friend remarked, work seemed impossible to me. Mr. Daudet knew of my distress—I mention all this, first to explain how this book came to be written, and secondly to show his kindness of heart—and proposed this way of employing his time and diverting my thoughts. He then suggested that he should tell me a story, a reminiscence of his childhood, and that I should note down what he said, or at least the salient points of it, and afterwards work it out. 'You might ask me questions,' he said, 'and we might describe the work as a *roman-interview*.'"

The idea shows Daudet in a truly amiable light, and if it had been realized, we might have had a new and interesting experiment in collaboration. However, Mr. Sherard speedily saw that he would be wiser to content himself with the part of an ordinary amanuensis. The tale is one of those pretty fragments of autobiography, seen through the blazing mirage of Provence, which Daudet touched with so great a charm. It describes the adventures of a couple of truant schoolboys, Daudet and his cousin, who ran away from the Lycée at Nîmes, which is shadowed in 'Le Petit Chose,' and took boat up the Rhone to Lyons. Mr. Sherard has rendered the story into excellent English—if we except a few slips in grammar that are probably the fault of the printer—and it is a pleasant memorial of Daudet's lively imagination and warm heart.

EGYPTOLOGICAL BOOKS.

Beni Hassan. Part IV. Edited by F. Ll. Griffith. (Egypt Exploration Fund.)—This, the seventh memoir produced by Mr. Griffith in the series called "Archæological Survey of Egypt," consists, like the majority of its predecessors, of wall-paintings copied from the tombs of Beni Hassan by Mr. Howard Carter and others. The first thirteen plates, consisting of drawings of birds and beasts from the tomb of Chnumhotep, are for the most part true to nature, and give a high idea of the skill of the Egyptian artists of the twelfth dynasty. Thus the small birds of the wagtail type in the frontispiece and the shrike on pl. vii. are admirably proportioned and in their natural colours; and the same may be said of the prick-eared greyhound on pl. ii. and the larger hound, much resembling a Great Dane, on the following plate. The pied dachshund of pl. iv. and the cat of pl. v., however, show a defective knowledge of anatomy; and the colouring in each case can only be accounted for by the supposition that it has deteriorated by age, or, as the editor suggests, from liberties taken with it by earlier explorers. Of the other birds, the heron and ibis are both of them much too short in the leg, while the cormorant is coloured differently from any existing species; and the spoonbill shows woodenness and conventionality which contrast strongly with the free and lifelike manner in which its companions are treated. Of the other objects represented, perhaps the most noteworthy are the incense-burners from another tomb, showing the usual fire-vase upheld by a horizontal bar or rod terminating in a hand. The bar bears in the middle the square box which appears to have been made to hold the pellets of incense, and this in the illustration before us seems to have been fitted with a sliding lid with a knob, which perhaps kept the lid secured by means of a cord twisted round a similar knob on the box itself. In the instances here given the pellets are being dropped singly into the flame by hand; but there are many scenes in Rosellini and other collections where they appear to have been projected by some mechanical force, and form a regular arch from the box to the flame. The most obvious conclusion is that the bar or rod of the apparatus was hollow and acted as a blowpipe, a theory to which the examples now in the British Museum lend some support. Altogether this is a very interesting volume.

The Mastaba of Ptahhetep and Akhethetep at Saqqareh. Part I. By N. de G. Davies. (Egypt Exploration Fund.)—This, the eighth memoir of the same series, is in effect a continuation of the good work begun by Mr. Griffith in tracing, when possible, the forms of hieroglyphs back to the objects that they originally represented. The present instalment contains some four hundred signs taken from the fifth-dynasty tomb that gives its title to the volume. They are not facsimiles, although the editor tells us that "the utmost care has been taken to render the lines of the sculptures with absolute fidelity." It is a pity that the system of reproducing the original designs, colours and all, adopted in the former volumes was not continued, and that an index is not supplied; but perhaps the latter defect will be remedied when the work is completed. For the rest, some of Mr. Griffith's identifications of Mr. Davies's pictures are convincing enough, and form a real addition to our knowledge. Such is the explanation of the singular sign generally read *kha* (a thousand), which is here explained as representing a lotus leaf, and the well-known sign for *nefer* (good or beautiful), which was once thought to be a lute, but which here appears clearly, if both it and its neighbour are correctly drawn, as a human heart with windpipe or vertebræ attached. About some others it is more difficult to speak with certainty, and the notion that the seated human figure, which is one of the usual determinatives for *neter* (god), represents "the obsolete costume of the 'ancestors,'" appears to have been adopted on *à priori* grounds. It is evident also that the colouring of some of the objects was variable at will, and that the arguments hitherto drawn from it must be given up. Perhaps, too, there is perceptible throughout the whole of the series too great a desire to discover a new meaning for every sign; but in spite of this it is accomplishing very useful work. The hunting and other scenes with which the volume concludes are valuable, both for their own sake and for the details they supply of the outdoor life of the fifth dynasty. Some of them have appeared before, but the photo-types here presented are extremely useful for verification.

Egypt Exploration Fund: Archæological Report, 1899-1900. Edited by F. Ll. Griffith. (Egypt Exploration Fund.)—This annual volume, which, as most Orientalists know, claims to give in compendious form a record not only of the work of the Fund, but of the progress of Egyptology in general throughout the year, is this time written by more hands than usual, no fewer than nine names appearing on the title-page. We are not sure that this is an improvement, some of the contributors having really very little to say, and it leads to the same memoir being confusingly referred to in more places than one under a different heading. More care, too, might be taken with the editing, as is shown by the fact that, while some of the contributors sign their articles, the reader has to seek out the name of others in the table of contents. Of the articles themselves, we like best that on 'Christian Egypt,' by Mr. W. E. Crum, which supplies in the compass of ten pages, carefully written and without partisanship or unnecessary verbiage, a readable summary of the Coptic studies of the past year. Among these may be noticed as specially interesting the alleged fragments of the lost Gospel of the Egyptians, lately published by Dr. Adolf Jacoby, of Strasburg, and a Sahidic historical fragment from the Berlin Museum, published by Dr. Schäfer, which appears to be one of the sources whence John of Nikiu compiled his chronicle. Similar care and skill have been bestowed by Dr. Kenyon on his article on 'Græco-Roman Egypt,' dealing exclusively with papyri. The most important discovery that he has to record seems to be a column of fifty-one lines from the 'Perikeiromene'—which he freely translates 'The Rape of the Lock'—of Menander. Hardly anything is more necessary for our knowledge of classical times than the recovery of the New Comedy, which would give us the light on Greek manners that we now have to seek painfully from allusions in the poets and from vase-paintings. We are sure it is not Dr. Kenyon's

fault that there is so little to report in this way. Some may find the study of Egyptian law, here illustrated by Prof. Wilcken's book on *ostraca*, rather tedious. The long-promised article on Arabic Egypt has here turned up in the shape of a review of 'Études Arabes,' eked out by 'Études Hymiarites,' from the pen of M. Georges Salmon. From it we gather that the study of the differences that divide Mussulman sects is increasing, and that a large literature is growing up on the subject, in which we may mention especially the work of M. René Dussaud and of M. Carra de Vaux, while the study of proper names among the Arabs is receiving attention from Prof. Socin and Dr. Winckler. There is also an article by Mr. Arthur Evans upon the early relations between Crete and Egypt, as shown by his discoveries at Cnossus, a notice of which appeared in the *Athenæum* last summer. To complete the list of articles which seem to call for special notice, we have the editor's pages on 'Archæology: Hieroglyphic Studies, &c.,' from which we infer that, in Mr. Griffith's opinion, the most important event of the Egyptological year has been the appearance of Prof. Sethe's huge book on the Egyptian verb. We cannot say that we agree with this verdict, or that Prof. Sethe has "almost" proved that the Egyptian language originally belonged to the Semitic group, "although," as Mr. Griffith ingenuously says, "it early lost the most distinctive characteristics of that group." All this is surely premature; the attempt to treat the grammar of a language like Egyptian, for which we have as yet so few documents, with the pedantic minuteness possible in the case of Greek and Latin seems little better than waste of time. It is doubtless his preoccupation with this matter that has led him to show rather undue haste in dealing with other parts of his subject, as when he tells us that the publication of Prof. Petrie's 'Royal Tombs of the First Dynasty' "will probably induce most Egyptologists to accept the identification [of the king whose tomb M. de Morgan discovered at Negadah with Menes] as extremely probable." At Abydos Prof. Petrie found no monument of the Negadah king whatever, and the one piece of crystal bearing his hawk-name, and figured in 'Royal Tombs,' was admittedly bought by him, and may just as well have come from Luxor or Negadah itself as from anywhere else. 'Royal Tombs,' moreover, makes no attempt to controvert Dr. Naville's reading of the Negadah tablet, which negatives the idea that the king there buried was Menes, and its publication therefore leaves the question exactly where it was. Another instance of haste may be seen in the notice of a paper by M. Boulé, "which seems to prove that the palæolithic types [of stone implements] are really earlier than the neolithic." We cannot believe that any one possessed of a Greek lexicon can ever have thought them to be later, and we can only suppose that there is some misprint here. Lastly, we are sorry to see that Mr. Griffith has this year introduced into this publication also the horrible system of transliteration, with dots and commas unaccompanied by vowels, originally suggested, we believe, by Dr. Erman, but extravagantly altered for the worse by himself. It is the more out of place that he cannot persuade his colleagues to adopt it; and Mr. Garstang, who here reports the work of the Egyptian Research Account, keeps to the older and more rational way, which is, it may be said in passing, good enough for M. Maspero, Dr. Naville, and the authorities of our own British Museum. Mr. Griffith has done so much excellent and careful work in Egyptology that it is really a pity to see him thus led away by the pedantries of our German cousins.

A Catalogue of the Scarabs belonging to George Fraser. (Quaritch.)—In a short, but discursive introduction, the author (apparently Mr. Fraser himself, though the fact is nowhere stated) says something about scarabs, which, according to him, gradually supplanted the cylinder seal of the earliest kings, and, if we understand him rightly, were used for the same purpose. He thinks it possible that they did not come into general use before the eleventh dynasty, those bearing the names of kings before this period being possibly made later for use as amulets. He is inclined to look upon the twelfth dynasty as the golden age of the scarab, although a revival took place with the eighteenth and again with the twenty-sixth dynasty. With the Ptolemaic age they die out altogether. Mr. Fraser refers us to the *Proceedings* of the Society of Biblical Archæology, in which the first notice of his collection appeared, for his system of dating, which appears to be founded on the scrollwork which surrounds some of his examples, and on the arrangement of vertical lines or compartments in others. Altogether Mr. Fraser is not very lucid, and leaves many of the problems surrounding the subject untouched. The scarabs themselves here pictured are certainly very interesting, and form a fairly representative collection. Every scarab is reproduced separately, with a short description of it, a translation of its inscription, and a note of its provenance when known. The illustrations range from two-thirds to three-quarters of the natural size, and have been, as we understand from the preface, seen through the press by Mr. Rylands, the secretary of the society above named, and another member. Some of them are extremely rare. Among these we may mention a fine Fu-ab-ra (thirteenth dynasty?) and an An-entuf (eleventh dynasty), of each of which only one other example is known. Others are beautifully large and clear, like the three Ra-ma-nebs (eighteenth dynasty) and one of Amenhotep III., which can hardly have been used as a seal, since it records a lion hunt by that king. It will surprise specialists to read that, in Mr. Fraser's opinion, forged scarabs are uncommon. We fancy a good many of them find their way to America.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Sack of London in the Great French War of 1901, by One who Saw It (White & Co.), is not a sack by the French, but a sack by our own mob in the course of a war in which we retain the command of the sea, while Germany and the United States are neutral and feed us. The probabilities are not well observed. Russia could hardly find transport to move 800,000 men to the frontiers of India from her present frontier; and a French king, of the Orleans branch, coming to the throne to make an anti-colonial Little-France peace, would hardly be "the idol of the Army." That "Mr. Gladstone refused the opportunity of purchasing Lorenzo Marquez" is not only untrue, but wholly without a vestige of foundation. The statement, as usually made, against Mr. Disraeli, is, we believe, also untrue, although some words of Lord Carnarvon gave it apparent foundation.

Debrett's House of Commons and the Judicial Bench and *Dod's Parliamentary Companion* reach us together, the former from Messrs. Dean & Son and the latter from Messrs. Whittaker & Co. Both are, as usual, useful and up to their recent standard. Dod's list of "whips" is, we think, not accurate. Five Irish Nationalists are named, as though the distinction of "Parnellite" and "Anti-Parnellite" continued, and only three "Liberals." We were not made aware through the press of retirement by Mr. McArthur, and he is indeed called in the body of the work "one of the whips" to the Liberal party, though omitted (between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Causton) in the list. Mr. Munro-Ferguson is rightly omitted, but, according to the newspapers, has been replaced by Capt. Sinclair, who is, however, not in the list. A note states, as usual, that the figures of "Electors .....do not include duplicate votes." This is not clear to the public. The figures are the official figures, and no others can be given, but they do include a vast number of "duplicates," as these are only known at all in well-organized constituencies, and then only to the party agents. Debrett continues to include some strange wildfowl in the shape of "Vice-Admirals of the Coast": we should prefer to have the Revising Barristers and their districts.

Messrs. Methuen have sent us a new edition (the fifth) of *Stevenson's Letters*. This issue, in the dark blue buckram, suits well, we are glad to find, with the similar volumes of the same author which the ordinary book-lover has amassed, except that it is a little taller. We must not, however, complain of such a detail, as this later edition of the 'Letters' is even better than the first. It contains three novelties: excellent letters to Mr. Dobson and Mr. Kipling (the latter from Alan Breck) replace less interesting things, and there is a new letter to Mr. Meredith, which is too elaborate to be good. The best letters (and there are many of the sort here) have the quality of ease, the savour of the fortuitous, not the smack of the lamp. They may be elaborate for a whim here and there, but they are not full-dress performances fit for introduction or publication.

Many will be glad to have in a permanent form *The Mind of the Century* (Fisher Unwin), the articles contributed to the *Daily Chronicle* by sixteen writers on their special subjects. Mr. Lionel Johnson leads off with a high conception of poetry, a thought too precious in style. Mr. Archer and Mr. Pennell say what might have been expected of them in their usual lively way. Mr. Storr on education pleases us best of the others. Mr. Clodd had a hopeless task with some eight pages only for science. Geology, where advance has been marked, is not well treated, and in biology we certainly expected to see the names of Weismann and Romanes mentioned. Folk-lore, the new science of the century, deserved a section.

The *Dictionary of Quotations* (*French and Italian*), by Mr. T. B. Harbottle and Col. P. H. Dalbiac (Sonnenschein), ought to secure a wide circulation, as it is by far the most comprehensive collection of the kind yet published in this country; indeed, the compilers practically have the field to themselves in attempting a volume on this satisfactory scale. French is the neatest of languages, and the French have invented, or cunningly conveyed, more good things than any other modern nation. The collectors perhaps hardly realized the number of quotable things ready to their hand, and this has caused the delay of their book, which has been long announced. It is strong in recent quotations, where most books of the sort fail; we even find moderns, like our contributor M. Jules Claretie and M. Rostand, supplying phrases.

Looking carefully through these pages, we have missed certain things which we rather expected to find. We cannot be sure that they are not here, but we can say that we have taken all possible pains to discover them. There is a good deal of Balzac included, but we have not found two notable phrases—one the remark about failures becoming critics, in 'La Cousine Bette,' which Disraeli stole for 'Lothair,' the other "L'ironie est le fond du caractère de la Providence" in 'Eugénie Grandet,' which is also now an English commonplace. Chénier is rightly credited with the saying about the brilliantly absent, but it seems a pity that here and elsewhere an obviously classical reminiscence is not noted. Buffon's celebrated and

rather misguided remark on genius appears to be omitted. Of Villon less familiar things are, we think, included than the "et jadis fusmes si mignottes!" of La Belle Heaulmière. Amiel's name does not appear at all. Were not "entente cordiale" and "jeunesse dorée" eligible, or the "Honi soit qui mal y pense" of the Garter? Napoleon's speech to his soldiers about the forty centuries looking down on them from the Pyramids we expected to find, though Gortschakoff's "La Russie ne bouge pas, mais elle se recueille," is now, perhaps, forgotten.

There is a section, too, of French quotations not by Frenchmen, which seems to call for notice. Such are the Belgian poet's haunting little verses "La vie est vaine," the Russian general's epigram "Le despotisme tempéré par assassinat, c'est notre Magna Charta," an improvement on a similar saying by Talleyrand not here, and Franklin's "Ça ira!" The French Revolution is surely not sufficiently represented. We looked for "Guerre aux châteaux! Paix aux chaumières," and such classic revivals as "Catilina est aux portes, et l'on délibère," and Mirabeau's sinister "Il est peu de distance de la roche Tarpéienne au Capitole," which was current in more forms than one.

Dante, of course, occupies a good deal of space in the Italian section, but Goldoni, Ariosto, and Machiavelli are also well represented. D'Annunzio already supplies six dicta. We find much on the fickleness of woman, but have not hit on the familiar "La donna è mobile." The Popes, even in modern times, have said notable things, such as the "Non posso, non devo, non voglio" of Pius IX. in 1848, which is not here, though duly recorded in the useful 'Chi l' ha Detto?' which the house of Hoepli publishes at Milan. The translations of the quotations might have been closer with advantage, but are tolerable on the whole.

Mr. G. F. Abbott has evidently had two special objects in preparing and editing *Songs of Modern Greece*, with introductions, translations, and notes, for the Syndics of the University Press at Cambridge. The first is to make the student of classical Greek familiar with the forms and vocabulary of the modern language, and to enable him to trace the connexion between the two. He has done this by placing a literal translation on the page opposite to the Greek, and by furnishing a copious series of notes explanatory of the Greek words. Mr. Abbott is master of all the phases of the modern language, and his renderings are accurate and elegant. His notes also are exceedingly good, so far as they indicate the meanings of the words. But he does not seem to have studied the more recent works on the history and philology of the language, and consequently he suggests etymologies which must be rejected at once. Thus his very first note is "*μαλώνω*, 'to quarrel.' Prob. from *μᾶλλον*." He has not stated how it could come from *μᾶλλον*, and probably he was unable to do so. If he had turned to Hatzidakis's 'Einleitung in die neugriechische Grammatik,' as he ought to have done, he would have found an excellent explanation of its derivation from *ὁμαλός*. Hatzidakis should have been continually in his hands, and he would then have been saved from numerous mistakes. While the explanations are in themselves good, Mr. Abbott has not arranged them well. Thus some of the words most puzzling to a classical scholar are corruptions of pronouns and prepositions, but he does not explain them till far on in the book, though they occur in the first songs: *ποῦ* the relative, for instance, is not noticed till the twenty-third song, though it occurs in the first. The other object which Mr. Abbott had in view was to supply good representatives of the songs and folk-lore of modern Greece without drawing on works which had been previously published. But he has not been precise in indicating the sources from which he derived his songs or ballads. On two or three occasions he tells us that the song was dictated to him "by a blind beggar in Macedonia," "by the poet himself. He is still groping his way along the narrow streets of Salonica." For the most part he leaves us to imagine that he has gathered them in his excursions through Greece. But he can hardly have done this in all cases. The text of some of his historic ballads, for instance, is nearly identical with that contained in Legrand's 'Chansons Populaires Grecques.' One of the miscellaneous songs, which he calls the 'Poor Man's Prayer,' occurs in nearly every collection of modern Greek songs, but is set down as a prayer for rain with two lines at the commencement, omitted by Mr. Abbott, which give point to the whole piece. Mr. Abbott supplies interesting introductions, and his notes frequently refer to peculiar customs on which he throws new light. He is evidently familiar with the Greeks and their ways. He is not the first of his name who has shown this familiarity — for a lady, Miss Olympia I. N. Abbot, in Salonica, rendered the history of modern Greek literature by Neroulos from French into excellent modern Greek. The book is beautifully produced and is accurately printed.

Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trübner & Co. are the London publishers of a work in French by M. J. E. Nève, a barrister of Ghent, entitled *L'Administration d'une Grande Ville: Londres*, which forms part of a series published by the Political and Social Science School of the University of Louvain. The essay reflects the opinions of the "Moderate" rather than of the "Progressive" Londoners. The author has failed to find a return of the aliens in London, but that of the census of 1891 was available, and is supplemented as far as possible in a Board of Trade paper on alien immigration. He hardly seems aware of the costliness of using sewage in great quantities on land. He believes that the latest London Government Bill was a triumph of the opponents of the County Council, and is evidently not aware how complete was the agreement among all parties on the nature of the duties to be discharged by the reformed vestries. On the whole, M. Nève's book is to be commended.

Mr. Robert Steele has had printed off in separate form a few copies of the interesting *Notice of the Lusus Triumphorum and some Early Italian Card Games*, which he read before the Society of Antiquaries last year. The reprint is accompanied by three excellent plates of fifteenth-century playing-cards: the designs reproduced from the cards now in the Bibliothèque Nationale are distinctly charming and the work of an artist of no mean ability.

Taylor's *Holy Living* occupies the two latest volumes of the "Temple Classics" (Dent). In the same firm's "Temple Molière," which is admirably equipped, *Le Médecin malgré Lui* is out. Mr. Frederic Spencer contributes a useful preface and glossary.

Mr. Frowde, with wonderful promptitude, has already issued the *Amended Book of Common Prayer, with the New Accession Service*. It is published with or without Hymns Ancient and Modern. The *Memorial Service* of February 2nd is also to be had in various forms. It is hardly necessary to add that all these editions are impeccable in printing and appearance.

We are glad to find that the important book on *The Temperance Problem and Social Reform*, by Messrs. Rowntree and Sherwell (Hodder & Stoughton), has been placed within the reach of all in a sixpenny edition. It is abridged, but it was too bulky in the earlier issue to be convenient.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Latham (H.), The Risen Master, cr. 8vo, 6/
Moffatt (J.), The Historical New Testament, 8vo, 16/
Smith (G. A.), Modern Criticism and the Preaching of the Old Testament, 8vo, 6/
Smith (J.), Short Studies: the Gospels, cr. 8vo, 3/6
Wilson (H.), Follow to Calvary, oblong 4to, sewed, 2/6 net.

Fine Art and Archæology.

Millais (J. G.), The Wildfowler in Scotland, illustrated, 4to, 30/ net.
Modern Pen Drawings, European and American, Édition de Luxe, folio, 21/ net.

Poetry and the Drama.

Finck (H. T.), Songs and Writers, cr. 8vo, 5/ net.
Hendry (H.), Burns from Heaven, with some other Poems, cr. 8vo, 3/6 net.
Moore (W.), Eyes in Solitude, 4to, 5/
Thrush, The, No. 2, imp. 8vo, sewed, 4*d*.

Bibliography.

Shepherd (R. H.), The Bibliography of Coleridge, revised by Col. W. F. Prideaux, cr. 8vo, sewed, 5/ net.

Philosophy.

Noiré (L.), A Sketch of the Development of Philosophic Thought from Thales to Kant, 8vo, 7/6 net.

Political Economy.

Van Marken (J. C.), Industrial Social Organization, 2/6 net.

History and Biography.

Bashall (H. St. J. H.), The Oak Hamlet, 8vo, 5/ net.
Cromwell (O.), Speeches, 1644–58, ed. by C. L. Stainer, 6/
Inman (A. H.), Domesday and Feudal Statistics, 10/6
Our Naval Heroes, edited by G. E. Marindin, roy. 8vo, 16/
Sparks (E. E.), The Men who made the Nation, United States History, 1760–1865, cr. 8vo, 8/6
Wratislaw (T.), Algernon Charles Swinburne, cr. 8vo, 3/6

Geography and Travel.

De Satgé (O.), Pages from the Journal of a Queensland Squatter, 8vo, 10/6 net.
Miller (G.), Rambles round the Edge Hills and in the Vale of the Red Horse, cr. 8vo, 6/
Vivian (H.), Abyssinia, 8vo, 15/

Philology.

Clarke (G. H.) and Murray (C. J.), School Grammar of Modern French, cr. 8vo, 3/6 net.
Englishman's Guide to the Speedy and Easy Acquirement of Cape Dutch, cr. 8vo, sewed, 2/

Science.

American Text-Book of Obstetrics for Practitioners and Students, by Various Writers, 2 vols. imp. 8vo, 30/ net.
Bryden (H. A.), Animals of Africa, illustrated by R. Caldwell, cr. 8vo, 6/
Chapin (J. B.), A Compendium of Insanity, cr. 8vo, 5/ net.
Dürck (H.), Atlas and Epitome of Special Pathologic Histology, edited by L. Hektoen, cr. 8vo, 13/ net.
Hunter (W.), Oral Sepsis as a Cause of Septic Gastritis, 3/6
International Text-Book of Surgery, edited by J. C. Warren and A. P. Gould, 2 vols. imp. 8vo, 42/ net.
Lake (R.), Laryngeal Phthisis, 8vo, 7/6 net.
Loeb (J.), Comparative Physiology of the Brain and Comparative Psychology, 8vo, 6/
Nancrede (C. B.), Lectures upon the Principles of Surgery, roy. 8vo, 10/6 net.
Richardson (Sir B. W.), Disciples of Æsculapius, 2 vols. 36/
Sheild (A. M.), Lectures on Nasal Obstruction, 5/ net.
Starr (L.), Diets for Infants and Children in Health and Disease, narrow 12mo, leather, 5/ net.
Transactions of the Royal Academy of Medicine in Ireland, Vol. 18, edited by J. B. Story, 8vo, 14/
Van Valzah (W. W.) and Nisbet (J. D.), The Diseases of the Stomach, roy. 8vo, 15/ net.
Verrall (G. H.), British Flies, Vol. 8, roy. 8vo, 31/6
Wilson (J. C.) and Eshner (A. A.), A Text-Book of Applied Therapeutics, 2 vols. imp. 8vo, 30/ net.

General Literature.

Antrobus (C. L.), Quality Corner, cr. 8vo, 6/
Chesney (W.), Four Red Nightcaps, cr. 8vo, 6/
Cleeve (L.), As the Twig is Bent, cr. 8vo, 6/
Crottie (J. M.), The Lost Land, cr. 8vo, 6/
Debrett's House of Commons and the Judicial Bench, 7/6
Montagu (L. H.), Naomi's Exodus, cr. 8vo, 3/6
Morgan (M. O.), Kimmerian Revelations, 8vo, 7/6 net.
Nicholson (M.), The Hoosiers, cr. 8vo, 5/
Pole (M. T.), Fairies, illustrated by the Author, 4to, 2/6 net.
Slade (A. F.), A Wayside Weed, cr. 8vo, 6/

FOREIGN.

Theology.

Bruckner (A.), Faustus v. Mileve, 2m. 40.
Egli (E.), Analecta Reformatoria: II. Biographien, 5m. 60.
Wernle (P.), Die Anfänge unserer Religion, 7m.

Fine Art and Archæology.

Collection Ernst Prinz zu Windisch-Gratz, Vol. 5, 10m.
Martin (F. R.), Danische Silberschätze aus der Zeit Christians IV., 40m.
Seubert (D.), Verzeichnis der in der Sammlung des Mannheimer Altertumsvereins pfälzischen u. badischen Münzen u. Medaillen, 3m.

History and Biography.

Baudrillart (A.), Philippe V. et la Cour de France, Vols. 4 and 5, 20fr.
Berner (E.), Quellen zur Geschichte des Hauses Hohenzollern, Vol. 1, 12m.
Boutmy (É.), Essai d'une Psychologie Politique du Peuple Anglais au XIXe Siècle, 4fr.
Madelin (L.), Fouché, 1759–1820, 2 vols., 16fr.
Saenger (S.), John Ruskin, sein Leben u. Lebenswerk, 4m.
Vallée (J.) et Parfouru (P.), Mémoires de Charles Goayon, 1553–87, 8fr.

Philology.

Caland (W.), Altindisches Zauberritual, 4m. 80.

Science.

Péano (G.), Formulaire de Mathématiques, 5fr.

signed his name to one of Charlotte's papers.

Mr. S. R. Crockett's novel 'The Silver Skull' will be published by Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. in volume form at the end of this month, with twelve full-page reproductions of the illustrations which appeared in the *Pall Mall Magazine*.

The late Mr. Haweis used to say that he only once in his life introduced a classical quotation into his sermons, and on the occasion on which he ventured so far, the words were hardly uttered when he looked down and saw in a pew below him his old college tutor! After that experience he thought it better to refrain from airing his knowledge of the dead languages.

The death is announced of Dr. Fitzedward Hall, best known for his very valuable work on the 'Oxford English Dictionary.' "His help in completing the literary history of words during the last four centuries was," says Dr. Murray, "greater than that of all other helpers put together." We hope to publish a longer notice next week.

The Newsvendors will hold the annual meeting of their Institution on Tuesday next, when the President, Lord Glenesk, will take the chair. The committee will recommend for election five persons for pensions without the expense of a ballot, and it is proposed to elect Mr. Charles Awdry, of Messrs. W. H. Smith & Son's, as a trustee in the place of the late Mr. Peter Terry.

Two volumes are to be published by subscription of 'Norfolk Annals,' in eight parts, by Charles Mackie, who has searched the files of the *Norfolk Chronicle* for interesting details of the past century. The record should be entertaining if the specimen we have seen is a fair average. In 1809, at Norwich, a man was convicted of stealing a pair of velveteen breeches. "The offence being one for grand larceny, the prisoner was allowed to plead the benefit of clergy." He was sentenced to six months' solitary confinement and a public whipping. The king stopped an allowance for clothing to the Norwich Volunteers. The colonel replied "that they would continue their services as long as his Majesty would be pleased to accept them and their present clothing held out."

The international subscription for the erection of a monument at Liège to the late Belgian sociological writer Émile de Laveleye has resulted in "a surplusage of 17,800 francs." This sum has been handed over to the Belgian Academy, and the interest on it is to be spent upon a Laveleye Prize, which is to be given every sixth year.

M. Louis Noir, who died at Bois-le-Roy a few days ago in his sixty-fourth year, might be described as the *Family Herald* fiction-writer of France. His fertility was amazing, and his popularity as a purveyor of sensational stories for the masses almost unrivalled. For thirty-five years he has been a writer of books of which perhaps not one will be read a generation hence, unless, as is not improbable, some of them may be repeated by newspapers in search of a cheap *feuilleton*. Louis Noir was originally apprenticed to a clockmaker; whilst in the army he saw active service in the Crimea, in Algeria, and in Italy, and of these passages in his life he made ample use in his books. He was an amiable and good-natured man, and, almost as a matter of course, died poor. He was the elder brother of Victor Noir, who was killed (but not in a duel, as some of the daily papers state) by Prince Pierre Napoleon on January 10th, 1870, at Auteuil, and under circumstances which have become historical.

The great edition of the works of Calvin in the "Corpus Reformatorum" is at last complete in fifty-nine quarto volumes. The first volume, containing the 'Institutio Religionis Christianæ,' appeared in 1863. Seven of the Strasburg theologians engaged upon this undertaking have died during its progress, including Reuss, Baums, and Kunitz. Alfred Erichson, a pupil of Reuss, and Rector of the Theologisches Studienstift at Strasburg, has been the principal editor since 1888, and has brought the work to an end. The fifty-ninth volume, which is a complete index to the chronology, names, subjects, and texts of the Bible cited in the fifty-eight volumes, is an indispensable work for all who study Calvin.

We note the appearance of the following Parliamentary Papers: Endowed Charities Series—Returns for the Parishes of Bishop Middleham ($2\frac{1}{2}d.$) and Easington, in the county of Durham ($1\frac{1}{2}d.$); and for the Parishes of St. John Baptist, Savoy ($1d.$), and St. Mary-le-Strand, in the county of London ($2\frac{1}{2}d.$).

SCIENCE

CHEMICAL BOOKS.

Elementary Studies in Chemistry. By Joseph Torrey, Jun. (Constable & Co.)—The author, who is Instructor in Chemistry at Harvard University, acknowledges that chemistry as an educational factor is not yet recognized as of equal value to Greek, Latin, or mathematics. Probably at present this verdict is correct, but it need not be accepted as inevitable. The same amount of scholarly energy expended on the science might have the same educational value as that expended on the classics. The problem, as regards the teaching of chemistry, is complicated, and has not been studied long enough or carefully enough to arrive at the best methods. Moreover, we are told that

"chemistry has suffered from the irrepressible wave of laboratory madness which has swept over the whole educational world. Laboratory work has been carried far beyond its limits, and things have been expected of it which it never did and never can do."

Mr. Torrey thinks that "the first thing and the hardest to teach a student is to observe accurately," and in his opinion "this should be accomplished even if everything else has to go." We thought that this was the object of a large amount of laboratory work, but perhaps our author construes the expression in some more restricted sense. Moreover, he gives throughout the book, at the end of nearly every chapter, excellent hints as to such work. He rightly insists that

"students entering upon the study of chemistry ought to have behind them elementary physics, geometry, and algebra; there can be no sound knowledge of the subject without them."

With the aim of the author to raise the study of chemistry to an educational level with the study of classics or mathematics we are in entire accord: that his first effort, in a published form, is not completely successful he would perhaps be ready to admit; but it is a good effort. One of the curious results of his arrangement is that carbon is the last element to be considered. Also the book suffers from the lack of a table of contents, and the index is rather quaint, the earliest reference being to p. 231. Doubtless in a new edition these defects will be remedied.

Lectures on Theoretical and Physical Chemistry. By Dr. J. H. van 't Hoff. Translated by Dr. R. A. Lehfeldt. — Part III. *Relations between Properties and Composition.* (Arnold.)—This work consists practically of the lectures given in the winter session, 1898, and summer session, 1899, at the University of Berlin, by Prof. van 't Hoff, under the heading of 'Selected Chapters in Physical Chemistry.' It completes the author's lectures on the subject, following as it does the sections on 'Chemical Dynamics' and 'Chemical Statics,' which we have already noticed. The first half of the book deals with the relations between physical properties and composition, under the divisions of volume relations, pressure relations, temperature relations, calorimetric relations, capillarity and surface tension, and optical relations. Some of these relations may be directly deduced from the chemical formula of the compound, if we assume certain commonly received atomistic and molecular concepts. The second half of the book is concerned with the relations between chemical properties and composition. These have for the most part, at present, only an empirical value, with, in some cases, a little theoretical support which indicates germs of the knowledge which might serve for the determination of chemical formulæ. In this part the following subjects are dealt with: the chemical character of the most important elements in their simple compounds, the affinity of the elements in more complex compounds containing three or more elements, and the influence exerted on elements already present in a compound by elements introduced. Some of the relations between chemical constitution and properties may be referred to rules, although these are yet mainly qualitative; attempts to give the rules an exact quantitative form, at present, are failures—witness, for example, attempts to formulate the heat of formation, for the intensity of combination of two atoms is influenced by the other atoms present. It is pointed out finally that particular atomic groups possess chemical properties which could not be, even distantly, expected from the atoms themselves and their mutual influence: such examples we have in the compound bases containing iodine, *e.g.*, diphenyliodonium hydroxide, and in the remarkable compound thiophen, in which an atom of sulphur replacing the group C_2H_2 in benzene causes hardly any alteration in properties. It is, perhaps, superfluous to add that the book is written with a complete knowledge of facts and details, which are systematized and arranged with the hand of a master. It is, in fact, in its entirety indispensable to the teacher and the student of advanced theoretical and physical chemistry.

An Introduction to Modern Scientific Chemistry. By Dr. Lassar-Cohn. Translated from the Second German Edition by M. M. Pattison Muir. (Grevel & Co.)—The Professor of Chemistry in the University of Königsberg is widely known as the author of an excellent little book on 'Chemistry in Daily Life.' The present introduction to chemistry is in the form of popular lectures suited for University Extension students and general readers. By it the reputation of Dr. Lassar-Cohn as a writer will be enhanced, for whilst the matter presented is on strictly scientific lines, it is in such a form as will be attractive and clear to all who take a serious interest in natural science. The matter is abreast of the latest knowledge. Thus mention is made not only of the occurrence of argon and helium in the atmosphere, but also of the later-discovered krypton, metargon, xeon, and neon.

In considering the elements the periodic arrangement is followed; this saves the use of a good deal of space otherwise required for purely descriptive matter, and also, no doubt, accounts for the fact that the part of the book (less than one-sixth) devoted to the metals is somewhat scanty. There are fifty-eight illustrations by the author; these are crude, but always understandable. We have little but praise for the conception and carrying out of the work; it will, without doubt, enable many students and general readers to take an intelligent interest in a science which they hitherto have considered beyond them. Such small faults as may be found are but slight blemishes easily cured, and in some cases due to the original being in a different language. The use of the names sodium hydrochloride for common salt and ammonium hydrochloride for sal-ammoniac is a very doubtful help to the beginner. There is some little confusion about the definition of an acid. Thus we are told on one page that sand is an acid, and on the next page that the oxides of the non-metallic elements react with water to produce acids. The description of the production of stick-sulphur is incomplete, and the formulæ of green vitriol and blue vitriol are incorrect through the omission of water of crystallization. The use of the German word *Rest*, instead of residue, or sometimes radicle, is unnecessary. On p. 135 we are told that it is supposed that the first product of the reducing action of leaves on carbonic acid gas is formic aldehyde, but on p. 213 that carbonic acid gas seems to be changed directly into starch. It is better not to confuse the beginner with contradictions, real or apparent, when the matter is still under investigation. The name morphia is used in one part of the book and morphine in another, with no indication that both are the same substance. There is an excellent introduction to organic chemistry under the heading of 'Carbon'; but we must demur to the sweeping statement that "every one who is acquainted with the subject knows that the carbon atoms in the (benzene) ring are alternately singly and doubly linked." The asymmetric carbon atom and its importance are explained. A chapter on the systematic arrangement of the elements and Mendeléeff's periodic tables fitly ends the volume, which deserves a wide circulation.

SOCIETIES.

British Archæological Association.—*Jan.* 30.—Dr. W. de Gray Birch in the chair.—Mr. R. H. Forster gave an interesting and able lecture upon the Roman Wall, which was illustrated by over fifty lantern-slides, many of which were prepared specially for the purpose. After a short description of the situation and design of Hadrian's Wall, and a brief statement of the questions concerning the Wall and the earthen vallum, views were shown illustrating the chief portions which still remain. The series began with the most easterly fragment of the Wall, near Heddon; and this was followed by three views near Downhill, in the neighbourhood of Corbridge, where the vallum makes a sudden bend and skirts the south side of the hill, while the Wall keeps to the northern brow. At this point an ancient road has recently been discovered, cutting though the vallum; and it has been suggested that the road is Roman, and the vallum therefore of earlier date than the Wall. Downhill, however, was extensively worked for limestone at an early period, and it is hardly possible to assign a definite date to the many old roads and tracks which lead to it. Even if the road in question be Roman, that fact, the lecturer considered, did not prove what is alleged; for the Roman occupation lasted for nearly three centuries, and probably the vallum was not kept in repair after the province south of the barrier had settled down. Several views were shown of the remains at Cilurnum (the Chesters), including the flagstone pavement recently exposed in the Forum, from which inscriptions may be possibly recovered if the lower sides of the stones are examined; also the larger eastern gateway, with the Wall coming up to its southern side, so that this gate, as well as the north and main west gates, opened on the northern side of the defences, possibly to enable cavalry to issue with greater speed from the fortress. Cilurnum was garrisoned by the second *ala* of Asturians. Views were shown of the large suburban building between Cilurnum and the North Tyne, which has been described as a bath or a temple, but was probably a villa. The largest chamber has a row of seven niches, which perhaps originally held statues representing the seven planets and seven days of the week; in size and in appearance they resemble the niches of the reliefs discovered at Plumpton in 1813, which represent five of those deities (see 'Lapidarium Septentrionale,' p. 411, No. 805). Another view showed the alcove opening out of the long chamber, with the lower part of its window, below which many fragments of glass were found. At the back of the villa is a space bounded by three walls and open behind; it seems to have been roofed over, and in one corner is a hatch or small window opening on the floor level of one of the rooms within; and below this hatch the hypocaust is brought outside the building, forming a kind of table. It was suggested that this space was the kitchen of the villa, and that the hypocaust formed a kind of "hot plate," on which the dishes were placed before being passed through the hatch to the triclinium. A series of views of Borcovicum were next shown, beginning with the gate in the valley on the east side of the fort, formerly supposed to be a means of access to the so-called amphitheatre on the north of the wall; this, however, has recently been proved to be merely an old quarry, and the purpose of the gate was evidently strategic. Views of the east, west, and north gates of the fortress were exhibited, as well as of the recently excavated prætorium and the fine water-tank in the south-east corner. Views of the Housesteads Mile-Castle—showing how the massive north gate was partially walled up during the latter part of the Roman occupation—and several of the remains of the Wall on the basalt hills beside the Northumbrian lakes were also shown. Attention was directed to the manner in which, at the gaps in the line of hills, the Wall is drawn back so as to command both flanks of an attacking party, and also to the sudden changes of thickness which occur at many points. Dr. Bruce's theory—that these show the places where the working parties joined up their sections—seems insufficient. As a rule, the insets go in pairs forming a shallow recess in the south side of the Wall, generally less than a foot deep and from twenty to two hundred feet long, and in many cases the lowest course is not set back at all. Just east of the Housesteads Mile-Castle the breadth of the Wall changes seven times in 130 feet. The series of views ended with that of the last fortress of which the name can be identified.—In view of the forthcoming Congress at Newcastle-on-Tyne, the lecture was much appreciated.

Institution of Civil Engineers.—*Feb.* 5.—Mr. J. Mansergh, President, in the chair.—The President, before beginning the ordinary business, proceeded to make known the terms of an address which it was proposed should be transmitted to His Majesty the King on behalf of the whole body of members of the Institution, expressing their profound sympathy on the death of the late revered Queen, and their loyal congratulations on His Majesty's accession to the throne. The address was adopted *nemine contradicente*.—It was announced that 9 Associate Members had been transferred to the class of Members, and that 7 candidates had been admitted as Students. The monthly ballot resulted in the election of 7 Members and 16 Associate Members.—The paper read was on 'The Present Condition and Prospects of the Panama Canal Works,' by Mr. J. T. Ford.

Royal Institution.—*Feb.* 4.—Sir J. Crichton-Browne, Treasurer and V.P., in the chair.—Mr. J. Boldero, Mr. J. Y. Buchanan, Mr. A. Lyttleton, Mr. J. Macfadyen, Mr. A. W. Reed, Major J. M. Rogers, Mr. D. Weston, and Dr. T. T. Whipham were elected Members.—The decease of Mr. Basil Woodd Smith was announced.

Society of Engineers.—*Feb.* 4.—Mr. H. O'Connor, the President for 1900, occupied the chair, and presented the premiums awarded for papers read during that year, viz.: The President's Gold Medal to Mr. H. C. H. Shenton for his paper on 'Recent Practice in Sewage Disposal'; the Bessemer Premium to Mr. R. F. Grantham for his paper on 'The Closing of Breaches in Sea and River Embankments'; a Society's Premium to Mr. C. Rous-Marten for his paper on 'English and French Compound Locomotives'; and a Society's Premium to Mr. R. Henderson for his paper on 'Paper-making Machinery.'—Mr. O'Connor then introduced the President for the present year, Mr. C. Mason, and retired from the chair.—Upon the motion of the President the following resolution of sympathy and condolence with the King and Queen and the other members of the royal family upon the death of Her Majesty Queen Victoria was unanimously passed: "The Society of Engineers, abundantly recognizing that the benign and brilliant reign of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria has witnessed greater advances in the arts and sciences—and especially in the science and practice of engineering—than have been made in any of the previous centuries, whereby inestimable benefit has accrued to the nation, desire to and do hereby respectfully offer to His Majesty King Edward VII., Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, and all the other members of the royal family, their most profound sympathy and condolence upon the death of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, whose queenly and womanly life will adorn with unfading lustre British history during the nineteenth century. The Society of Engineers further desire to offer to His Majesty their assurances of loyalty to his throne and person, and their sincere wishes for the happiness and prosperity of His Majesty's reign; and they earnestly pray that it may be no less auspicious and distinguished by the material advancement of the Empire than was that of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria." — The President then delivered his inaugural address.

Aristotelian.—*Jan.* 28.—Mr. A. F. Shand, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. Herzfeld was elected a Member.—The Hon. Bertrand Russell read a paper entitled 'Is Position in Time and Space Absolute or Relative?' The purpose of the paper was to throw doubt upon the received view that space and time are purely relational. The paper consisted of three parts. In the first the absolute and relative theories of time were stated, and a proof attempted that the time-series is impossible unless there are moments by relation to which events have position in time. Hence it was inferred that the relational theory of time, according to which there is nothing temporal except events and their relations of succession, is logically untenable. In the second part of the paper the absolute and relative theories of space were set forth. The latter was found to be enormously complicated, while the former is comparatively simple. The relative theory requires, if geometry is true, the doctrine of the plenum; but since it cannot be set up as a logical axiom that actual matter must form a plenum, it becomes necessary to invent possible material points as entities which occupy time and are capable of motion, but do not necessarily exist. It appears, however, that the necessity of assuming such possible material points, on the relational theory, can only be accounted for by the properties of empty space, and thus involves the falsehood of the relational theory. Hence it was concluded as probable—though no strict proof was given—that position in space is also absolute, *i.e.*, consists in being *at* one or more points of space. In the third part of the paper Lotze's arguments against absolute space were criticized in detail, and it was contended that all of them depend upon a faulty theory as to the nature of relations. Relations are held to be ultimate and objective, and in no way dependent upon the mind. Subjective theories of relations were shown to lead to absurdities, and the theory propounded in the paper to render absolute space logically admissible.—The paper was followed by a discussion, in which Mr. Shadworth Hodgson, Mr. G. E. Moore, and others took part.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Mon. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Origin of Vertebrate Animals,' Lecture II., Dr. A. Willey.
— Royal Academy, 4.—'St. Peter's, Rome,' Lecture V., Prof. G. Aitchison.
— London Institution, 5.—'The Effect of Alcohol on the Nervous System,' Prof. V. Horsley.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'The Bearings of Geometry on the Chemistry of Fermentation,' Lecture I., Mr. W. J. Pope. (Cantor Lectures.)
— Aristotelian, 8.—'Psychical Dispositions,' Mr. A. F. Shand.
— Surveyors' Institution, 8.—Discussion on 'The Future of the London Water Supply.'
— Geographical, 8½.—Commemoration of the Queen's Reign, Sir C. R. Markham, Sir G. Taubman Goldie, and Col. Sir T. H. Holdich.
Tues. Royal Institution, 3.—'Practical Mechanics,' Lecture IV., Prof. J. A. Ewing.
— Asiatic, 4.—'The Buddhist Caves at Aurangabad, and other Antiquities in the Dekhan,' Prof. Bendall.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'Recent Advances in Pottery Decoration,' Mr. W. Burton.
— Colonial Institute, 8.—'The Expansion of Trade with China,' Mr. T. H. Whitehead.
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—Discussion on 'The Present Condition and Prospects of the Panama Canal Works.' Paper on 'The Nilgiri Mountain Railway,' Mr. W. J. Weightman.
Wed. United Service Institution, 3.—'The Yankee as a Colonist,' Mr. Poultney Bigelow.
— Royal Academy, 4.—'The Lower Limb, the Head and Neck,' Prof. A. Thomson.
— Society of Biblical Archæology, 4½.—'Assyriological Gleanings, with some References to Babylonian Magic,' Mr. T. G. Pinches.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'Arsenic in Beer and Food,' Mr. W. Thomson.
Thurs. Royal Institution, 3.—'Society in France before the Revolution,' Lecture II., Rev. H. G. Graham.
— Royal Academy, 4.—'St. Peter's, Rome,' Lecture VI., Prof. G. Aitchison.
— Royal, 4½.
— Society of Arts, 4½.—'The Greek Retreat from India,' Col. Sir T. H. Holdich.
— Mathematical, 5½.—'The Distribution of Velocity and the Equations of the Stream Lines due to the Motion of an Ellipsoid in Fluid Frictionless and Viscous,' Mr. J. Stuart; 'Factorizable Twin Binomials,' Lieut.-Col. Cunningham; 'Concerning the Abelian and Related Linear Groups,' Prof. L. E. Dickson; 'A Geometrical Theory of Differential

Equations of the First and Second Orders,' Mr R. W. Hudson. 'Brocardal Properties of some Associated Triangles,' Mr R. Tucker.

Thurs. London Institution, 6.—'The Decorative Art of Primitive Peoples,' Prof. A. C. Haddon.
— Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—Discussion on 'Capacity in Alternate-Current Working.'
— Antiquaries, 8½.—'Excavations of Early Sites near Leatherhead and Sharnley Green, Surrey,' Mr R. A. Smith; 'Report of Excavations on Eggardun, Dorset,' Dr. H. C. March; 'An Allegorical Illumination by G. Hoepnagel, 1571,' Mr. P. Norman
— Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts.—'Some Recently Discovered Relics of Ancient Art from Western Asia,' Mr P. H. Newman

Fri. Geological, 3.—Annual Meeting
— Royal Academy, 4.—'The Head and Neck,' Prof. A. Thomson
— Institution of Mechanical Engineers, 8.—'Light Lathes and Screw Machines,' Mr. J. Ashford.
— Royal Institution, 9.—'Electric Waves,' Right Rev. Monsignor G. Molloy.

Sat. Royal Institution, 3.—'Vocal Music: its Growth and Decay,' Lecture II., Mr. F. Corder.

Science Gossip.

A able geologist, particularly well known in the west of Scotland, has been removed by the death, at the age of seventy-nine, of Mr. James Bennie. Mr. Bennie was for many years one of the collectors of fossils for H.M. Geological Survey, and it was only two years ago that he received the Murchison Fund from the Geological Society of London in recognition of his work. He was, we believe, the first to record the occurrence of holothurians in the carboniferous rocks of Scotland, and was likewise the first to obtain the remains of Arctic plants in the silt and peat of vanished lakes that formerly occupied hollows in the boulder clay.

A biography, by Mr. James Hooper, of John Curtis, the celebrated entomologist, author of 'British Entomology,' 16 vols., 1824–1839, 'Farm Insects,' 1860 and 1883, and many more works, will appear in a supplementary volume of the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' as he was overlooked before.

The Gold Medal of the Royal Astronomical Society was this year awarded to Prof. E. C. Pickering, Director of the Harvard College Observatory, and the address on presentation was given by the retiring President, Mr. E. B. Knobel, at the annual general meeting held at Burlington House yesterday, February 8th. The Medal was received by Mr. Choate, the American Ambassador. The President elected for the forthcoming year is Dr. J. W. L. Glaisher, the honorary secretaries are Messrs. F. W. Dyson and E. T. Whittaker, and the foreign secretary is, as before, Sir William Huggins.

Sumatra is the locality most favoured by the eclipse of next May, the duration of totality being longest there; and it is very satisfactory to learn that Prof. Barnard is one of those who propose to observe it from that island.

Prof. Bauschinger, Director of the Rechen-institut at Berlin, has an article in No. 3683 of the *Astronomische Nachrichten* on recent discoveries of small planets. He notes that one which was found by Prof. Max Wolf on September 26th has been insufficiently observed for determination of orbit, and that one of those which were announced as new discoveries by the same observer on October 22nd is identical with one discovered by M. Charlois at Nice on the last day of 1896, for which only a circular orbit could be calculated, so that it cannot be numbered in a general list. The whole number which can be so reckoned, up to October 31st, 1900, amounts to 463. Prof. Bauschinger points out to discoverers the desirability of giving names to small planets as soon as their orbits are definitely determined, letters and numbers being so easily confused.

FINE ARTS

The Painters of Florence. By Julia Cartwright (Mrs. Ady). (Murray.)

Mrs. Ady is well known as a writer on the history of art, and her present book will no doubt prove extremely useful. Its aim is to supply a *résumé* of recent researches and criticism in a form readily accessible to students and travellers, rather than to suggest new ideas or the author's personal appreciations. She is certainly well qualified for the task by her extensive knowledge of the literature of the subject; she expresses herself clearly, and has managed to compress into a small space a great deal of information. It is a book to be recommended to those who, having a general interest in the subject of Florentine painting, wish to acquire a more intimate knowledge of what has been discovered of late of the lives and social surroundings of the artists of the Quattrocento. The accounts of the artists' lives are clear and accurate, but in discussing their work the author is occasionally misled by trusting too much to what various authorities have written on the subject, and by failing to study the paintings at first hand and endeavouring thus to form for herself a consistent idea of the artistic personality of each master. Had she done so she could scarcely have repeated the old story that Giottino painted the Capella del Sacramento in the Lower Church of Assisi. These frescoes belong to Giotto's earlier period, and are by him, or more probably, as Mr. Berenson has suggested, by that unknown assistant whose hand is to be traced in some of the frescoes of the Upper Church and in the St. Cecilia altarpiece of the Uffizi. Even apart from the strong evidence of the style, which is totally distinct from that in Giottino's known works, the fact that the patron of the chapel was Cardinal Napoleone Orsini, and that his brother Giovanni is here represented as very young and in a deacon's dress (he became a cardinal in 1316), excludes the possibility of Giottino's handiwork. This unknown assistant of Giotto in the Upper Church at Assisi is called a Byzantine artist, which is misleading, as he is as Italian in style as Giotto himself. In speaking of Giotto's work in Rome, the author assumes that Cardinal Stefaneschi, who commissioned Giotto's works there, was the Stefaneschi who had in 1290 commissioned the mosaics of Santa Maria in Trastevere. It is, however, to another member of the Stefaneschi family, Bartolo, that we owe them. In treating of Masolino da Panicale and Masaccio Mrs. Ady returns to Cavalcaselle's theory with regard to the Brancacci Chapel, which is curious, for in treating of the later Florentines she follows without any marked divergences the more recent critics. One or two inaccuracies in her statement of the case are worthy of note. She says, "Vasari's statement that he [Masolino] worked in Ghiberti's shop is probably correct." Now in spite of the close analogies between Masolino's and Ghiberti's art, we have no right to make this assumption, for the Tommaso di Christoforo whose name occurs as an assistant of Ghiberti was a Christoforo di Braccio, while Masolino was a Tommaso di Christoforo di Fino; Ghiberti's assistant was only a goldsmith, and he is distinguished from Masolino by other facts that are known concerning him. Similarly, in following Wickhoff's attempted determination of the date of the San Clemente frescoes Mrs. Ady assumes that they were ordered in 1446, and that Masolino painted them and managed to get back to Florence in time to be buried in Santa Maria del Fiore in October, 1447—a most unlikely hypothesis, considering the magnitude of the work. If we are to follow Wickhoff's date of 1446, we must assume the existence of yet a third Tommaso di Christoforo, and that Masolino himself lived on till a later period.

In speaking of the panels for the frescoes of the altar-plate of the Annunziata, commissioned of Fra Angelico about 1448 and executed partly by assistants, Mrs. Ady traces the hands of Andrea del Castagno and Domenico Veneziano, but gives no explanation of such a startling and improbable view. With the exception of the three panels now universally recognized as being by Alessio Baldovinetti, we believe it is impossible to give names to the various minor artists employed on the work.

Paolo Uccello's battle-piece in the National Gallery is described as the 'Battle of S. Egidio,' an identification which rests on very inadequate assumptions; but a more serious error is the allusion to that painter's "want of harmony in colour." The battle-piece in question should sufficiently refute any such accusation; Uccello was a decidedly finer colourist than most of his contemporaries. The view of Domenico Veneziano's altarpiece in the Uffizi is equally strange as an æsthetic appreciation—namely, that it "reveals a higher artistic sense than either Paolo Uccello or Andrea [del Castagno] possessed." As a matter of fact, the altarpiece, charming as it is, proves Domenico to have been without any very decided personal attitude, hesitating between a schematic idealism and an almost vulgar exaggeration of Castagno's realistic types. The description of the predella to this piece, now at Berlin, is equally misleading; the martyrdom is not represented as taking place "in the presence of a group of Roman judges and senators." There is only one spectator of the event, apparently a king, who directs the execution from a balcony.

The artistic influences of Filippo Lippi's youth are imperfectly summarized, but the story of his life is vividly and brightly told; indeed, the author's gift for seizing the social and personal characteristics of her heroes is remarkable, and certainly shows a mastery which she never attains in her accounts of their works. She evidently pictures the man to her imagination more readily and with greater felicity than the artist. As we might expect, therefore, her account of such a master as Francesco Pesellino, where we are thrown almost entirely on the evidence of the pictures themselves, is meagre and inadequate; while, when we come to the painters of the end of the Quattrocento, and historical records are plentiful and minute, she becomes both entertaining and instructive.

The account of Savonarola's influence on the art of the time is particularly to be commended, and the extracts from the recently discovered journal of Botticelli's brother give a completeness and a human interest to the record of the great painter's last days which were lacking in earlier histories. The story of Fra Bartolommeo's life is also well told, but we are sorry to see that the author has given her approval to the recent acquisition of the National Gallery. To accept this as a genuine work

of the master is to condemn him to the position of a fifth-rate painter.

MONOGRAPHS ON ARTISTS.

Thomas Girtin: his Life and Works. By L. Binyon. Illustrated. (Seeley & Co.)—Although Mr. Binyon much overrates the ignorance of those who may claim to be students of Thomas Girtin and his works, we must be grateful to him for having collected and set out in a satisfactory style nearly everything that has survived of an artist who had some of the dignity and suavity of Claude, the breadth and expansiveness of De Wint, the simplicity of John Varley at his best. It is a great deal too much to say, "The name of Girtin has scarcely, I imagine, ever travelled beyond the borders of Britain. Even in his own country he is little more than a name." We take it upon ourselves to affirm that not one in five hundred art-lovers who are worthy of the name would fail to recognize instantly the "fine Roman hand" (such it was indeed) of our biographer's hero in each of the twenty-one capital reproductions in autotype which the publishers have so happily and aptly appended to the text.

We need not repeat Turner's familiar tribute to Girtin. As we know how much Girtin owed to Cozens (which Mr. Binyon might have learnt had he examined the fine drawings by this master which are in the hands of Mr. G. W. H. Girtin at Highbury), and as students of Varley can estimate where the influence of that fine genius came in, so it is not difficult to discover how Girtin and Turner worked and influenced each other. That the former might have been matched without fear with Wilson, Crome, or Constable is beyond question. Crome and Constable were what the Italians would call *naturalisti*, and, unlike Cozens, Wilson, Varley, De Wint, and Girtin, did not affect the poetic moods of nature, with their appeal to the inner man. Now and then, and almost by accident, the great *naturalisti* touched this mystical human mood, but certainly they were rarely inspired by it, as the other group hardly ever failed to be. Our author recognizes the analogies which exist between some of these painters, but he puts Cotman among them, where we should not, and he says "the rest are on a different level" from that of Girtin: we hold them to be of a different kind. That Canaletto inspired Girtin, as this text opines, we refuse to believe.

Mr. Binyon passes lightly over the doings of the artists, including Girtin, whom Dr. Monro assembled about his table in Adelphi Terrace, but does not fail to mention among them William Hunt and John Linnell, though he fails to appreciate the drawbacks which attend that "constant use of the brush for writing as for drawing," which, as he says, has "done so much for the Japanese." The fact is that, as Linnell told the present writer, the favourite implements at Dr. Monro's were white and black chalks, with which the draughtsmen copied designs of Gainsborough upon blue paper; pencils (the best of all things for study); and but rarely the brush, though of course, as the young men were not beginners, they took to that needlessly difficult instrument when they pleased. Again, Mr. Binyon is surely in error when he describes Girtin's apprenticeship to Edward Dayes, when he was employed in colouring prints, as "an admirable but tedious training." So far from being "training" of any kind, the print-colouring, which we believe to have been very brief, was simply done for bread-and-butter; while as to its being "admirable," even if the narrow limits of Japanese draughtsmanship were in view (which, of course, Girtin had not the least idea about), brushwork is but a sort of legerdemain, the sleight of hand of the tyro who is content to remain a tyro.

Passing from these technical considerations, let us commend what is said here as to the value of the teaching and example of John Raphael Smith, to whom Girtin went when he quitted Dayes. Through him Girtin met Turner, and Mr. Binyon might as well, if on this account alone, have told his readers that his studio was at 31, King Street, Covent Garden, close to Adelphi Terrace and Turner's birthplace in Maiden Lane. Why he should declare that Turner and Girtin were "never real friends" we cannot tell. Mr. Binyon writes judiciously on water-colour art in this country as not original, but an extension of the practice of the Dutchmen—Ostade, for instance. He is right in noting that "the technical innovations of Girtin were not astonishing," but this is common knowledge. New biographical matter we have not noticed, though here and there the putting of old materials in a new light is as useful as the setting forth of novelties might have been.

Hans Memlinc. By W. H. James Weale. "Great Masters Series." (Bell & Sons.)—Mr. Weale writes with the authority of one who has done more than any other man by means of documentary research to give to the vague legend of Memlinc's life and works an historical basis, and the present study is a valuable summary of what he has accomplished. His scrupulous care for accuracy in the treatment of archæological details, his complete knowledge of all that can be discovered of the family histories of Memlinc's patrons and fellow-townsmen, give to his account an admirable completeness and verisimilitude. With the enthusiasm of a true scholar, Mr. Weale disposes summarily of all the pleasing sentimental guesses with which writers like Sir W. Martin Conway have enlivened their accounts of Memlinc's works. He shows, for instance, on what slender foundations the many identifications of the painter's own portrait are based, and courageously declines to advance anything which is not capable of the most complete proof on the evidence of contemporary documents. Minute archæological research of the sort, leading as it frequently does to negative results and the destruction of the delightful romances of ingenious theorists, not unfrequently meets with but scant recognition, but it is the only method of attaining a permanent basis of fact upon which æsthetic criticism can proceed to its more attractive superstructure. Such a starting-point is of immense importance, but it should be regarded only as a starting-point; the end of all such inquiries should be kept in view, and that end is the more perfect and intimate understanding of the artistic creations themselves. Unfortunately, it is extremely rare to find a man who is gifted at once with the talent for sound archæological research and with keen æsthetic sensibility; and yet, when we have once exhausted the evidence of documents, æsthetic sensibility becomes of prime importance in the acquisition of further knowledge. Undoubtedly in the study of Flemish painting its importance is less than in that of Italian, because the sense of style was never so strongly developed among the Northern artists. They were always more naïvely interested in the facts of life, less moved by the desire to give expression to an idea or a personal attitude. It is nevertheless unfortunate that such scanty remarks as Mr. Weale indulges in on the purely artistic aspect of Memlinc's work do not persuade us to yield the same implicit confidence in his judgment as when documentary evidence is in question. His disparaging criticism of Van Eyck at the end indicates that his attitude towards pictures is either purely historical and curious, or else sentimental—never the attitude of æsthetic appreciation. To say of Van Eyck that he saw with his eyes, while Memlinc saw with his soul, is, if it be more than an empty phrase, seriously misleading. It amounts, we believe, to no more than an indication that Memlinc's charming and tender sentiment appeals to Mr. Weale more intimately than Van Eyck's profoundly human imagination. He suggests, indeed, that Van Eyck was only a skilful composer and a brilliant technician—surely a strange charge to bring against the artist who conceived the intensely moving and poetical picture of the three Maries at the tomb, which was exhibited in the New Gallery a year ago. To accuse Van Eyck of crude realism because of the vigorous humanity of his conceptions appears to us a confession of a want of sensitiveness to his intense feeling for design. He alone of the Flemish masters was sufficiently endowed with this to be able to co-ordinate perfectly the wealth of detail with which all Northern mediæval painters filled their compositions. Memlinc no doubt approaches his greater predecessor in this more than any other Fleming. Nor has Mr. Weale in his appreciation of Memlinc recognized at all that artistic quality which he possessed in a supreme degree—the exquisite and reserved tonality of his pictures, the atmospheric envelopment which gives to his landscapes their extraordinary charm. It is a quality which was rarely possessed by the Flemings; their vivid interest in all the individual accidents of their compositions generally prevented their keeping within the limits of a preconceived scheme of tone. In the recent Flemish Exhibition at the New Gallery Mr. Bodley's superb Memlinc was instantly distinguished from all its rivals by the supreme beauty of its tonality. But these criticisms presuppose the almost impossible conjunction of the archæologist and the artist. The book will be invaluable to all students of Flemish painting.

Goya. By Will Rothenstein. (Unicorn Press.)—Both on the technical and the æsthetical side there could be no happier combination of writer and subject than the present. Not only has Mr. Rothenstein been deeply influenced by Goya's painting, but the spirit in which they approach life and nature is similar, and their forms of activity are the same. The art of Goya is to some extent a puzzle to the outside world. The violent contrast between the two paintings in the National Gallery but emphasizes the incongruity of the Court painter of Spain being the draughtsman of 'Los Caprichos.' Mr. Rothenstein's account of Goya's life, dwelling rather on the events which shaped his career and moulded his thoughts than on mere chronology, goes far to account for these startling divergences. But he does more than this. Fortunately he exhibits a power of exposition often denied to artists. He can make us see and weigh with him the qualities which have given Goya so great an influence on the development of modern art. Whether dealing with the general principles of the artist's appreciation of a master, or more particularly with Goya's relationship to the romantic revival of the early nineteenth century, every word should be weighed. That great movement seems to have found the poles of its expression in painting in Rossetti and Goya. In the latter it expressed itself on the darker side. Darkness held for him the terrible and the grotesque; the world of demoniacal possession was as real as that of his monks, dancers, and bull-fighters. As Mr. Rothenstein says: "His imagination for reality, his power to render nature dramatically and impressively, make of him one of the most significant artists of the last two hundred years." Mr. Rothenstein's style, while still savouring of the amateur, is decidedly attractive. We need only add that the publishers have done their work well, and that the book is illustrated by twenty plates, of which one, the drawing in sanguine of the Duke of Wellington, is of special interest.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY—WINTER EXHIBITION.

II.

The history of the loss of technical knowledge, of which the exhibition at Burlington House affords such interesting proofs, is intimately connected with the story of the Pre-Raphaelite movement. Millais in later life is reported to have asked where Titian would be without the aid of time and varnish. His own works at Burlington House should supply an answer very different from that which he implied. They show that time mellows only those works whose harmonies were the result of methodical technique, and that it dirties the others.

His early pictures here, *Only a Lock of Hair* (No. 1) and *The White Cockade* (42), are painted in that careful technique, resembling that of early Flemish art, which the Pre-Raphaelites invented in order to express their close particularization and curious investigation of the qualities of objects, and they are still as rich and glowing as when first executed; the brown and azure scheme of the 'Lock of Hair' and the cerise of the lady's dress in 'The White Cockade' are the result of an intense and personal feeling for the beautiful quality of positive local colour—a feeling which was strong enough to induce Millais to lavish all possible care upon their exquisite elaboration. But by the time he painted his *Winter Fuel* (100) he had ceased to regard paint as anything more than a means of reproducing more or less accurately any particular thing he saw and admired. He had ceased to see nature in terms of beautiful qualities of pigment, having lost the feeling of his youth for positive local colour. The result is, for all the consummate dexterity with which a scene possessed of no particular emotional value is reproduced, that the picture arouses no heightened sense of reality, nor has time modulated its grey and chalky surface into the mellow glow which he demanded of its action. Still worse is the plight of the later pictures *Pensive* (56) and *Merry* (58). Here the unmethodically applied paint has become positively dirty.

We have suggested that the extraordinary loss of the knowledge of technique which this collection of fifty years' work brings prominently before us was due in part to the disruptive action of the Pre-Raphaelite movement, and yet Millais's early works are distinguished by the brilliance and perfection of their technique. The fact is that the older tradition, which may be considered to have died with Etty in 1849 and can be traced back to the eighteenth century, had already lost much of its authority. Turner in the forties had abandoned it, and was experimenting recklessly; Landseer in his *Stag at Bay* (77) shows it reduced to its muddiest and greasiest; only in Etty's works did it still retain noble qualities of colour and a vivid power of expression. Its concern was, moreover, with a generalized view of nature, it appealed to the imagination by broad effects of chiaroscuro, whereas the essence of the new vision which Rossetti possessed was its clear and minute particularization, and, above all, its insistence on the beauty of strongly opposed and positive local colours. The Pre-Raphaelites, therefore, had to begin all over again, to rediscover for themselves an appropriate means of expression; and they found it in a technique not unlike that of the early Flemings, a mediæval technique adapted to their curious revival of an essentially mediæval way of looking at life. This attitude was apparently too exotic, too strained to last; Rossetti's late painting, *A Vision of Fiammetta* (53), shows how vague and faltering his own imaginative grasp became, how much he relied on the mannered repetition of earlier inspiration to make up the deficiencies of his later work. Madox Brown alone held with tenacious conviction to that close investigation of nature which he pursued with scientific exactitude. In his *Chaucer at the Court of King Edward III.* (110) he still holds to the mediæval idea of particular observation; the details show everywhere astonishing fertility of invention and a humorous, almost Chaucerian, understanding of human nature, and with that a complete account of all the isolated facts of variation of local colour through the influence of the atmosphere. All the naturalistic stock-in-trade of Monet and the Impressionists is here—the purple shadows, the blue high lights, the golden reflections. Unfortunately, however, there is no poetical glow to fire the elements of ingenious invention, no perception of a single general effect to relieve the observation of its coldly scientific exactitude. It remains the possibility of many pictures, not the actuality of one.

It is in Rossetti's early water colour of *Paolo and Francesca* (159) that the Pre-Raphaelite movement is justified of all its destructive power. The colour scheme is based on that frank opposition of strong local colours, of pure dry reds and positive greens, which makes the charm of mediæval miniature painting; and Rossetti has recaptured the absolute sincerity and purity of mediæval art, the directness and spontaneity of its statement, its undiluted passion. And he has added, perhaps unconsciously, something from more recent art which only heightens and intensifies the effect. No mediæval painter could have represented the suffused light of the window which falls with such pathetic effect on Francesca's upturned face, or generalized so aptly her lover's silhouette. It was in water colour that Rossetti elaborated most perfectly the technique adapted to his vision; he never seems to have been able to control the complicated processes of oil painting to express his idea. The 'Fiammetta,' apart from the mannered coldness of the invention, is clayey and opaque in quality.

Undoubtedly the greatest surprise which this exhibition contains is the *Portrait of Mr. Morris Moore* (3), by Alfred Stevens. Stevens is but little known as a painter, but this single example places him in the very first rank of the painters of the past century. Stevens formed himself upon the art of a period which has rarely supplied inspiration to English painters—that of the later Florentines, in whom the manners of Michelangelo and Andrea del Sarto were mingled. His drawings, though not equal in their grasp of structure or their perfection of proportion, might at times be mistaken for those of Pontormo. In the technique of this picture there is, however, a reminiscence of still later Italian art. It has the forcible and direct handling of some of Annibale Caracci's most brilliant studies, not that of his more tiresome elaborations from them. He adopts the practice of the later Italians of painting *prima* on a dark ground with a full impasto. The strict limitation of the tones and colours gives this a rare dignity which distinguishes it at once from all the other pictures in the room. Beside it even Millais's 'Lock of Hair' looks almost restless, and Macallum's *Water Frolic* (2) and Calderon's *Aphrodite* (23) seem unusually garish and trivial. It is strange that, in spite of spasmodic revelations of the nobility and dignity resulting from the attempt to design within the limits proper to the conventions of painting, artists still persist in employing their medium to such totally divergent ends. But to return to the portrait: it is not free from the failings which mark Stevens's drawings; there is an uncertainty about the structure of the further eye orbit and the articulation of the nose, which indicates rather a want of perfect visualization of the form than an intentional distortion to produce a particular effect. But no praise can be too high for the design as a whole; the alacrity of movement and the vivacity of expression which make it so telling as an interpretation of character are not allowed to interfere with that self-contained repose, for want of which the "speaking likeness" becomes such a tiresome companion.

A CENTURY OF WATER COLOURS.

The Exhibition of a Century of Water Colours at the Fine-Art Society invites to a retrospect not unlike that inspired by Burlington House. Here, again, we find in the early works, among the Sandbys and Barrets whose neat delineations had only a practical and commercial object, that the genuine artists such as Girtin and Cozens were, above all, masters of composition. In the *Santa Giustina* (No. 2) of the latter the value of this is singularly evident, for Cozens was by no means an accomplished painter—his drawing was hesitating, and in colour he scarcely ventured beyond a tinted monochrome; but merely by the right adjustment of his broad masses of tone, by the suggestion of a placid, all-pervading light, he is able to convey a delicately poetical mood. The idea would hardly bear a more elaborate treatment; as it is, in spite of its want of accomplished workmanship, it is perfect. The *Durham* of Girtin (11) is altogether grander and more ambitious, and shows what an incalculable loss his early death was to English art. Of the William Turners, one, the *Wooded Landscape* (20), shows that at times this artist was visited with a rich, though uncultivated, feeling for romantic charm; the other, the *Vale of Gloucester from Birdlip* (22), shows to what prosaic dulness he could descend.

The *Tower of St. Bertin, St. Omer* (72A), is by far the finest Bonington we can recall. It is difficult to believe that this great interpretation of the tremendous effect of Gothic architecture, under certain conditions of light and shade, can be by the same man whose theatrical and unscrupulous cleverness so captivated his greater French followers. David Cox's *A Castle in Wales* (94A) and *A Welsh Funeral* (96) show him at his best, with a strong sense of the unity of a particular effect in nature. On this large scale his blurred and blotted handling of paint is decidedly effective. But here again, as at Burlington House, it is the early water colours of Rossetti that reach the highest pitch of imaginative conviction. The *Christmas Carol* (142) is perhaps the most perfect in design, as well as the strangest and most fascinating in invention. The effectiveness of the converging notes of the key-board of the little organ, and the stronger convergence of the fingers spread to play them, are the mark of an absolute pictorial discovery. The nervous, sensitive hands are drawn and modelled with more lingering delight than Rossetti usually showed, while, in spite of a slight deterioration of the high lights of the dress, its dry, dull scarlet remains as one of the finest pieces of colour which even Rossetti achieved. The unfinished *Passover* (139) is more profound in conception, and so intimately human and tenderly poetical in its suggestions of pose and movement that one cannot regret its incompleteness. It is doubtful whether Rossetti could have maintained to the end so exalted a mood as this required. The *Bonifazio's Mistress* (138) is even more delightful for its conceits than for its dramatic force.

In the room devoted to recent water-colour art sentimentality and affectation prevail. One little work, *Rose and Silver* (180), by Mr. Whistler, stands out from the rest, however, as though to emphasize its author's own views of the capricious condescension of the Goddess of Art. Nothing could be more exquisite than the fluttering uncertainty of this figure, and nothing could be more remote from all the traditions and influences of English art. It is a *lusus naturæ*, but one that is as delightful as it is inexplicable.

NOTES FROM ROME.

January 27th, 1901.

The fountain of Juturna, described in my preceding notes, faces the east side of the temple of Castor and Pollux, while at its back run, or rather ran, the steps by means of which

a direct communication was established between the Palatine and the sacred spring. Three rooms of good size open against the supporting wall of these steps, one of which was converted into a Christian chapel by the monks of Sta. Maria Antiqua, probably under the invocation of St. Silvester "in Lacu." The two others have been officially described as having been used, first, for the *incubatio*, later, as a *statio aquarum*. The idea of the *incubatio* must have been suggested by the well-known passage of Frontinus, i. 4, in which the spring of Juturna is classed among those possessing healing properties; and also by the finding of a headless statue of Æsculapius, the god whose intercession was especially sought by means of the *incubatio*, the patient spending one or more nights in one of his temples. Of course, these are mere suppositions, as we do not know whether such a practice was followed in regard to springs in general and that of Juturna in particular. Within or near the same room other marbles have been found: an archaistic torso of Apollo, a bust of Jupiter, the lower portion of a sitting female figure, and several fragments of a group representing Castor and Pollux leading their steeds to the spring, a genuine Greek work of the fifth century B.C.

The surmise about the *statio aquarum* has been suggested by the finding in this neighbourhood of two pedestals and one cippus, the first of which mentions the erection of a statue to Constantine A.D. 328, the dedicators being Flavius Mæsius Egnatius Lollianus, Superintendent of the Department of Waters (*Curator Aquarum*), and his subordinate officers of the same department (*statio aquarum*). The second pedestal and statue (missing) were put up at the expense of another curator, ...rsenus Fortunatus; the cippus is dedicated "Genio stationis aquarum." It appears from these inscriptions that the neighbourhood of the spring of Juturna was selected by the officers of the Department of Waters as a suitable place for the erection of their votive records; but this fact does not imply that the seat of the department was actually in that room. The *statio aquarum* numbered many hundreds, if not thousands, of *employés*, and must have required an immense edifice, especially if, as I suspect, the storerooms for the lead pipes, for the *caliees*, &c., were attached to it.

The church of Sta. Maria Antiqua, discovered first by Lucrezia Collino in 1526, and again by Giovanni Andrea Bianchi in 1702, has now been completely excavated. Francesco Bartoli, who was "Commissioner of Antiquities" in 1702, contemporary antiquaries, and the Pope himself, Clement XI., were so struck with the beauty and the historical interest of the frescoes which adorned the apse, and which appeared to date from the pontificate of Paul I. (A.D. 756–7), that steps were taken to make the place permanently accessible, and to ensure the safety of its artistic treasures by rebuilding its roof or vaulted ceiling. However, its great depth under the level of the garden of Sta. Maria Liberatrice, the invasion of the subterranean springs, and the opposition of Duke Francesco Farnese, whose gardens had been undermined by the excavations of the said Andrea Bianchi, led to the attempt being given up, and the church became once more lost and buried under forty feet of rubbish. When I published my edition of the 'Itinerary' of Einsiedeln in 1891 I was led to identify this noble sacred edifice with the "Sancta Maria Antiqua" mentioned by the 'Itinerary' on the *right* of the Sacra Via, against the opinion of past and present archæologists, who all agreed in identifying Sancta Maria Antiqua with S. M. Nuova (Sta. Francesca Romana), which stands on the *left* or opposite side of the road. Since 1891 the question, so simple and uninteresting in appearance, has been taken up by Prof. Hartmann Grivar on my side, by Monsignor Louis Duchesne, Prof. Placido Lugano, Prof. Pietro Fedele, and many others against me, all but one contending that the church was dedicated not to "St. Mary-the-Old," but to St. Anthony. The final verdict has now come, and is far more decisive and satisfactory than I ever hoped. In the chapel or oratory which opens on the left of the apse a set of interesting frescoes has been laid bare, representing the Redeemer on the Cross, according to the style of early Christian art, viz., not in the abandonment of agony, but alive as the Master of death, as the One who "oblatus est quia ipse voluit." In the panel below we see the Virgin Mary with the Divine Infant on her knees, between the figures of the Apostles Peter and Paul and of Quiricus and Julitta, the reputed victims of the persecution of Diocletian. On the extreme left there is an excellent likeness of Pope Zacharias, taken from life, and accordingly surrounded by a *square* nimbus; we know, therefore, that the panel must have been painted in the lifetime of that Pope, not later, at all events, than 752 A.D., which is the year of his death. On the opposite side another living person is represented, offering to the Virgin Mary a model of this same church. The inscription says: ".....Theodotus the chief of the Defensores, and administrator of the Church of the Mother of God the Holy Mary, called the Antiqua." This dignitary of the court of Pope Zacharias (December, 741–March, 752) was the chief of that body of officers called "Defensores," which practically has survived to the present day under the name of "Consistorial Advocates"; and he was at the same time administrator of the patrimony belonging to Sta. Maria Antiqua, the oldest among the Roman churches dedicated to the Virgin. The model which he holds in his hands is characteristic, because the sacred building is not covered by a pointed roof—as becomes a Christian church—but by a vaulted ceiling; and the inner hall of the Augusteum, which was dedicated to St. Mary the Old, was actually covered by a ceiling of that kind.

The best piece of evidence in connexion with the name and the history of the building is to be found in a fragment of one of the *ambones*, dug out two weeks ago, which is inscribed with the legend,

+ IOHANNES . SERVVS . SCAE . MARIAE,

of which there is also a Greek translation (+ ΙΩΑΝΝΟΥ ΔΟΥΛΟΥ ΤΗϹ ΘΕΩΤΟΚΟΥ). This important document refers to Pope John VII., who occupied the chair of St. Peter from March, 705, to October, 707, and who, according to the 'Liber Pontificalis,' "basilicam Sanctæ Dei Genitricis, quæ antiqua vocatur, pictura decoravit, illicque *ambonem* noviter fecit." Pope John VII. was so fond of this church that he turned some of the rooms of Caligula's palace, adjoining the nave, into his own episcopal residence, where he passed the last days of his life and died on October 18th, 707.

His Majesty King Victor Emmanuel III., who can so happily and successfully alternate the cares of the State with the pursuits of science, and whose pre-eminence among Italian numismatists is loyally and duly recognized at home and abroad, has just added to his already great collection the one formed by the late Filippo Marignoli, Marchese di Montecorona. The Marignoli collection numbers over thirty-two thousand coins, of which three thousand are of gold. Some pieces are unique, others so rare that only one specimen was offered for sale to Marignoli in the course of forty-seven years. To secure such rare specimens he was compelled from time to time to buy whole collections, such as the Kolbe, the Acquari, the Vergara, the Baruffi, &c.; and it was only by such means that he could make complete the set of the Papal "antiquiores," from the time of Gregory III., Zacharias, Stephen IV., Hadrian I., and Leo III., down to the age of the Norman invasion.

The collection contains, among other rarities, the florin of the S.P.Q.R. made in imitation of the Florentine standard, with the figure of the Baptist; the sequin of Gregory XI., the triple ducat of Nicholas V., the piece of four florins engraved by Orfini of Foligno for Paul II., the double sequin of Pope Borgia, and a "doublon" of ten sequins with the image of the "Ecce Homo," all absolutely unique and perfect specimens.

The mints of Florence, Mantua, Siena, Parma, Piacenza, Naples, and Sicily are represented by almost perfect sets, among which are one of the twelve silver scudi struck at Perugia in 1798, for which Marignoli gave 4,000 lire; the piece of ten ducats which King Louis XII. struck at Milan, and the unique specimen of the sixteen sequins of Giovanni Galeazzo Sforza.

King Victor Emmanuel is now busy arranging in a special room of the palace this welcome and precious addition to his own set, by means of which the whole collection has become the finest in the world. And this, like all preceding purchases, the King has made not for the simple pleasure of collecting, but, above all, to get the materials for the compilation of a 'Corpus Nummorum Italicorum,' a work of great interest for the history of the Italian nation, to which his Majesty has been devoting his leisure hours for some time past.

The Minister of Public Instruction has laid before the House the new law concerning archæological investigations, the safe keeping of monuments, the trade in and export of works of art, and other kindred questions. The scheme, which has been prepared by Comm. Fiorilli, the energetic new Director-General of the Department of Antiquities, contains thirty-two articles, the substance of which may be summed up as follows:—

All works of art at least fifty years old, considered to be of historical or artistic interest, fall under the action of the new regulations.

The State has the right of refusal (*diritto di precedenza*) whenever a work of art is offered for sale by its rightful owner. This right must be exercised within three months from the formal intimation of the intended sale.

Works of art belonging to the State, counties, municipalities, church institutions, &c., are essentially inalienable.

The State has the right of purchasing from private owners works of art of national interest, even if they object to the sale.

The export of works of art, of whatever age and description, is subject to an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent. on the first 200*l*., to be increased by 2 per cent. for each additional 200*l*., until the maximum of 33 per cent. is reached for objects of extraordinary value.

No one can undertake excavations without the written leave of the Minister of Public Instruction, who shall depute one or more officials to watch the operations.

If the applicant be an Italian, he must bind himself to give up to the State one-fourth of the produce of the excavations; if a stranger, he must give up everything.

The State has the right to trespass on private property and to make compulsory excavations, in which case one-half of the produce shall be given up to the owner, one-half shall belong to the State.

It is possible that this law will be considerably modified by the Lower and the Upper Houses. At all events, Italians and outsiders will gain by it one point of importance, viz., the unification of the Code all through the kingdom, while at present each group of provinces, corresponding to one of the old Italian States, is subject to different regulations.

The same Minister of Public Instruction, Comm. Gallo, has laid before the House three more Bills of great archæological and artistic importance. The first concerns the purchase of the Ludovisi museum of statuary for the sum, I believe, of a million and a half lire, payable

in ten yearly instalments of 150,000 lire each. The contents of the Ludovisi museum have already been removed to and temporarily deposited at the Muséo delle Terme, but they will not be exhibited to the public until the Bill has received the sanction of both Houses. The second concerns the purchase of the gallery of pictures and the museum of statuary belonging to the Borghese family, and of the Casino in which both are now preserved. The third proposes the purchase of the Villa Borghese. These are really parts of one and the same scheme, which contemplates the institution of a great city park, comprising the Pincian Gardens, the Borghese Villa, and the 2,000 acres already purchased by the city along the banks of the Tiber and of the Arno, all united and joined in one single stretch of pleasure grounds. The new park will be sacred to the memory of the king-martyr "Umberto il Buono," an equestrian statue of whom will be raised in one of the most prominent positions. The Ludovisi and the Borghese museums and gallery will also be united under the same roof. From the point of view of art, archæology, and the welfare of the capital, the reign of King Victor Emmanuel III. could not have begun under better auspices. Rodolfo Lanciani.

Fine-Art Gossip.

Her late Majesty was so much delighted with the life-size bust of herself, a royal commission, which Mr. Onslow Ford executed in marble and exhibited in the Sculpture Room at Burlington House last summer, that she commanded him to make for her three half-size versions of it in bronze. Two of these were delivered to the Queen in due course; the third of them reached her hands so recently as the 6th ult., when she was pleased to compliment Mr. Onslow Ford on the manner in which he had performed the difficult task of reducing his work. This success has encouraged him to prepare a very limited number of similar half-size reproductions in bronze, of which the copyright has been secured to him. All these examples have been finished and chased by his own hands.

The exhibition of pictures and sketches in water colours by Mr. W. Severn, the private view of which was originally appointed for the 2nd inst. at the Graves Gallery, 6, Pall Mall, having been postponed until the 6th inst. (Wednesday last), is now open to the public. —The same dates apply to the exhibition of drawings of game birds and other subjects, the works of Mr. C. Wymper, which are now on view in the same place.—At the Dowdeswell Galleries, New Bond Street, a "New Series of Water-Colour Drawings," principally made at Venice, Rome, Assisi, Genoa, Perugia, and Tivoli, is now to be seen. They are the work of Mr. W. Tyndale.

Mr. Hook intends to send to the forthcoming Academy Exhibition no fewer than four pictures, to which we give their titles as at present arranged. 'The Lonely Shore' shows, on a full-size canvas, a little Cornish bay enclosed by cliffs of mingled verdure and grey slate; half the curving shore is covered by pale golden sand, leaving in the foreground a wilderness of rocks clad in many-coloured weeds. 'The Apple Cart' presents the vista of a road which, suddenly descending, passes out of sight into the shadows of lofty trees on either hand. Near the front an old woman halts her cart to gossip with a girl and give to a child an unusually rosy apple. Autumnal foliage and a rainy sky supply the highest notes of colour, the deepest tones being given by the blackened branches of an oak. 'The Sea-Weed Barrow' depicts an ascending road, close to the dry-stone fence of which stands a large barrow laden with vraick; seated on it a comely girl gossips with a man in the adjoining garden raking weeds towards some burning heaps; the smoke from these hides half his form and conceals a portion of the landscape. The colour scheme of this picture is centred on the girl's puce gown, the seaweed in the barrow, and the deep blackness of an active-minded dog which peers over the wall by the roadside. 'Cornish Pets' returns to the painter's often-studied West. In front, on a rocky path at the edge of a low cliff, a young woman feeds some gulls. The rough sea, with its calm outer breadths, and the atmosphere are painted in the artist's best style.

We were mistaken in supposing that the late Baron Wilhelm von Rothschild had left his collection of art to Lord Rothschild. The late baron left no son, but his two daughters will inherit the property he has left.

We announced some time ago the preparation by Messrs. Annan, of Glasgow, of an important work on Sir Henry Raeburn. The work has now been taken over by Mr. Heinemann, who will publish it in the same form as his Gainsborough and Sir Joshua Reynolds volumes. The transference has involved some departures from the original scheme. The late Mr. R. A. M. Stevenson's critical introduction will be retained, but there will be, in addition, a biographical sketch of Raeburn by Sir Walter Armstrong, and an article tracing the development of the painter's style by Mr. J. L. Caw, of the National Portrait Gallery Edinburgh. It has further been resolved to include among the portraits that of Lord Braxfield, the dour old judge of 'Weir of Hermiston.'

An excellent collection of pictures representative of the Dutch School has just been brought together in the gallery of Messrs. Connel & Sons, Renfield Street, Glasgow. There is a small Israels, representing children wading in the shallows, a charming interior by Neuhuys, and a powerful landscape by Mastenbrock. Some interesting pictures by the brothers Maris are also included, the most notable perhaps being 'A View of Nuremberg,' compounded of charcoal, pen, and tint, by Matthew Maris. Among the other artists represented are Bosboom, Wieland, and Van der Weele. Glasgow is also showing—in the gallery of the Society of Fine Arts—a small collection of pictures by Mr. David Gauld, one of her younger artists, who excels in landscape and cattle.

Mr. B. T. Batsford announces a second issue of Mr. Edwin O. Sachs's monumental 'Modern Opera-Houses and Theatres,' which will be published in the spring. This work comprises three folio volumes, with two hundred and twenty plates and over one thousand illustrations, and the first edition required over eight years' preparation.

Mr. J. P. Seddon, who for many years has been officially employed as Diocesan Architect at Llandaff Cathedral, and is well known as an able designer of stained glass, has recently presented to the Dean and Chapter of that place the two side-lights of the great triplet of windows in the west front of the building, thus completing the entire suite of the group. The light on the north side commemorates the late Dean Thomas Williams, of Llandaff, under whose auspices the whole structure was restored and rescued from its deplorable and almost ruined state. Appropriately, it represents Nehemiah superintending the building of the walls of Jerusalem. The window on the south side of the triplet is the memorial raised by public subscriptions in honour of the late Mr. Jonas Watson, of Llandaff. The style of these designs, including their coloration and the treatment of the figures, harmonizes well with the building, and is essentially Early English, with some trace of Decorated influences. Both the lights were entirely drawn and executed in glass by Mr. H. G. Murray, of London. Mr. Seddon is the designer of the memorial window to the late W. H. Smith which was set up in 1893 in St. Margaret's, Westminster.

The Exposition de l'Enfance, which is to be held this spring at the Petit Palais of the Champs-Elysées, Paris, promises to be unusually interesting. It is to be of a very comprehensive character, and will include the most ancient as well as the most modern toys and pictures of child life, whilst pedagogy and hygiene will be also represented. The temporary offices of the exhibition are at 14, Place Dauphine, and the chief promoters include MM. Georges Cain, Léo Claretie, and Dr. Blache.

MUSIC

NEW MUSIC.

We have received from Messrs. Weekes & Co. *The Shrine of my Heart*, by F. St. John Lacy ("An English Series of Original Songs," No. 29), a quiet, refined song, of which the smooth melody is supported by a tasteful accompaniment.—*Rondel*, words by Swinburne, music by Garnet Wolseley Cox, a setting of the poem commencing "Kissing her hair, I sat against her feet," lacks neither lightness nor grace; the harmonic colouring shows Scandinavian influence.—A reaction against the unnatural melodies and artificial harmonies of modern composers deserves commendation, but with it comes the danger of falling into the commonplace, and from this neither the music nor the poetry of *Six Songs*, written and composed by L. Budgen, are altogether free; yet there are in them some dainty thoughts and pleasing tones. The harmonies are for the most part appropriate; here and there, however, one feels that the composer has sought, but not found. In the closing section of No. 5, 'Falling Leaves,' the common measure of the music clashes with the measure of the verse.—In *The Asra*, words by Heine, music by Henry C. F. Castleman, the composer has caught the right mood for the slave's declaration at the close; but we miss the delicate Eastern colouring which is so charming a feature in Rubinstein's setting of the poem (one of his happiest efforts), and which sets off to such advantage the dramatic ending. —In *Three Songs*, words by Fiona Macleod, Mr. Castleman has apparently tried to be unconventional, and now and again a quaint phrase or an effective harmony strikes the ear; though taken as a whole the music is vague, and too much on a dead level. No. 3, both as regards poem and music, is the most natural.—The words of the *Second Book of Songs for Girls and Boys*, music composed by E. M. Lawrence, are by Swinburne, Oxenford, and other authors. The music is bright, rhythmical, and therefore pleasing; for the most part, however, it is catchy rather than characteristic; the melodies do not always display spontaneity. Composers may call inspiration, but it does not always come. In No. 1 the false relation in bar 7 is unpleasant; the bass notes form a chord in arpeggio, so the E natural is as harsh as it is unnecessary. 'Leaves of Autumn,' a two-part song in canon, is clever, and one of the best numbers of the set.

The Water Nymph, a dramatic cantata, words by Alfred Halstead, music by J. Allanson Benson, is based on the legend of a fair maiden who joins the revels of peasants, but who at sound of vesper bell mysteriously vanishes. One evening the bell is purposely left unrung, and the maiden, perceiving darkness approaching, plunges into a lake. The peasants, believing that some trouble has caused this rash act, sing in chorus of earthly sorrow exchanged for heavenly joy. The music throughout is tuneful, refined, clever, and free from monotony.

Of sacred music, two Christmas anthems composed by George Belcher deserve favourable mention. The one is *His Only Begotten Son*, the other *His Name shall endure for Ever*. In

writing music of this kind certain phrases occur which seem familiar, yet do not remind one of any special passage: they are, as it were, stock phrases which come in usefully when inspiration fails. Such things are to be found in the two short anthems before us, but they contain sound, steady, and at times expressive writing.—*Magnificat* and *Nunc Dimittis*, by W. F. Winckworth, is good, though the chromatic element in it is scarcely a source of strength.

Of pianoforte music we have a *Patriotic March* by L. Budgen. The music is neither bold nor brilliant—to be frank, it is somewhat tame, and, judged from an harmonic point of view, not always satisfactory. It ends, however, with 'Rule, Britannia,' and is therefore patriotic—The music of *Danse Ancienne*, by Jean Stirling, is not particularly interesting. There are one or two pleasing phrases, but there is monotony of tonality and rhythm. We cannot, anyhow, see justification for the "Ancienne" of the title.—*Sauterelle*, *Danse Fantastique*, by the same composer, is more attractive. It is bright and not difficult.—*Three Novellettes* for violin and pianoforte, by Donald Heins, are fresh and characteristic. The composer has something to say, and says it simply yet effectively. The violin part of all three is playable in the first position.

For organ we have *Ten Original Pieces for the Organ or Harmonium*, composed by Frederic Derry. Though short and simple, these pieces are good and pleasing. There is a welcome freshness and charm in the writing. We pick out for special mention No. 2, 'Soft Voluntary'; No. 6, 'Berceuse'; and No. 8, 'Minuet and Trio.'—Of *Selected Organ Arrangements* we name Theo. Ward's 'Lullaby' and Henselt's 'Duo sans Paroles'—or 'Repos d'Amour,' as named by the composer—from his Op. 2, effectively transcribed by George Belcher.

Messrs. Enoch & Sons send us *The Rose of England*, words by Harold Boulton, music by Hermann Löhr. The patriotic poem, which tells how "shamrock, thistle, and leek" have found "St. George and England's rose" a staunch companion, is set to music in which melody and rhythm play an important part. The bold accompaniment, too, adds strength to strength. This song is dedicated by special permission to H.R.H. the Duchess of York.—*Tommy's Home Again!* words by R. H. Elkin, music by Paul A. Rubens, is a topical song, and has the requisite jaunty rhythm and ear-catching melody The title, by the way, is somewhat premature; as yet "Tommy" stands only for a part of our brave army.—*In Cupid's Garden*, words by R. H. Elkin, music by A. L., is but a trifle, yet the graceful melody, in which can be traced the singer's art, and a taking accompaniment will win favour.—*Eyes of Blue* has French words by Ch. Fuster; the English version is by R. H. Elkin and the music by C. Chaminade. The talented French composer can invent melody of dainty sentiment and clothe it with piquant harmony; in this song, however, the latter seems somewhat *maniérée*. The poem, too, is very sentimental, but to those sentimentally disposed this will no doubt prove a recommendation.—In *Salvator*, words by Henry Vaughan, music by Paul Rodney, the sacred poem is dignified and the music quiet and expressive. There is no straining after effect, no commonplace close.—*My Heart's Wish*, words by Ed. Teschemacher, music by Landon Ronald, is a song which will please singers and the general public, being smoothly and gratefully written for contralto or baritone voice.—*Tell Me, Swallow!* words and music by Gerald Lane, is a graceful song of light yet attractive character.—*When*, words by Clifton Bingham, music by Frederick Bevan, is pleasing, if not profound. A love ballad with a title none too romantic, "*Matches*," words by Clifton Bingham, music by J. Michael Watson, tells a pathetic story of a little girl selling matches, who dies and is mourned by her comrade, a little ragged crossing-sweeper. The music is tuneful and unpretentious.—*Cradle Song*, words by R. H. Elkin, music by M. Moszkowski, is "On the Celebrated Pianoforte Piece 'Près du Berceau'"; the transcription has been made, we presume, by Moszkowski himself. The music is exceedingly charming; the "Night-winds are sighing" phrase is of good effect.—*Au Temps Passé* (*Danse Ancienne*), by Rodolphe Berger, is a simple, dainty pianoforte piece.—*Enoch & Sons' Mandoline Album*, No. 5, contains six highly attractive numbers, among which are Sullivan's 'Absent-Minded Beggar,' in march form, and the favourite Gounod 'Serenade.' Accompaniments are provided for pianoforte or guitar. The music is arranged by Wallie Montagu.

DATE OF CHOPIN'S BIRTH.

In your article of February 2nd about the book 'Chopin,' by James Hüneker, you unknowingly propagate a mistake. February 22nd is the right date, and the mistaken translation of the original Latin words was instantly explained by Rev. Bielawski, who discovered the baptismal certificate; the shortened words *maf*..... are not *musicus*, but *magnificus* or *magnifica*, like the German *Wohlgeboren* or *Hochwohlgeboren*, "Esquire," &c. Therefore oblige by explaining this to your readers. It does not concern me; it concerns Chopin and the truth.

JANOTHA.

CHOPIN AT STAFFORD HOUSE.

February 6th, 1901.

I THINK that I can clear up the question as to the performance of Chopin before her late Majesty in 1848.

I fortunately have in my library a very plethoric volume in which, with characteristic carefulness, the late Sir J. Benedict filed the programmes of the numerous private concerts which he arranged between the years 1839 and 1883. In it I find that of a concert at Stafford House on May 15th, 1848, of which I now enclose a copy. You will see that Chopin played two solos in addition to the Mozart duet with Benedict, which I suppose was v. Köchel No. 501.

Most of the programmes are printed, but this is written on notepaper with the impressed heading of Stafford House, and not in Benedict's handwriting. Of course it carries no proof that the Queen was present, but the occasion must have been that referred to, and the *Court Circular* of the date would settle the point. Chopin appeared at no other concert of a similar nature in which Benedict was concerned during that season, as far as the programmes show. The absence of a female vocalist is curious.

J. E. MATTHEW.

STAFFORD HOUSE.

Monday, 15th May, 1848.

Duetto....."Se pur giungi" ('Marino Faliero')...Donizetti.
Signori Tamburini e Lablache.

Solo Piano.....
M. Chopin.

Aria....."Pro peccatis" ('Stabat Mater').....Rossini.
Signor Tamburini.

Aria....."Va stramando" ('Faust').....Spohr.
Signor Lablache.

Duetto....."I marinari".....Rossini.
Signori Mario e Tamburini.

Variations in G for two performers.....Mozart.
Messrs. Chopin and Benedict.

Trio....."Troncar suoi di" ('Guglielmo Tell')....Rossini.
Signori Mario, Tamburini, e Lablache.

Romances..... ('Les Regrets' / 'La Barcarolle') ..... Schubert.
Signor Mario.

Mazurkas and Valses .....Chopin.
Piano. M. Chopin.

'La Chanson de Mai'.....Meyerbeer.
Signor Mario

Chœur....."Rataplan" ('Les Huguenots').....Meyerbeer.
Signori Mario, Tamburini, e Lablache.

At the Pianoforte.....M. Benedict.

Musical Gossip.

MISS EVELYN STUART gave a pianoforte recital at St. James's Hall on Wednesday afternoon. The programme commenced with the usual transcription of an organ fugue of Bach's, skilfully played. Will no pianist set a good example and renounce those transcriptions which, however tempting, and in more ways than one, to the performer, convey sound rather than sense to the listener? Miss Suart's rendering of Beethoven's Sonata in E flat, Op. 31, No. 3, was flippant, jerky, unsympathetic. Far more satisfactory was her playing of two pieces by Brahms. The poetry of Chopin's 'Étude' in A flat, Op. 25, No. 1, was marred by over accentuation of inner melody, which the composer wished to be felt rather than heard. The 'Ballade' in A flat was interpreted with much—too much—vigour. In two showy Poldini studies the pianist was heard to advantage.

THE fifth of the St. James's Hall Ballad Concerts was given on Wednesday afternoon. The audience, as might be expected, was not so large as usual. Miss Florence Schmidt sang 'Caro Nome' from 'Rigoletto' in clear, bright style. Signorina Giulia Ravogli was heard in 'Che farò,' the air by means of which she first made a name in London, and also in some light popular Spanish songs to her own accompaniment on the guitar. Miss Muriel Foster obtained an encore for her excellent rendering of Mr. Edward German's 'Love the Pedlar.' Madame Alice Gomez sang a pleasing new 'Sea Lullaby' by Mr. Edward German, Mr. Kennerley Rumford two new graceful songs, 'Last Year' and 'The Fifes of June,' by Madame Maude V. White, and Mr. William Green an effective song, 'Cara Mia,' by M. D'Auvergne Barnard. Besides the vocalists named there were Messrs. Laurence Rea, and the popular Maurice Farkoa. Miss Evelyn Parker contributed solos on the violin.

THE late Dr. Edward John Hopkins, organist for fifty-five years of the Temple Church (1843–1898), was an earnest, able, and industrious musician. He was born in 1818. His services at the Temple and the many recitals which he gave in the provinces testify to his powers and to his popularity as an organist. As author of the standard work, 'The Organ: its History and Construction'—which, first published in 1855, has passed through three editions—and of valuable articles contributed to Grove's 'Dictionary of Music and Musicians,' he has left an honourable name in musical literature. As composer he is specially known by his two anthems, "Out of the deep" and "God is gone up," which gained Gresham prize medals in 1838 and 1840, also by "Thou shalt cause the trumpet of the Jubilee to sound," written for Queen Victoria's Jubilee of 1887. He also composed chants, hymn tunes, and organ pieces, and transcribed movements from the works of the great masters. Dr. Hopkins was for several years engaged on "An entirely new and comprehensive treatise on the history and construction of the organ," with numerous and valuable illustrations, and the work, which is practically completed, will be published in due course by Messrs. Novello & Co.

A PORTION of the paper read by Prof. Ebenezer Prout at the Llandudno Conference of the Incorporated Society of Musicians in January has appeared in the February number of the *Monthly Musical Record*; the remainder will follow in March. The same paper is publishing a series of articles on 'The Philosophical Side of some Laws of Harmony' by the professor's son, Mr. Louis B. Prout.

THE list of testimonials in the second number of the new paper, the *Orchestral Times and Military Band Record*, in which is incorporated the *Orchestral Association Gazette*, includes the names of many prominent musicians who wish all success to the new enterprise under the editorship of Mr. J. H. Iles.

WE hear that Dr. Edward Elgar has just completed a Sextet for strings. It ought to be produced at the Popular Concerts, if possible, this season.

Le Ménestrel of February 3rd has added up the number of performances of Verdi's operas in Paris, since their production, at the Opéra, Opéra Comique, Théâtre Lyrique, and Opéra Populaire. 'Rigoletto' heads the list with 376 performances; then come 'Traviata' with 241 and 'Trovatore' with 219; 'Aida,' not produced at the Opéra until 1880, counts already 212. 'I Masnadieri' appears to have been performed once in 1870 at the Athénée, a theatre which no longer exists; but with regard to this work *Le Ménestrel* finds itself unable to give any information. This, however, was the opera which Verdi wrote for Lumley, and which was produced, as mentioned last week in these columns, at Her Majesty's Theatre in 1847 under his direction. After two performances it was heard of no more. Concerning this work the *Athenæum* of July 24th, 1847, said :—

"'I Masnadieri,' at all events, *must* increase Signor Verdi's discredit with every one who has an ear. We take it to be the worst opera which has been given in our time at Her Majesty's Theatre."

It would be interesting to know whether the London and the Athénée performances were the only ones ever given of the opera.

Madame Verdi-Carrara, niece of Verdi, is sole heiress of the composer, who appears to have left a fortune of nearly a quarter of a million pounds sterling; in addition to this there are the author's rights, which will continue for a time, and which will be devoted to maintain the Home founded by Verdi at Milan. The composer has bequeathed legacies to many charitable institutions. Verdi has left in his will a legacy of wise, and here and there sarcastic, musical advice to young composers. We translate from the French as given in *Le Ménestrel*:—

"I would have placed, so to speak, one foot on the past, and the other on the future, because the music of the future causes me no alarm. I would have said to young disciples: Practise the art of fugue constantly, stubbornly, until your hand is sufficiently strong and free to bend the notes to your will. Address yourself to composition with confidence; see to it that your part-writing is good, that your modulations are free from affectation. Study Palestrina and some of his contemporaries, then pass on to Marcello, and pay special attention to recitative. Go and hear a few [*sic*] performances of modern works, but do not be dazzled by the numberless harmonic and instrumental effects, nor by the chord of the diminished seventh, a danger, also the refuge of those who cannot without its aid compose four consecutive bars of music. To these studies add strong literary culture. Put your hand on your heart, set your pen in motion, and—granted an artistic temperament—you will be a composer."

Wagner's music was once styled "of the future," a term no longer applicable. Verdi in using it refers not to Wagner, but to music literally of the future.

A Beethoven festival will be held at Mayence, under the direction of Herr Felix Weingartner, from April 14th to 20th inclusive, in the course of which all the nine symphonies will be performed, and in chronological order. Herr Prof. H. Heermann will play the Violin Concerto, and Herr Ed. Risler will play the Pianoforte Concerto in E flat.

The *Musikalisches Wochenblatt* of January 31st states that the *première* of Herr Siegfried Wagner's new comic opera 'Herzog Wildfang' is close at hand. Very soon after its production at Munich it will be given at Leipzig.

After an interval of nearly eight years, Wagner's 'Rienzi' was revived at Vienna on January 21st. The work was given, and with few cuts, under the direction of Herr Mahler. According to the *Signale*, the public found the long evening somewhat wearisome. And this is not surprising; 'Rienzi' faintly foreshadows the Wagner now so much in vogue; only as a study in the evolution of genius has the early work real interest and importance.

Vieuxtemps, the famous Belgian violinist, who died in 1881, had two brothers, one Ernest, a distinguished 'cellist, well known in England, who died in 1896; of the other, Lucien, born in 1828, who was a pianist, the death is announced in *Le Ménestrel* of February 3rd.

On Tuesday, February 12th, Sir Frederick Bridge will read a paper at the Musical Association on 'Recorders,' with illustrations on a set of four recorders, exhibited by kind permission of the Chester Archæological Society.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Sun. Sunday Society Concert, 3.30; Sunday League, 7, Queen's Hall.
Mon. Mr. T. Burnham's Pianoforte Recital, 3, St. James's Hall
Tues. Mr. Archie Rosenthal's Pianoforte Recital, 3, St. James's Hall.
Fri. Mr Charles Williams's Orchestral Concert, 6.30, St. James' Hall.
Sat. Orchestral Concert, 3.30, Crystal Palace.

DRAMA

Three Plays for Puritans. By Bernard Shaw. (Grant Richards.)

Among other gifts of the humourist, Mr. Bernard Shaw (as, dropping the preliminary George, he now calls himself) has the happy grace of uttering his absurdities or whimsicalities with perfect gravity and an air of complete conviction. Did he protest somewhat less, we might almost believe him animated in his plays by a serious purpose, so consistent is he in his statements. He is at more pains to strip himself of claims to recognition than another man is to establish them. "I am not original," he practically declares, "and everything I say and write is taken from the most familiar and obvious sources. I am a jay dressed in the feathers of the peacock, and," he almost adds, "an ass wearing the skin of a lion." He is charged with being "nothing if not explanatory," and he accepts the statement. His explanations, however, like the utterances of Chaos,

By decision more embroil the fray.

Whatever his purpose or mood, he is at any rate always welcome. Somewhat slight as yet are his claims to rank as an acted dramatist. Shuffled on to the stage in obscure corners and by half-amateur associations, his plays hitherto have scarcely reached the general public, and have, we believe, rarely proved strong attractions. It is none the less impossible to deny him dramatic gifts. Two acts of the three constituting 'The Devil's Disciple' are among the strongest the modern stage has witnessed, and grip one as one has seldom been gripped. The conclusion even is clever, and, *pace* Mr. Shaw, original. It turns, however, the whole into ridicule, and heaps derision upon the author, his critics, and his public. Mr. Shaw has full right to protest against some of the interpretations put upon his work. Imbecility is necessary in order to regard Mrs. Dudgeon as a good woman, or her son Richard as anything else than a hero. That, Mr. Shaw tells us, was done by "his old friends and colleagues the London critics," when for a week or two the play was acted at a suburban theatre. "They took Mrs. Dudgeon at her own valuation as a religious woman, because she was detestably disagreeable. And they took Dick as a blackguard, on her authority, because he was neither detestable nor disagreeable." What persons are indicated by "they" we cannot guess, but nothing is plainer than the attempt of the author to show Mrs. Dudgeon as a priestess of the later cult of Moloch; and to paint her house as the abode of children's tears is an essential part of the motive of the play. All that concerns the sacrifice of Richard Dudgeon, the conversion of Anderson from a minister into a captain, and the sudden passion of Judith for the man she has treated with so unqualified and, as events prove, so unjustifiable loathing, is nobly conceived, and the play goes near being the finest melodrama of modern days. In the third act Mr. Shaw purposely, as it seems, gives a modern satirical application to that which is at the outset a powerful and dramatic treatment of life. Disingenuously, as we hold—since he must know that what he advances has no significance—he pleads the historical accuracy of his portraits and descriptions. General Burgoyne may have been all that Mr. Shaw depicts him, and the war authorities in England were, no doubt, the miracles of ineptitude that some still think them. At the moment, however, when tension as to the fate of the hero is at the extreme point, we resent his jokes (clever as these are) at the volley-firing of English troops or the worthlessness of American clocks.

As delightful as unconvincing is it to read the defence offered of these and kindred eccentricities. It seems almost a tenable theory that Mr. Shaw is parodying the method of Shakspeare, in order that he may, when we accept him, turn round and rend us. His method of bringing in at tragic moments comic relief is that with which, since the days of Voltaire, French criticism has rebuked Shakspearean tragedy. In the case of 'Cæsar and Cleopatra' no other defence seems possible. "Shakspeare in his Roman plays," Mr. Shaw seems to say, "introduces men of Tudor times and gives them Roman appellations. In so doing he became the greatest dramatist of all time. What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander: why should not the same thing work with men of to-day?" In this effort accordingly he makes the chief followers of Ptolemy cry out "Egypt for the Egyptians!" and introduces a Sicilian æsthete who preaches "Art for art's sake," and an early Briton who finds everything "shocking," who sees in the process of dyeing the body with woad a means of observing the proprieties, and judges everything Roman and Egyptian by the standard of insular decency. In whatever light it is regarded, 'Cæsar and Cleopatra' is clever and preposterous. The picture of Cleopatra nestling in the arms of the Sphinx is imaginative and romantic, that of the death of Ftatateeta at the hands of Rufio is grim and melodramatic. Cleopatra, with her petulance, her cruelty, and her perfidy, is an interesting study. Julius Cæsar we fail to grasp. The opening scene, with the behaviour of the Egyptian guards, is a wonderful piece of painting. There is, indeed, much that is considerable and even fine, but we hesitate to look upon the whole as an outcome of sanity.

In 'Captain Brassbound's Conversion' Mr. Shaw hampers himself with his phonetic experiments until he becomes absolutely unreadable. One character therein is intended to present a vulgar London combination of gutter-snipe and Hooligan. The task of studying his dialect with a view to gathering his meaning becomes so pain-

ful that one is tempted to drop the book in discouragement. "Hooligan," Drinkwater explains, is a "nime giv huz pore thortless leds baw a gent on the Dily Chronicle, Lidy." Pages of this may be acceptable when spoken on the stage—as reading they are intolerable.

Of the three so-called 'Plays for Puritans,' which might equally well be plays for professors, or potentates, or paralytics, one goes near greatness, a second is reckless extravagance, and a third has a measure of conventionality. The most interesting portion of the book consists of the prefaces, which are a mixture of explanations, apologies, and defiance. These are in their way as brilliant and as impertinent as the well-known prefaces of the younger Dumas. "I write prefaces as Dryden did," says Mr. Shaw, "because I *can*"; and he adds, "I would give half a dozen of Shakespear's plays for one of the prefaces he ought to have written." There is truth in this, and, indeed, reason in much that Mr. Shaw advances. With all his sauciness and flippancy, his quaint paradox and whimsical affectation, he is at least always readable and never dull.

In the prefaces in question Mr. Shaw overflows with biographical revelations, conscious or unconscious. Among such manifold employments as occupied "the spare time of an active young revolutionist," he has been a critic of the London theatres. After "seven years of London's music, four or five years of London's pictures, and about as much of its current literature," that occupation came to him as a relief in point of bodily exercise:—

"The difference between the leisure of a Persian cat and the labor of a cockney cab-horse is not greater than the difference between the official weekly or fortnightly playgoings of the theatre critic and the restless daily rushing to and fro of the music critic from the stroke of three in the afternoon, when the concerts begin, to the stroke of twelve at night, when the opera ends."

Yet, "like the veriest weakling," he was stricken down by the theatre. Hence comes it that, instead of sitting in judgment upon plays, he began to write them, finding in the task to which the public owes two out of the three 'Plays for Puritans' an exercise so fortifying that he is now stronger than ever he was since his feet first carried him "as a critic across the fatal threshold of a London playhouse."

This state of affairs, beneficial to himself and not without compensation to the general public, he explains in a series of brilliant and characteristic paradoxes. "What is the matter with the theatre, that a strong man can die of it?" and why does he call it the playhouse? Let him answer:—

"The well-fed Englishman, though he lives and dies a schoolboy, cannot play. He cannot even play cricket or football: he has to work at them. To him playing means playing the fool. He can hunt and shoot and travel and fight: he can, when special holiday festivity is suggested to him, eat and drink, dice and drab, smoke and lounge. But play he cannot. The moment you make his theatre a place of amusement instead of a place of edification, you make it, not a real playhouse, but a place of excitement for the sportsman and the sensualist."

This is not the whole of his argument. It is scarcely, indeed, the beginning, but it will serve as a specimen.

Perhaps the most amusing portion of his invective, for to this it practically comes, is his condemnation of the romance in which the hero will do nothing except for the sake of the heroine. Compared with this he would rather have the frank animalism of Oriental fiction. The 'Arabian Nights' are

"infinitely more instructive and enjoyable than our romances, because love is treated in them as naturally as any other passion.....These tales expose, further, the delusion that the interest of this most capricious, most transient, most easily baffled of all instincts, is inexhaustible, and that the field of the English romancer has been cruelly narrowed by the restrictions under which he is permitted to deal with it. The Arabian story-teller, relieved of all such restrictions, heaps character on character, adventure on adventure, marvel on marvel; whilst the English novelist, like the starving tramp who can think of nothing but his hunger, seems to be unable to escape from the obsession of sex, and will rewrite the very gospels because the originals are not written in the sensuously ecstatic style."

Page after page of matter equally original and extravagant might be quoted, but a simpler plan than crowding our pages with more is to counsel a perusal of the book.

THE WEEK.

Her Majesty's.—Shakspeare's 'Twelfth Night,' played in Three Acts.

To find any performance of Shakspearean comedy more beautiful in environment or more spirited in action than that of 'Twelfth Night' given at Her Majesty's we have to go back to the recent production at the same house of 'A Midsummer Night's Dream.' The scenes in which the action passes are of remarkable loveliness, the musical accessories are the best of recent days, individual impersonations are exemplary, and a fair amount of poetical and romantic suggestion is retained. Masculine dresses are mostly of Tudor design. In the matter of feminine gear more latitude is allowed. There are suggestions of Illyrian costume in the dress of some of the male underlings, who wear the fez, and the children are quaintly and picturesquely Oriental in appearance. In the case of the ladies of the Court, and especially those who minister to the sensuous delights of Orsino, we are transported across the Adriatic to Italy, and think of those who in the days of Boccaccio led a life of enchantment in the suburbs overlooking Florence. Not easy is it to imagine scenes of revelry such as are conducted in the terraced garden of Olivia, or measures more stately than are trodden in the last act by the cavaliers and dames of the united Courts. Beautiful as is the spectacle presented, and intellectual as is in many respects the entertainment provided, the whole errs in the way in which all recent performances of Shakspearean comedy have erred. The heresy has extended over two continents—and cannot now, it is to be feared, be uprooted—that the poetry and romance of Shakspeare's comedy depend for their influence, for their toleration even, upon the support of farce. The exact contrary is, in fact, the case. Were we to depend wholly upon the proceedings of Sir Toby Belch, Sir Andrew Aguecheek, Launce, Bottom the weaver, Launcelot Gobbo, and their congeners, the position of Shakspeare would be below that of Molière, instead of being, as now it is, supreme. It is the sentiment, the beauty, the poetry, the romance, that make of these comedies a dreamland to which we betake ourselves when the cares of the world are "too much with us." At the present moment even the record by Viola of her own history, unfolded as that of her imaginary sister, her poetical if vicarious wooing of Olivia, and her attempts to evade the difficulties in which her assumption of masculine garb has involved her, are touching enough for sympathetic tears, while the mercenarily assumed joviality of Sir Toby, though it makes us laugh, leaves the eyes dry and angry. Most sincerely do we wish that some management would once trust to Shakspeare, and give us the poetry which is his own richest possession, leaving the comic business to be as subsidiary to the romance of 'Twelfth Night' as it is to the tragedy of 'Macbeth.' In the comic scenes as rendered better singing is required. Englishmen in the days of Shakspeare missed the charge their descendants incur of mistaking noise for harmony. When Feste, capitally rendered by Mr. Courtice Pounds, undertakes with the two knights to "rouse the night owl in a catch," musical combination, not dissonance, should be sought. Two of the three men are drunk; but a man fond of music will not make discordant noises even when drunk. Repression of the extravagance of the comic business is the first requirement in an ideal performance of 'Twelfth Night,' for which it is to be feared our descendants will have to wait, even as we are waiting.

Mr. Tree's Malvolio is an imaginative and a deeply studied and richly embroidered performance. It is wonderfully elaborate in detail, and is far away the best we can recall. Some of the business—as when, mortified in his tenderest point, his vanity, the man throws off his chain of office, the symbol as much of his power as of his servitude—is most ingeniously devised. His get-up is wonderful, and it is to be doubted whether any previous actor has rendered his bearing more dignified or his downfall more comic. Miss Lily Brayton as Viola has been well disciplined, and plays the part with much spirit and picturesqueness, and with a delightful assumption of masculine swagger. Her presence never fails to light up the stage. Mr. Robert Taber conveys faithfully and artistically the idea of the great nobleman fallen so completely under the sway of Cupid. Mr. Norman Forbes repeats a familiar and excellent conception of Sir Andrew. Miss Tilbury is overwhelming in hilarity as Maria. Miss Maud Jeffries is Olivia, Mr. Lionel Brough Sir Toby, and Mr. Courtice Pounds, as has been said, Feste. The music is admirably arranged, and the disposition of the action, with no great sacrifice of Shakspearean intention, brings it easily within the four or five lovely scenes which have been devised.

Dramatic Gossip.

With the exception of the Great Queen Street Theatre, at which performances are suspended in consequence of the illness of Mr. Penley, the West-End theatres are now in full swing. The reopening of the Royalty was, however, postponed from Monday, as at first announced, until Tuesday.

Mr. Forbes Robertson's tenure of the Comedy Theatre begins on April 10th. The principal feature in his repertory consists of 'The Sacrament of Judas,' extended by M. Tiercelin to three acts.

'The Swashbuckler' of Mr. L. N. Parker will be replaced at the Duke of York's on the 18th inst. by a revival of 'Lady Ursula,' with Miss Evelyn Millard and Mr. Herbert Waring in their original parts.

'Peril' will be produced at the Garrick under the management of Mr. Dion Boucicault on Thursday next. Mr. Fred Kerr, it is now decided, will take Arthur Cecil's part of Sir Woodbine Grafton.

Mrs. Langtry has played during the week at the Shakespeare Theatre, Clapham Common, in 'The Degenerates.'

The spring tour of Sir Henry Irving and Miss Ellen Terry began on Monday in Belfast, which they had not visited for a score years previously.

The new Apollo Theatre in Shaftesbury Avenue, which may or may not be renamed, will be opened in about a fortnight with 'The Belle of Bohemia,' to be played by an American company brought over by Mr. Lederer.

Mr. and Mrs. Kendal have begun at Leamington a country tour, in the course of which they propose producing the promised new play by Mr. Egerton Castle.

Ibsen's 'Lady from the Sea,' which is not wholly a novelty, will be the next production of the Stage Society, which announces its intention to give works by Sudermann and D'Annunzio during the coming season.

'Les Rouges et les Blancs' is the title of a five-act drama by M. Georges Ohnet which has been produced at the Porte-Saint-Martin, Paris. It is a gloomy piece, dealing with the war conducted by Madame de Berry in La Vendée on behalf of her son, the Duc de Bordeaux. Madame Berthe Cerny was the duchess.

To Correspondents.—E. N.—C. J. C.—A. R. R. H.—W. J. M.—received.

D. W.—H. G. A.—C. A. W.—Not suitable for us.

J. H.—More suitable for *Notes and Queries*.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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GEORGE PREECE, Librarian and Clerk.
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JOHN HASLAM, Town Clerk.
Bank Street, Bury, February 11, 1901.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH of WOOLWICH.
APPOINTMENT OF CHIEF LIBRARIAN.

The COUNCIL of the METROPOLITAN BOROUGH of WOOLWICH are prepared to receive applications for the appointment of CHIEF LIBRARIAN. Age not to be less than 25 years and not to exceed 50 years. Satisfactory proof of age will be required. The salary will be 156*l.* per annum, with Quarters, Fuel, and Light. Experience in Public Library Work essential.

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Application, in the Candidate's own handwriting, must be made on the form provided, which may be obtained at this Office on and after Monday, February 18, 1901, and such applications, with Copies only (which will not be returned) of not more than three testimonials of recent date marked on the outside "Application for Librarian," must be delivered at this Office not later than 12 o'clock at noon on Monday, March 4, 1901.

Canvassing the Members of the Council will disqualify.

By order,
ARTHUR B. BRYCESON, Town Clerk.
Town Hall, Woolwich, February 13, 1901.

VACANCY for ART TEACHER.

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Applications, which must be made on a form to be obtained at the Head Office of the Board (and accompanied by copies only of not more than three testimonials), must reach the CLERK OF THE BOARD, School Board for London, Victoria Embankment, W.C. not later than THURSDAY, March 7, marked outside "Art Teacher Application—Special Subjects."

Persons applying through the post for forms of application must enclose a stamped and addressed envelope. Candidates from the Country invited to attend the Committee will be allowed third class return railway fare to the London Terminus, but in the event of a Candidate refusing to take up his or her appointment no travelling expenses will be allowed.

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LITERATURE

A History of Criticism. By George Saintsbury. Vol. I. (Blackwood & Sons.)

Prof. Saintsbury has set himself a gigantic task, and we may say at once that he has in some respects performed it, so far as he has gone, as few other living scholars could. To go through the ages since men began to be conscious of differences in literary quality, and note what they have said on the subject, and from what points of view they have regarded it, would have been, in Aristotle's phrase, "a very large order," even if executed within the strict limits of an inquiry, not as to "what men ought to have admired .... written .... thought," but "what they did think, write, admire."

No one, however, who knows anything of Prof. Saintsbury's mind, as revealed in his writings, would for a moment suppose that he would confine himself to a bare recital of other people's views. Indeed, in the very statement of his purpose there is a hint of the direction in which it will be widened.

"The Criticism of which this book attempts to give a history is.....the reasoned exercise of literary Taste—the attempt, by examination of literature, to find out what it is that makes literature pleasant, and therefore good."

"Reasoned," "taste," "good"—the critic begins to show already through the historian. Nor is it long before we are told that Aristophanes's attack on Euripides "rests upon a reasoned view of art and taste as well as of politics and religion"; that "ethical preoccupation does not blind Aristotle to the fact that the end of Art is pleasure, that the perfection of literature is not an end in itself, but a means to an end" (here Prof. Saintsbury is perhaps a little less lucid than his wont, for surely no one ever supposed the perfection of any operation to be an end in itself); and finally that

"the doctrine of the *oikeia hedone* not only by implication lays down the end of all art, but guards against one of the greatest dangers and mistakes of criticism in time to come. That what we have to demand of a work of literature is pleasure, and its own pleasure—how simple this seems, how much a matter of course!"

And he goes on to give instances in which "the ignoring of the *oikeia hedone*, the obstinate insistence that this thing shall be other than it is, that this poet shall be not himself, but somebody else," has led critics astray; among them being "the scorn of the Renaissance for mediæval literature .... of Harvey for the 'Faerie Queene' .... of our Romantic critics for Dryden and Johnson .... of Mr. Matthew Arnold for French poetry."

So far we seem to be on the way to a canon which we may apply for ourselves in "separating the good from the bad, and examining so far as may be possible the sources of goodness and badness"; or in endeavouring to attain to "the reasonable enjoyment of literary work, and the reasonable distribution of that work into good, not so good, and bad," and the power to judge literature, "like all other things, by the laws of its essence, and not by the laws of even its inseparable accidents." At any rate, the existence of such a canon seems to be postulated, both in these passages and in a little "mycterism" at "Locke and his followers in the attack on the doctrine of Innate Ideas." Presently we seem to get still nearer. For remarking that a man who will not attend to a statement because its style is not Attic is like one who will not take a wholesome drug because it is not offered him in Attic pottery, Plutarch is trounced as guilty of positive blasphemy against literary criticism, and as one whose precepts a man might carefully observe and "yet never know or care whether or why Plato was a better prose writer than any tenth-rate sophist, Tennyson a better poet than Tom Sternhold or Tom Shadwell."

Yet after all we never do hear why, any more than we have heard from many other professors and teachers. Universal consent, *securus judicat orbis terrarum*, is all very well; but the worst is that *orbis terrarum* seldom cares for matters of taste, and when it does, it and the professors are so terribly apt to differ that one has to fall back on the definition of the φρόνιμος, and then the φρόνιμος himself wants defining.

Let us take a concrete case or two:—

"Whither thou goest, I will go; and where thou lodgest, I will lodge: thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God: where thou diest, will I die, and there will I be buried: the Lord do so to me, and more also, if ought but death part thee and me."

Io non posso abentare
La notte nè la dia;
In terra d' oltremare
Istà la vita mia.

Are these good, not so good, or bad literature? Will Prof. Saintsbury "reasonably distribute" them? remembering that "the ultimate and real test of literary excellence lies in the expression, not in the meaning"; and noting that of neither can the style be called Attic, while the words of the first are hardly the καλὰ ὀνόματα of Longinus, but plain to the point of baldness.

It must be said, however, that Prof. Saintsbury does not take his disciples so far in the quest of a canon as some have done. Indeed, it is pretty well over by the time he reaches Quintilian and calls attention to some remarks by that author

"of capital importance, laying down among other things that the chief touchstone of composition is the ear, and admitting that in many cases..... it is impossible to render an exact reason why one thing is right and another wrong. It is so: and there 's an end on 't!"

Quintilian puts it more urbanely, we may say, than this passage.

We turn a few pages, and find an anecdote quoted from Aulus Gellius of how Valerius Probus dealt with a too persistent inquirer after the "why" on a point of literary taste:—

"'*Aurem tuam interroga*,' said Probus, which is no doubt the conclusion of the whole matter. But his questioner, either foolish or dogged, asked how he was to do this, and Probus replied, 'As Virgil did when he wrote *urbisne invisere Cæsar* but *urbes habitant magnas*.' Nor are we sorry to hear that when the questioner still bored on, saying that he could not understand why one should be better in one place and another in another, Probus retorted, '*You* need not trouble yourself; it will do *you* no harm whichever you use.' *Prope inclementer*, says Gellius ('Served him right' most of us [qy. the professors] will say)."

Aurem tuam interroga. Well, this is, we suppose, just what Harvey did with regard to the 'Faerie Queene,' Arnold with regard to French poetry. We remember a remark made long ago by a friend—who has since risen to eminence in his art, but was then a student—which has always seemed to put all criticism of art in a nutshell. A knot of young men were discussing some picture which had lately been exhibited, and our friend was almost alone in speaking well of it. "It was such a disgusting thing," said some one. "Yes," said the apologist, "yes; it was a disgusting thing, but it pleased me." After all, this is the root of the whole matter; and the "best" critic is he who can give articulate expression to the pleasure which the largest number of those who notice such things at all derive from a work of art, or, still better, deriving pleasure from it himself, can persuade the largest number that they do the like. But he should give as few "reasons" as may be; he should avoid the terms "right" and "wrong"; and while aware that the φρόνιμος is himself, he should inculcate the fact with urbanity.

An American critic—*cette* nation *est sans pitié*—was once irreverent enough to speak of Prof. Saintsbury's writing as "sometimes roughshod, sometimes slipshod." Of the former quality his present work offers plenty of specimens. Like an Italian professor whom he reprehends for this very fault, he seems to find it impossible to state his own view without "depreciation and abuse" of those who think differently, or rather in many cases to state his own view otherwise than by abuse of such. For example, he has an *obiter dictum* to the effect that

"very rarely do we find in Greeks any of the feeling which made Romans cherish the notion of being descended from the fabulous companions of Æneas, and from the perhaps not fully historical heroes of the monarchy and early republic—"

Some one might say, because the Greeks were at once finer gentlemen than the Romans, and endowed with a sense of humour. But the professor anticipates him and brands him in advance:—

"which, to this day, makes all, save foolish fanfarons of freedom from prejudice, rejoice in the possession, or regret the absence, of a Crusading ancestor.'

We do not know whether the professor's own position is one of rejoicing or regret, but we *should* like to know how he feels, say, about the battle of Bouvines.

Or again, he is speaking of a tractate by Bede on the 'Tropes and Figures of Scripture,' and puts his reader at his ease with the genial remark that "his argument is characteristic of his time; but nobody except a churl, and an ignorant and foolish churl, will smile at it." Perhaps this sentence had passed from his memory when he wrote in a later chapter:—

"Dulness will never understand, either that those who are not dull can laugh at what they love, or that it is possible for a man to see faults in writers on whom, as wholes, he bestows the heartiest admiration."

At times one is almost tempted to think that Prof. Saintsbury has improved on the epigram, and would say "What any one but myself knows is not knowledge." If Panætius pronounces the 'Phædo' spurious, "as is well known, this idlest of critical debauches was at least as great a favourite with the ancients as with the moderns." By-and-by the professor differs from Henry Nettleship as to the Tacitean origin of the 'Dialogue on Orators.' Then, "the style is very unlike that of the surely unmistakable author of the 'Germania' and the 'Annals'"; and (in a foot-note) "I have been accustomed for a good many years to compare styles in more languages than one or two, and I think these most unlike." Very likely he is right; but then others (though perhaps not Panætius) may sometimes be so also. At any rate, if a Latin scholar of the conservative school were to refer to Prof. Saintsbury's opinion as "the idlest of critical debauches," he might not like it.

The nemesis of all this *hubris* is not far off. It is strange to find the same writer applauding Dante and Longinus for "recognizing the ultimate and real test of literary excellence as lying in the expression, not in the meaning," and withal producing such sentences as

"One might call the 'Frogs'.....a review of the closest, the most stringent, and the most effective."

"Citing the famous speech of Sophocles as to his emancipation from love in the 'Republic.'"

"Such things may appear to underlie the Platonic curse on the appearance of knowledge without the reality."

"Literary criticism is *nullibi*."

"This very brevity is often an aggravation, not a mitigation of teen."

One can imagine how faithfully the professor would have dealt with any one else who, in rendering an ancient author's remarks on romance, should have found the word "yarn" "irresistible for *ὑφαίνει*," as though spinning and weaving were all one—especially if he happened to differ from him on other matters.

Another habit which annoys the reader (as it would have annoyed Persius) is that of using what Lucian would call *ῥήματα ἔκφυλα*. We have just given one or two examples; others are "margent," "perstringe," "Bartlemy," where "margin," "rebuke," "Bartholomew," would do all that is required. Akin to it is a tiresome trick of translating names. Thus Dion Chrysostom must be "the Golden-mouthed," Volcatius Sedigitus "the Six-fingered one," Geoffrey de Vinsauf, "He of the Sound Wine" (which it does not mean)—a form of witticism which was all very well at a scholars' wine a generation ago, but now affects the literary taste as the liquor then consumed would probably affect the physical. Prof. Saintsbury has read chap. xxiv. of the 'Lexiphanes,' too.

So much for criticism, general and particular, of a critic of critics. "Great fleas"—we all know something of their "life-history." The time has now come to observe that few more thorough books than this have been turned out in our time. The patience that has carried the author through a good deal of the most sawdusty material with which man has ever concealed parchment or paper is remarkable—it has enabled Prof. Saintsbury to read even a large part of Walz's 'Rhetores Græci,' a work which one pretty omnivorous reader has in thirty years been unable to find a use for—but when it meets with a knowledge of languages and literatures such as few people in a generation possess it becomes almost irresistible in its power to interest and instruct. Many famous works are here summarized in a masterly way. Whether we always agree with Prof. Saintsbury's deductions from his authorities or not, there can be no doubt of the care with which he has studied them, the precision with which he has grasped their meaning, often amid repellent obscurities of language, and the accuracy and neatness with which he has conveyed it to his readers. We would especially draw attention to his appreciation and analysis of Dante's treatise 'De Vulgari Eloquentia,' a work whose immense importance in the history both of literary criticism and of linguistic science will perhaps, now that it has been treated of in its due place as a "document" of that history, get better recognition than the mere "Dantist" has ever been able to obtain for it. When Prof. Saintsbury is revising his book we would suggest to him that two passages in the 'Purgatory,' xxiv. 52–62 and xxvi. 112–126, are not without a bearing on Dante's and on his own theory of criticism. It is not correct, by the way, to say of Trissino's translation of the 'V. E.' that "no indication was given that this was not the original." If Prof. Saintsbury will look at the original edition he will see that "Giovanbattista Doria," though a man of straw, was a man of honour. He says quite plainly that Dante wrote the treatise in Latin, "in order that it might be common to Spaniards, French, Provençals, and ourselves," and that "somebody," having thought that, being in the rude style of those times, it was not so intelligible to "us" as it might be (*aurem tuam interroga* again), had translated it into Italian.

We shall look with great interest for the rest of this work, while fully admitting our obligation to Prof. Saintsbury for letting us have it in instalments. Meanwhile, may we remind him of a tag quite as apposite as that from Leyser which faces his title-page, and even more venerable: "De gustibus non est disputandum"?

Baghdad during the Abbasid Caliphate. By G. Le Strange. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

Oriental scholarship in the best sense of the phrase has been none too common in England of late years, and in the production of original and useful work there can be no doubt that France, Germany, and Russia have been far ahead of us. Recently, however, one or two works at least have been published by English Orientalists which may claim to rank with the best productions of their continental colleagues. In the department of Mohammedan studies, for example, we have such scholars as Mr. E. J. W. Gibb, whose admirable 'History of Ottoman Poetry' was noticed in these columns a few months ago, and Mr. E. G. Browne, of Cambridge, who, apart from his other work, has perhaps done more than any one else of late years to maintain the standard of the Royal Asiatic Society's *Journal*. In the same category with these two scholars is Mr. Guy Le Strange, the author of the work before us, which in point of scholarship and critical handling of materials leaves nothing to be desired. We are convinced that this history of Baghdad during the Abbasid caliphate will do much to enhance not only Mr. Le Strange's reputation, but also the reputation of English scholarship among specialists on the Continent.

In giving to the world the result of his studies and researches in connexion with the history and topography of Baghdad, Mr. Le Strange has rendered an important service to students of Mohammedan history. From a mass of detail—sometimes more confusing than helpful—he has extracted enough facts to enable him to exhibit tentative plans of Baghdad at various stages of its growth and development. It is in these plans—eight in number—that the principal utility of the present work lies, though we do not, of course, wish to imply that they are more important than the rest of the book. They are, as it were, the texts, the chapters relating to them being the commentary. In these plans there is necessarily much of conjecture, and Mr. Le Strange modestly says in his preface that "nobody can be better aware of the shortcomings of these plans" than himself, and that "they court criticism from any who will take the trouble of going through the evidence." The principal help in the construction of these plans has been the river Tigris, and inasmuch as during the last thousand years the course of this river has considerably changed, it has been but an imperfect and untrustworthy guide. Our author has, however, been able by a careful study of his authorities to trace approximately the old bed of the river.

For the history and topography of Baghdad between the eighth and thirteenth centuries contemporary Mohammedan authorities are for the most part accessible, thanks mainly to the labours of M. de Goeje. The ninth and tenth centuries are especially well represented, for the former includes such well-known writers as Ibn *K*utayba, Ibn Khurdádbih, Biladhurí, *K*udáma, and Ya'*k*úbí, while among the authorities for the tenth century the specialist finds such familiar names as Mas'údí,

Ibn Hawkal, Istakhrí, and others. For the later periods the sources are not so abundant, and it is interesting to note that while—thanks to *T*abarí—there is a most detailed record of the first siege of Baghdad, in the ninth century, comparatively little is known of the Mongol siege in the thirteenth. Of the two Arabs' works which have been of greatest utility to him Mr. Le Strange writes as follows :—

"Our systematic knowledge of the topography of Baghdad is derived from two nearly contemporary sources, namely Ya'*k*úbí, who wrote near the end of the third century of the Hijrah, and Ibn Serapion, whose work dates from the beginning of the fourth—in other words, respectively a short time before and after the year 900 A.D. The first of these authorities, Ya'*k*úbí, describes the various quarters and buildings of the city as the traveller would pass them when riding, in turn, along one or other of the great highroads which radiated to the chief points of the compass from the four gates of the Round City. Ibn Serapion, on the other hand, chiefly occupies himself with tracing out the network of canals whose ramifications traversed the suburbs of the Round City."

Of the twenty-four chapters into which this book is divided, the first twenty-one are devoted to minute descriptions of various quarters, suburbs, canals, palaces, mosques, and gates, while the last three contain a succinct epitome of the history of Baghdad during the Abbasid caliphate, from its foundation down to its fall before the Mongol invaders in A.D. 1258, after which it ceased to be even the nominal capital of Islam.

It is certainly these three chapters which make the best reading, for the preceding chapters, while containing many allusions to historical events, are, as we have already said, a sort of commentary on the plans, and are chiefly valuable for reference in conjunction with the copious index appended to the volume. We are inclined to regret that the three concluding chapters were not accorded the first place in this work, though doubtless Mr. Le Strange saw sufficiently good reasons for relegating them to the end. In regard to them he writes, "I propose in these concluding chapters to sum up in chronological order the topographical information which has been set out in detail in the preceding pages"; nevertheless, we cannot help feeling that for the proper understanding of these topographical details we should have been better equipped by the perusal in the first instance of this admirable historical survey of the Abbasid caliphate. The fault—if such it be—is, however, easily remedied, and we recommend readers who have not, like Mr. Le Strange, got their Mohammedan history at their fingers' ends to begin by reading chaps. xxii., xxiii., and xxiv. Among other things they will find in these chapters accounts of the five famous sieges of Baghdad. The description—based on *T*abarí—of the first siege, when Amín, the son of Hárún ar-Rashíd, defended himself during eighteen months against the generals of his brother Ma'mún, is admirably done, and reads almost like a piece of modern war correspondence.

Why Damascus was abandoned by the Abbasids, and how Baghdad came to be chosen as their capital, is briefly and clearly explained. With regard to the choice of Mesopotamia, we read that "the new capital must face east, be near Persia, and for the needs of commerce must have water communication with the sea"; while the advantages of a site on the Tigris, rather than on the Euphrates, were conspicuous.

"The new capital would stand in the centre of a fruitful country, and not on the desert border, as was the case with Kúfah and the neighbouring towns, for the barren sands of Arabia came right up to the western bank of the Euphrates."

In the ninth century, during a period of fifty-eight years, owing to the tyranny of the Turkish guard, the caliphate had its seat in Sámarrá, and Baghdad remained under the rule of governors. For seven reigns Sámarrá was to the Abbasid caliphs very much what Avignon was to the seven Popes from 1309 to 1377. The coincidence in the number seven is curious. The caliphs spent enormous sums on their palaces, and all the Abbasids seem to have had a love of building. After the advent of the Seljúks, when they became mere puppets in the hands of their conquerors, palace-building was one of their chief occupations. The descriptions given by eye-witnesses of some of their palaces and gardens read more like passages from the 'Arabian Nights' than extracts from serious topographical works. As an example of this we cannot refrain from referring to a wonderful tree made of silver, weighing about 50,000 ounces, which stood in the middle of a palace surrounded by a tank filled with clear water :—

"The tree had eighteen branches, every branch having numerous twigs, on which sat various kinds of mechanical birds in gold and silver, both large and small. Most of the branches of the tree were of silver, but some were of gold, and they spread into the air carrying leaves of divers colours, the leaves moving as the wind blew, while the birds through a concealed mechanism piped and sang."

Encyclopædia Biblica. Edited by the Rev. T. K. Cheyne and J. Sutherland Black. Vol. II. (Black.)

In some respects we find this volume a great improvement on its predecessor, which was reviewed in the *Athenæum* of December 9th, 1899. The tone of most of the articles is in a marked degree less arrogant, and Canon Cheyne even goes so far in one passage as to say that, in view of the eminence of his opponent, he will not be so discourteous as to call his theory impossible. More use has also been made of native talent, the English and American contributors outnumbering all their German, Dutch, and Swiss collaborators put together by more than two to one. The maps and diagrams, too, which in this volume are to be found in plenty, are both clear in themselves and do much towards the illustration of the text.

It does not follow, of course, from this that all the articles here are of equal merit. That by Prof. Jülicher on 'Gnosis,' for example, seems to us to be lamentably inadequate. That he recognizes the importance of his subject is plain from his remark that "in the second century..... the Church was engaged in a life-and-death struggle with the Gnostics." Yet, in the four columns that he devotes to the subject, he affords no hint of the pre-Christian sources whence the Gnostics drew their speculations, nor of the means by which, after their outward suppression by Constantine, they managed to preserve both their faith and their organization, and thus, under the name of Manichæans, to wage no unequal battle against the Western Church of the Middle Ages. Neither do we find here any reference to admittedly Gnostic works such as the 'Pistis Sophia,' the Τεύχεα Σωτήρος, and the Bruce Papyrus, while the only really modern author to whom he directs us is Friedländer, disregarding the important works of—to mention German names alone—Hönig, Stähelin, Harnack, Kunze, and Anz. Compared with the articles in (say) Smith and Wace's 'Dictionary of Christian Biography,' we cannot but think that this one is deficient in the very points on which an encyclopædia may expect to be consulted.

Another objection which may be taken to many of the articles in the present volume is the constant putting forth of theories based on very slight grounds, for the sole reason, apparently, that they conflict with those generally received. Thus Canon Cheyne, after showing (*s. h. v.*) that the two accounts of the death of Judas supplied by St. Mark and in Acts are incapable of reconciliation, goes on to quote with approval Keim's remark that a great weight would be removed "from the heart of Christendom if the treason of Judas could be proved to have no existence," and then explains how, by the exercise of the imagination and without evidence, this can be done :—

"The probability is that no one *knew* how the emissaries of the Pharisees found Jesus so easily, and that the story of Judas's treason was a very early attempt to imagine an explanation. Probably Judas did disappear from view. We know that all the disciples forsook Jesus and fled.....Judas probably returned to his home and never again joined the Galilæan disciples, with whom he may have felt little sympathy."

The same tendency to adopt and improve upon almost any novel theory is evident in Canon Cheyne's article on 'Jonah,' where he proudly points out that

"it was left for the present writer.....to combine the theory of Bloch [that Jonah was a symbol for the Jewish nation] with that of Tylor [that the story is a nature-myth], and to show how indispensable each was to a due comprehension of the narrative,"

although it is fair to say that he here does succeed in showing a very remarkable connexion between the Jonah legend and the Babylonian story of Tiamat by the help of some verses of Jeremiah (li. 34, 35).

With this, however, we are glad to say our faultfinding on general grounds comes to an end. Max Müller's article on 'Egypt' is a model in its way, and says probably all that can be profitably said on the subject in the space allotted to it. He indulges in no controversy, and does not follow the extremists of the Erman school in their vagaries of transliteration, although he shows himself fully alive to the difficulties which surround that question. He is properly severe, too, upon the view of the partly instructed that the religious ideas of the Egyptians had any serious influence on those of the Hebrews, but admits that some of their ritual observances may have

found their way into the Pentateuch. In his history he shows himself fairly up to date, and inclines, as most Orientalists will guess, to the notion that the Hyksos were not Semites, but "Mitannians, Hittites, or similar intruders from Eastern Asia Minor, who conquered Syria and then Egypt." On the other hand, he is against the identification of the Negadah tomb with that of Menes, and states sensibly enough, with regard to Prof. Petrie's most recent discoveries at Abydos, that "an accurate arrangement and chronological determination of the earliest names of kings is not yet possible; neither can their names be transliterated with certainty." With this can profitably be read Canon Cheyne's article on 'Joseph,' whose life, he says, attracts more admiration than that of any other hero of the Old Testament. He seems to consider that his story contains more historical elements than he is willing to allow in other cases, and puts Joseph's vizierate in the reign of the heretic king Amenhotep IV., while he suggests that his Egyptian name may have been Piankhi, and that there may even be some connexion between him and Yankhamu, the Semitic governor of Syria mentioned in the Tell el-Amarna letters. We wish we had space to do justice to the same author's articles on the Book of Isaiah and the Book of Job, which from the point of view of textual criticism leave nothing to cavil at.

So far we have dealt, except for purposes of illustration, with articles on the Old Testament merely. Coming to the New, we find one on 'Jesus,' by the late Prof. A. B. Bruce, which perhaps gives the key-note to all the rest. It is on the whole reverently written, although Prof. Bruce—who was, by the way, Professor of Exegesis at the Free Church College in Glasgow—permits himself to discuss whether the Sermon on the Mount was "delivered all in one gush." There is nothing throughout that can be twisted into an assertion of the divinity of his subject, whom he declares to have been the "child of his [the capitals of respect are omitted throughout] time and people"; and his attitude towards the historical events of His life may be judged from his assertion that while the Gospels are our main sources of information for the history of Jesus, even the Synoptics "are not of equal value, nor do the contents of any one of them possess a uniform degree of historic probability." So, too, with regard to the acts of healing, he remarks that "whether miraculous or not, whether the works of a mere man or not," they were at any rate manifestations of the love of Jesus for mankind. And in the account of the Passion he declares that "for modern criticism the story, even in its most historic version, is not pure truth, but truth mixed with doubtful legend." Yet he is inclined to believe in the

> "betrayal by one of the twelve, desertion by all of them, denial by Peter, death sentence under the joint responsibility of Jewish rulers and Roman procurator, assistance in carrying the cross by Simon of Cyrene, crucifixion on a hill called Golgotha, the crime charged indicated by the significant inscription on the cross-beam 'King of the Jews,' death, if not preceded by a prayer for the murderers, or by the despairing cry 'My God, my God,' at least heralded by a loud voice."

He is also unwilling, we gather, to give up the "accessories" which he considers to have collected round this nucleus, and thinks that "the passion-history encourages large hope for the world." A very cautious article on the 'Eucharist,' by Canon Armitage Robinson, concerns itself chiefly with the institution and early history of the rite. It may be noticed that he thinks the words of St. Mark, "This is My blood of the covenant," more "nearly original" than those recorded by St. Paul. There is also a very long article on the 'Gospels,' by Dr. Abbott and Prof. Schmiedel, in which the view that it is doubtful "whether any credible elements were to be found in the gospels at all" is disclaimed, and five passages are given which it is suggested may form "foundation-pillars for a truly scientific life of Jesus."

The article, however, that will probably be read by lay readers with more curiosity than any other is that on 'John, son of Zebedee.' The author, who here again is Prof. Schmiedel, goes at great length through the different traditions recorded concerning both St. John and the somewhat mysterious personage of Ephesus who is generally known as "John the Elder." A perusal of the case he puts forward with great skill will probably lead the unprejudiced to the conclusion that there was an honest confusion in the minds of early writers with regard to these two, and that the real St. John was martyred by the Jews. He supplies many instances of similar confusions arising from identity of name, and the proof he brings forward that the Philip whom Papias and other Syrians thought to be Philip the apostle was in reality the deacon mentioned in Acts xxi. 8 seems conclusive. As to the authorship of the various books of the New Testament appearing under the name of John, he thinks none of them can by any possibility be rightly ascribed to St. John "the Divine." The Apocalypse, which, like most advanced critics, he assumes to be the earliest in time of these, is, he thinks, the work of one author, and this is not John the Elder, though he is inclined to admit that the epistle to the Seven Churches with which it opens may be by his hand. With regard to the fourth Gospel, he puts its date between 140 and 170 A.D., and thinks that the doctrine of the Logos in it is clearly taken *en bloc* from Philo, and that the author was well acquainted with Gnostic theories, of which, however, he saw the error. Its author, he thinks, is neither St. John nor John the Elder, but an unnamed "Jew of the Dispersion or the son of Christian parents who had been Jews of the Dispersion." The First Epistle he considers to be later in date than the Gospel, and by a different author, but of the same school of thought. The Second and Third Epistles he attributes to John the Elder, or rather says that their real author wished them to pass under that name. His view of the credibility of the Fourth Gospel is best given in his own words:—

> "A book which begins by declaring Jesus to be the *logos* of God, and ends by representing a cohort of Roman soldiers as falling to the ground at the majesty of his appearance, and by representing one hundred pounds of ointment as having been used at his embalming, ought by these facts alone to be spared such a misunderstanding of its true character as would be implied in supposing that it meant to be a historical work."

Yet he considers that both this and the First Epistle

> "rendered an extraordinary service to their time by absorbing into Christianity, as they did, every element in the great spiritual tendencies of the age that was capable of being assimilated, and thus disarming their possible antagonism."

Elsewhere he says that

> "the idea of God is apprehended [by the author of the Fourth Gospel] with a depth that is nowhere approached elsewhere in the New Testament. A philosopher may dispute the propositions both that God is spirit and that God is love, but he cannot surpass them in simplicity of scientific expression."

With this we think we may fairly close this notice. We have made as impartially as we can, and without colour or comment, a summary of a few of the articles that are most characteristic, and it remains for the reader, if he feels attracted by the views—startling as they will doubtless appear to most—here expressed, to penetrate further into the book itself. It is right to say that one advanced critic does not necessarily agree with another advanced critic, and that on minor points—as will be seen by the divergence of the views of Canon Cheyne and Prof. Schmiedel on the betrayal by Judas—one article sometimes contradicts another. As this seems contemplated by the preface, there is nothing further to say in the matter, except that the general standpoint of all the contributors is about the same. Some lapses may be found in details—of which the ignoring by Prof. Schmiedel that Μονογενής is not μονογεννήτος, and means not "only-begotten," but "one of a kind" (*i.e.*, unique), is perhaps the most important. But the general level of scholarship is high and leaves little to be desired.

Semantics: Studies in the Science of Meaning. By Michel Bréal. Translated by Mrs. Henry Cust, with a Preface by Prof. J. P. Postgate. (Heinemann.)

This English translation appears fortified by a considerable introduction from the pen of a recognized authority in classical philology, and as the book is one of a new sort, it deserves more notice than most translations. The study of meaning can hardly be recognized as a science yet. "It is yet in its beginnings; its prime need is the collection of facts"; "it lacks a terminology," says Prof. Postgate, with perfect truth; and, worse than this, it is continually corrupted by the supply of fabrications in the interest of divers phonetic theories. It seems therefore evident that M. Bréal's assumption of "laws" is at least premature. True, he very properly disclaims the formulation of "blind laws without exceptions, among which, if we believe some of our colleagues, are the laws of phonetics." With some inconsistency, however, he defines his "law" as "the constant relation discoverable in a series of phenomena." But the only such relation presented by the phenomena of human nature is that of universal inconstancy. Such phenomena are conditions

resulting from two or more opposing tendencies, no one of which is able to establish absolutely constant relations. One example is as follows: "If all the changes that take place in the government and habits of a people tend towards centralization, we say that centralization is the *law* of the government and habits of that people." Now, though no one individual and no collection of students can possibly know "all the changes" aforesaid, any one on reflection must surely concede the extreme improbability of their all tending in any one given direction if indeed he cannot actually demonstrate that some changes tend to hinder or counteract a general tendency towards centralization. In this instance, then, the use of the term "law" is unphilosophic and unscientific. Even so is its use in the study of language. The admission of limits and exceptions does not prevent the use of the term suggesting error and lending some countenance to fallacies.

We read, "It is well known that at first every substantive marked the relations of dependence, of interiority, of instrument, &c., by modifying its final syllables." The expression "at first" is vague and probably erroneous, for the phenomena grouped under the term "declension" were produced by the synthesis of words denoting ideas with words used to denote relations of ideas, and there is no warrant for assuming that at any time relations between ideas expressed by substantives were expressed by cases of declensions only. Moreover, to take Greek alone, while the "law of specialization" was causing the "substitution of prepositions for the ancient declensions .... because the cases were too few in number," the Hellenes were using one case, often without a preposition, to express remote object, "interiority," and instrument. Clearly there is something wrong about M. Bréal's account of the matter. Progress towards clearness appears side by side with deviation into an access of confusion. Alleged confusion, it should be remembered, is often far more formal than real. For instance, if between "I hit" and "my stick" came a syllable which could not be heard, we should certainly supply "with" unhesitatingly. By the way, the English use of "interiority" hardly justifies Mrs. Cust in adopting it to express the grammatical relation of "location in" or "on."

This observation calls attention to the translator's work. It is highly creditable, though some of the flow and charm of the author's style is lost in the passage to an alien idiom. "How can this confusion be simplified?" sounds peculiar; and "fallacy" would have been less stiff than "paralogism." There are at least eight misprints in Greek, *e.g.*, Ἀτοείδης ἔιδος. On the same page M. Bréal speaks of *nunc est bibendum* as illustrating "the active" gerundive, and *danda opera est* as illustrating "the passive." The old-fashioned "impersonal" and "personal use" is less puzzling, for in *dandum est operam* we find on analysis an accusative of specification to be distinguished from that of *dat operam*. It is a pity that the author's errors, some of which were pointed out when the original work was noticed in these columns, have not been corrected; *e.g.*, that "sweetheart" should be written *sweetard*, an absurdity for which Prof. Sayce receives due acknowledgment, that *ἀνεῖρα* was the feminine of *ἀνήρ*, and "survives in composition," whereas *-ανεῖρα* is the feminine of *-άνωρ*, and does not mean "woman." On p. 34 *ἄνθρωπος* is explained as "he who has the face of a man," as if the implied etymology were certain and *θ* could as a matter of course appear in place of the usual *δ*.

Prof. Postgate's preface and his inaugural lecture on what he proposes to call "rhematology," *i.e.*, the department of "semantics" or "semasiology" concerned with the study of separate rhemes, are full of interest, and actually amusing here and there. In return for his "chestnut" of the Ely housekeeper who referred to a new canon as "one of them chalybeates," meaning "celibates," we may tell him that we knew a man who heard a bookmaker call "The Hermione Colt" "the Ermy one"; and we have heard a gardener call the rose "Général Jaquiminot" "General Jackman," owing possibly to the proximity of a *Clematis jackmanni*. A "rheme" is "the expression of a single idea or notion," and we may "distinguish the expressions of qualifications and connections of such *rhemes* by calling them *epirhemes*, though, as a general term, *rhemes* may serve for both."

Dr. Postgate seems to recognize

> "the strength of Brugmann's position—'that the formal gender in our Indo-European languages for thousands of years was not connected with the idea of masculine and feminine, is shown by quite unmistakable evidence.'"

We hold, however, that demonstrative pronouns exhibit clear differentiation of three genders as early as research can be carried back, and that originally the masculine gender was connected with the idea of adult males or objects thought of as such.

The division, more or less arbitrary, of the non-male into agents and non-agents may have come later. Very soon capricious ascription of life to things lifeless, anthropomorphism, and, conversely, hypocorism, carried the formal differences of gender far beyond any real limits of sex and sexlessness. If we fail to consider pronouns separately, the small percentage of nominal terminations which are distinctively masculine or feminine at once lends plausibility to the view just cited from Brugmann. Dr. Postgate thinks that there is not the slightest evidence that *sā* (or *sī*) did not mean "*she* and *it* indifferently." The very early existence of a neuter demonstrative *tad*, proved by Sanskrit *tad*, Gk. *τό*, Russ. *to*, A.-S. *ðæt*, is obviously evidence for *sā* (Skt. *sā*, Gk. *ἥ*) being so far connected with the meaning "she" that a separate expression was needed for the meaning "it." As we do not deny that *sā* may often have included the meaning "it," we are hardly opposing Dr. Postgate's cautious utterance on the point. His temperate conclusions, gracefully expressed and happily illustrated, generally command assent; and his matter and method alike impress us with a deep sense of the enormous advantage which a thorough training in classical scholarship gives in any branch of the study of language.

Rumania in 1900. By G. Benger, Rumanian Consul-General in Stuttgart. Authorized Translation by A. H. Keane. (Asher & Co.)

In view of the many complicated problems of European politics which exist at the present time, and bid fair to increase in the future, a good practical book on Rumania has a distinct value. Not enough is known in England about the country and its people. They are surrounded by enemies, and continual attempts are made to place them in a false light. Mr. Benger does not waste much space in academic discussions, and wisely so. He deals with the Rumanians as he finds them. Whether they are descendants of Trajan's colonists who had intermarried with Dacians, or sprung from a *colluvies gentium* in which Bulgarian and other Slavonic races are mostly to be found, is an idle dispute. Mr. Benger leans to the first view, in which we cordially agree with him, but to deal fully with the subject would require more space than we can command on the present occasion. It appears that outside the country proper Hungary has 2,800,000 Rumanians in Transylvania, and Russia a considerable number in Bessarabia. They have in a remarkable manner preserved the name of Romans, which no other Neo-Latin race has done. They speak a singularly interesting form of Latin, which, if we examine the pages of Cihac, seems to show a development of the *sermo rusticus*. Before leaving the language we may recommend our readers to study the two carefully prepared volumes of Dr. Gaster, 'Chrestomathie Roumaine,' and the pleasing 'Rouman Anthology' of Mr. Stanley, which is by no means out of date. The work of Mr. Benger is of a practical nature. He wishes to arouse an interest by showing the great progress the country has made since it gained its independence. The early history of Rumania is indeed a gloomy record. The people were crushed by their Phanariot rulers. Their prosperity dates from the union of the two principalities (Wallachia and Moldavia) in 1862, and the subsequent election of Prince Charles in 1866. The position of Rumania in the Russo-Turkish War in 1877 was a very difficult one. She, however, generously threw in her lot with the Russians, and materially assisted at the siege of Plevna. The Rumanians were poorly rewarded by the Treaty of Berlin: they had to restore to Russia that portion of Bessarabia which the latter power had lost by the Treaty of Paris in 1856, and gained in compensation the comparatively worthless territory of the Dobruja. Rumania was, at any rate, recognized as a kingdom, and Prince Charles was crowned king in 1881. Even during the short time the Dobruja has belonged to them it has shown signs of that prosperity which seems the invariable concomitant of King Charles's rule. The town of Constanza, originally known under the Turkish name Kustendje, is fast becoming an important port. The main occupation of the people is agriculture, but trade has been advancing with giant strides. A splendid bridge has been built over the Danube at Cernavoda, and a network of railways has been carried throughout the country. Mr. Benger gives tables exhibiting the growth of

the population, which has of late greatly increased. The Rumanian peasants, who had been ground down through centuries of oppression, have now begun to raise their heads. They seem a good, honest, simple folk, as far as our experience goes. Bucharest in its thoroughfares may vie with highly favoured European capitals. Forty years ago the wayfarer had to traverse them through liquid mud, and to remember as best he could where he was going, for there were no names affixed to the streets. Braila and Galatz are two important shipping towns, and the docks of the latter are considerable. Jassy, the capital of Moldavia, is a striking city, with many handsome churches, and boasts a university. The accounts of the crops (p. 64) and the cultivation of the vine will be very useful for those taking a practical interest in the country. There are also some good health resorts, such as the beautiful retreat Sinaia, where the king has a palace, and these will in time no doubt allure the tourist.

The royal family naturally occupy a considerable space in the book. The queen has ably seconded her husband, and has a reputation a long way from her home under the name of Carmen Sylva. She has done much to foster literature in the country, where it is now fairly represented. Alecsandri the poet and Hasdeu the linguist have made themselves known beyond the frontier.

It is cheering for the lover of national development and culture to see the Rumanian people, after centuries of suffering, taking their stand among the progressive nations of Europe. Their country in olden times had the melancholy position of being one of the European cockpits; two others were notoriously Belgium and North Italy. As soon as we get any knowledge of their history, we find the Danubian principalities overrun by Slav, Tatar, Turk, and hosts of others. Their rulers were notorious for savagery, with the exception of Michael the Brave, to whom emancipated Rumania has erected a monument. Few more terrible ruffians than Vlad the Impaler have existed, but we shall not shock the reader by narrating his atrocities.

The book is well illustrated with portraits of Charles and his queen and the heir apparent. It is curious that the Rumanians should have erected a monument to Ovid at Constanza, which is nearly on the site of the ancient Tomi. The whirligig of time brings changes. When the Roman poet shivered in his Dacian home and felt the icicles on his beard, as he tells us, he could hardly have expected that he would have posthumous honours in such a place, or that he would be greeted by the Russian poet Pushkin with enthusiasm from his Bessarabian place of exile.

Catalogue of the Greek MSS. on Mount Athos. By Spyr. P. Lambros. Vol. II. (Cambridge, University Press.)

After an interval of five years, Prof. Lambros has completed, so far as in him lies, his vast and meritorious work on the literary treasures of the Sacred Mount. The description, often detailed, of nearly 7,000 volumes, many of them containing fifteen or twenty tracts, is a wonderful performance, and, in the absence of all possibility of verification by a reviewer, must be accepted upon the high reputation of the cataloguer. The accuracy shown in the printing of the volumes, wherever we have tested them, is a credit, not only to the compiler, but to the Cambridge Press; and we hail this specimen of what such a press ought to do, in the midst of shoals of mere handbooks which it ought not to produce but for financial reasons.

In spite of this most sincere commendation, the fine volume before us excites sundry feelings of disappointment. It shatters for ever the notion that in these remote and hidden libraries there might still be unknown fragments of lost classical authors, new contributions to our library of Greek treasures, such as those which sometimes startled the world even in the last century. We have not examined each account of the books containing Greek plays or other poems, the historians and philosophers, but we may take it for granted, from Prof. Lambros's silence, that he has discovered no novelty. In the scholia or commentaries which seem to abound there are doubtless many passages not yet printed from other MSS., but in no case do the intelligent quotations from them suggest any valuable knowledge. So far, therefore, the gain seems merely negative. Whether the huge mass of hagiological stuff which fills out the catalogue contains any novelty, and if so any instruction, is a question that may be left to others to consider. When we had waded through page after page in search of either, we felt inclined to lay down the book in despair at the aimless diligence of men who kept copying out the same well-worn texts in countless repetitions, by way of penance, or piety, or want of anything else to do. But, strange to say, this despair affords us in the present case an unexpected consolation. For Prof. Lambros announces in his preface that, when he proposed to catalogue the two greatest remaining libraries on the Mount—those of Lavra and Vatopedi—the holy fathers had made up their minds to refuse, on the plea that they intended to produce their own catalogues! Thus a single sentence tells us that some thousand MSS. in these two great convents are omitted from the present work; and to those who know what the monks are, and what their pretensions to learning, the excuse of preparing home catalogues is simply either folly or worse. They probably intend to have no catalogue, or, if they do, it will not see the light for another century. They may even imagine that the value of their MSS. is impaired by arrangement and publication. We do not, therefore, endorse Prof. Lambros's polite *φθόνος οὐδείς*, but think it a matter of just annoyance that the completeness of his great work should be marred by this at best stupid, dog-in-the-manger conduct. He has now given us the libraries of the two great Iberian and Russian convents, and small collections—perhaps the least known of all—in some of the *sketes;* but the great collections of the grandest of all are missing. We can speak from personal knowledge of the size of these collections, and the hope we had that a careful survey would tell us what a few days' visit could not discover. But we also remember the care with which at another house (Pantokrator) the arrangement and labels of some Western scholar had been all confused, and the jealousy shown to the visitor who desired to examine the books. Let us now console ourselves for these things by the reflection that Prof. Lambros saw and examined the books on his first visit, that he announced no novelty to be expected from them, and that the general character of all but two libraries made known to us is a certain clue to the remainder. Thus we saw and longed to copy at Vatopedi a fourteenth-century tract on the old musical notation of the Greek Church, which is peculiar, and no longer used or understood by the present monks. The reader will find from the admirable index that several such tracts are preserved in the other monasteries, where we earnestly trust some scholar will copy one and edit it. There seem to be other good copies of Dioscorides also, besides that of Lavra, which we turned over, and found fine coloured illustrations of the plants he describes. So that, whenever the monks of Lavra or Vatopedi do bring out a catalogue, it will not, as they doubtless imagine, astonish the world and afford one more proof that Mount Athos is the centre and the glory of all civilization, but it will be laid aside as a mere appendix of the same sort of stuff that we now have before us.

It is, however, better to pass from these reflections, and consider what there is of real use and merit in this vast congeries of MSS. In the first place, there is the palæographical interest. In a special appendix classing the books under the centuries in which they were written, there appear three of the tenth century, four of the eleventh, nine of the twelfth, all dated and therefore trustworthy specimens of the writing of these early days. As the catalogue proceeds we find specimens from every decade—a whole procession of dated texts; and not the least remarkable is the great number written late in the eighteenth century and through the nineteenth. It was generally thought by those who have visited the convents of late years, since Curzon's day, that the assiduous copying was a long extinct habit. We did not find any trace of the practice in our own visits. Yet in this catalogue there is ample evidence that up to the present day there is some such work going on. The sixteenth and seventeenth centuries were, however, clearly the palmy days of this pious industry.

Regarding the illuminations with which the early MSS. abound Prof. Lambros has provided ample and careful notes, and has also referred to some reproductions, especially those in that excellent though little-known modern work of Brockhaus on the art of the monasteries. Among the patient and exhaustive indexes appended to the volume, for which every serious student must owe Prof. Lambros the deepest gratitude, is one of the illuminations, which will prove most precious to the next iconographer who makes this branch of mediæval art his special study. The laws and traditions of this illumination are so crystallized—shall we say petrified?—by the bonds of tradition that every example falls into its fixed place. Yet it was this rigid formalism which led to splendid church decoration and gave its lessons to the early Italian masters, notably to Giotto.

Prof. Lambros also provides here and there curious specimens of the elaborate and enigmatical colophons, written in intricate flourishes, wherewith the writers loved to conclude their work. He has kindly added his deciphering of a few, but even after examining them we find it hard to fit in the letters and verify his solutions. Let the reader try No. 5882 as a specimen.

So complete is the book before us, not only in what it describes, but in its references to the proper literature on the subject, that if there were added in a concluding volume a history of the settlements and adequate pictures of them, nothing more would be left for future treatment. The importance of reproductions of the buildings was bitterly brought home to us by the destruction of Simopetra, the most picturesque of them all, by fire about 1895. There was no mediæval building in Europe to compare with it. Some artist like Brockhaus, not a mere photographer, should record the exteriors of these wonderful places with the same care that he has described the interiors. No man living could write the descriptive text of such a volume as Prof. Lambros could do it. Such is the opinion which we derive from his present thorough and conscientious performance.

NEW NOVELS.

In the Name of a Woman. By Arthur W. Marchmont. (Longmans & Co.)

This political romance of modern Bulgaria moves with some briskness and ingenuity. There are interesting characters among the actors. The personality of the female villain—an intriguing countess—seems not entirely unfamiliar in its whole-souled villainy. It stops short of nothing that may forward the interests of her party. She is a beautiful and relentless monster rather than a woman. The heroine princess is, on the contrary, human and charming. The story is of love and ambition; and plot and counterplot, incident and misfortune, play a large part. A cosmopolitan youth—a young Rumanian-Englishman—has much to do with it all; indeed, he tells the story, of which he is the hero. The author has an inordinate affection for the word "shrewd." It is a good word, but enough is as good as a feast in most things.

The Pride of Race. By B. L. Farjeon. (Hutchinson & Co.)

If Mr. Farjeon had not already earned the title of incurable optimist, 'The Pride of Race' would justify him in assuming it. This story is full of heroes and heroines. The first hero is an illiterate Jew, who learns the tricks of the Stock Exchange and makes millions of money. The author credits him with many of the virtues of an angel. He buys up the debts of the Earl of Lynwood, whose daughter he secures as a wife for his brilliant Oxford-bred son; gives a million-pound ironclad to the nation, placarding the fact just in time to secure the young man's election to Parliament; floats a Lynwood Forest Mining Company on the earl's bare statement that there are minerals under the forest; breaks up over that honest venture, pays twenty shillings in the pound, and goes through it all smiling. The Earl of Lynwood, who is ruined, also smiles; he cooks his rasher in a humble lodging, and gives the servant his last half-sovereign, which he had just obtained from the pawnbroker. Between the Oxford paragon and his wife Lady Julia there is a very effective drama, which constitutes the best part of the story, and of which we will only say that "pride of race" is beaten in the fifth act, and triumphs by its defeat. It is unnecessary to add that Mr. Farjeon's characters are marshalled in every situation like so many actors and actresses on the stage; the reader constantly finds himself looking across the footlights and muttering, "Enter R.," "Exit L.," or "Curtain." There is a great deal of good reading in this novel, with no stint of melodrama. But laughter occasionally intrudes at the wrong moment. For instance, when the Oxford man is ruined with the rest, and resigns his seat in Parliament after defeating the Government, apparently in his first session, some anonymous person makes him editor of a new daily paper at a salary of three thousand a year; whereupon a rival daily, "which had been somewhat affected by the success of the *Needle*," prints a malevolent and libellous leading article attacking the new editor's father. Mr. Farjeon has some weird notions of the facts of everyday life; but it suffices for the emotional "melodrama" that it should be credible in the main, though not in every incident.

The Heart of the Ancient Wood. By Charles G. D. Roberts. (New York, Silver, Burdett & Co.; London, Gay & Bird.)

Somewhere in the vast forest lands of the northern parts of the United States (probably in Maine) lies the scene of Mr. Roberts's romance. The earlier chapters, which are devoted to studies of beasts and birds in a wild state, are so interesting that one regrets the inevitable introduction of human creatures to make a story. It is even difficult to share the author's regard for the strange Miranda who exercises a fascination over all the animals, from bears to squirrels, but she affords him the opportunity of making the most of his knowledge of wild life. Such intimate knowledge can only have been gained by long and patient watching on many a solitary expedition. Mr. Roberts has the fortunate gift of accurate description, and the literary taste which makes that sort of description palatable and even engrossing. Possibly he owes something to Mr. Rudyard Kipling, or perhaps it is merely that the reader of this sort of book cannot help thinking of the 'Jungle Books.' At all events, 'The Heart of the Ancient Wood' may be recommended to everybody who is interested in studies of wild nature.

Rachel Penrose, Christian. By A. Gordon Macleod. (A. Gardner.)

The most notable feature in this religious novel is the dialect of the Highland, gipsy, and Quaker interlocutors. "I beest" is surely an impossible form, even among old-fashioned Friends, who valued themselves upon their ungrammatical perversions of Scriptural English. The gipsies talk a thieves' Latin with much energy; and the Highlanders' version of the Saxon, being a literal translation of Gaelic idioms, is oppressive by its quantity, although doubtless a close reproduction of modern Highland speech. When to all this are added a stiffness in the English of the narrative itself and rather more printers' errors than one generally expects, the result is heavily to handicap a story which contains elements of success. The impetuous, smuggling, poaching, dare-devil farmer and his man are not improbable specimens of their time and district; and the Quaker heroine, who through much affliction brings her husband to sanity and devotion, is a fine specimen of her sex and creed. But the effective use of dialect requires more scholarly restraint than the author exercises.

A Wayside Weed. By A. F. Slade. (Hutchinson & Co.)

"A shrinking peasant woman, with awkward manner and halting speech," a fairly born and educated artist who rises high in the musical world—these are the pair who come together in life's springtime, he one-and-twenty and she sixteen, to create what seems but an episode in the life of one, and the permanent debasement of that of the other. So lightly does he cull the "wayside weed," so swiftly does he cast it from him, that, until an accident evokes a question from one he is about to marry, he positively forgets not only the vulgar injury of his deed, but the shabby method of his retirement from the consequences. When his memory is enlightened his conscience has grown; his love for a good woman has made it impossible henceforth to regard without remorse an act which he now looks at in the light of its unknown consequences. In the meantime the partner of his error has also developed. To the stubborn fidelity which has caused her to adhere literally to his few instructions, and has kept her true to the first passion of her ignorant youth, Annie has added a religious desire to bring up her child that its father may have no additional weight of sorrow on its account. The growth of character in the illiterate but forceful woman, placed as she is in the most homely, not to say repellent surroundings, is an able study. Other of the characters indicate a considerable knowledge of human nature in familiar corners, and we find both pathos and justice in the conclusion.

A Wheel of Fire. By Jean Middlemass. (Digby, Long & Co.)

Nothing in the plot and circumstance of 'A Wheel of Fire' differentiates it greatly from its class, a class which a good many readers have outgrown. The manner is not unlike the matter, as the following sentence, taken at random, will show: "The sudden awakening to the fact that Claire really loved the man to whom she was affianced was not suffered to resume a somnolent condition." That the story of 'A Wheel of Fire' might produce such a condition in the minds of its readers seems not wholly impossible.

Marked with a Cipher. By Winefride Trafford-Taunton. (Downey & Co.)

Jude and Jasper "were two pretty men," the sons of Sir Adrian Steyne. Unhappily

they had not the same mother, and the elder lad is discovered at the baronet's death to have no legal right to succeed him. Jude's mother and father have been parted by treachery, and in her art (she is an opera-singer) and in marriage with a Spanish nobleman with a somewhat Italian-sounding title the lady forgets her first love and the child of her youth. She is fortunate in inspiring two high-minded men with devotion, one of whom, a recluse musician, becomes her son's guardian angel when he sets forth disinherited to face the world. If one can get over the improbable course of action taken by the heroine in her early career, she becomes interesting in her later relations with her son. In the course of the book we are introduced to several strata of society. The company in a Bloomsbury boarding-house is the most entertaining. The author has put plenty of material into her work, both personal and incidental. Two happy love affairs, with bigamy, arson, and murder thrown in, provide the "side shows." She is by no means without humour, and has an easy style, which she must not suffer to lapse too much into vernacular.

LOCAL HISTORY.

A Calendar of the Feet of Fines for Suffolk. By Walter Rye. (Privately printed.)—County fines, like parish registers, have been a special field of late years for antiquarian energy, their value being now widely recognized. Mr. Rye, who has already done so much for the fines of Cambridgeshire and Norfolk, has now, in connexion with the Suffolk Institute of Archæology and Natural History, issued this calendar of the county fines, ranging from 1 Richard I. to 3 Richard III. The presence of indexes to the names of persons and places adds greatly to its value. Mr. Rye, we may observe, has now filled the one gap in Eastern England, for in 1896 an abstract in English of the early fines for Lincolnshire was issued with the help of the local Archæological Society, and those of Essex are being dealt with in the same way by its county society. It is a question we do not pretend to decide whether it is better to deal with the fines on the system adopted in these counties, or to issue a "bare" calendar, as Mr. Rye describes his own, which can only give the reader the names of the persons and places concerned. The latter, of course, covers the ground far more rapidly, but is of little use to those who cannot consult the originals. Mr. Rye discusses, in a short preface, the points of interest revealed by his 'Calendar.' Of these the principal is the change in the suffixes of place-names, as from "thorp" to "ton," "worth" to "ford," and "sted" to "ton." We read, however, that "the chief interest in the place-name index, apart from its topographical value, is that it shows there were several places which now have no existence; whether they have been lost by the inroads of the sea—as Dodenesse or Wrabnesses [*sic*]—or by change of name, I leave to others to say." As Mr. Rye will be "glad of any corrections," we would venture to question the statement that "Dodenessee [*sic*] and Wrabnesse, two other Danish place-names, seem now to have disappeared—probably into the sea." Dodnash gave name to a priory between Bentley and East Bergholt, of which the prior appears in one fine, and the founder—a well-known sheriff of Norfolk, by the way—in another. Wrabness looks across to Suffolk from the south of the Stour estuary. Again, we read of "the disappearance of Allington, Armyngton, Athelington," though Athelington *alias* Allington is a Suffolk village to this day, while not far from it are the hall and green of Ben(n)ingham, which Mr. Rye cannot identify. His "Armyngton" is an error for the "Arnyngeton" of his text, a mediæval form of Arrington, Cambs. Of the other "chief villages" which have baffled him, "Kesgrave" still exists under the same name; "Braham" is, of course, Brantham; "Cokeleye," Cookley; "Brisworth," Braisworth; "Sadinfeld," Shadinfield; and "Kentwell," a manor in Long Melford; while Thorney Green by Stowmarket preserves the name of "Thorney." As for "Wither," we find it in the index given as "Wither Mundeford," which form Mr. Rye seems to have substituted for the "Wythermundeford" of his text, which is a correct mediæval form of Wormingford, Essex. For "Wither" he has naturally sought in vain. We confess to feeling some uneasiness as to the reading of the names in certain of these fines. "Carlton and Belton" should, we think, be "Gapetun and Belton"; while "Lalehebi" is perhaps a misreading of "Aschebi." And before Warin "Lacun" is claimed as an ancestor by the Lacons, it would be desirable to make sure that the name is not "Latim[er]" in the fine. But for these slips Mr. Rye's agent is doubtless responsible. It is right to add that this 'Calendar,' Mr. Rye reminds us, "has been not only a labour of love, but of very considerable expense" to him. His classified lists of personal names occurring in it will be found of interest. The Norman and French names, he observes, are very numerous, and he suggests that we might learn much from them as to the origin of the settlers from abroad. We would suggest that "Alnellers," "Amliers," and "Davillers" are all the same name as "Anvillers" or "Avillers"; while "Mauveysin" is identical with "Malvoisin," and has no "de." "Gerardvill," as Mr. Rye calls it, is worth noting as the Latinized form of Graville (-Sainte-Honorine), the home of the Malets, who obtained Eye at the Conquest. Among the "uncomplimentary nicknames" Mr. Rye strangely includes "Lagheman," which is the obvious representative of the Domesday "Lageman," the borough "lawman" of Lincolnshire and of Cambridge. Suffolk antiquaries will be grateful to Mr. Rye for his characteristic energy in compiling this 'Calendar.'

The Parish of Selworthy in the County of Somerset: some Notes on its History. By Frederick Hancock, Rector of the Parish. (Taunton, Barnicott & Pearce.)—This useful work contains digested information which will be of service to any future historian. The chief fault we have to find is that there is in some cases a deficiency of references—a thing always to be deplored, and especially noxious where local matters are considered. The chapter relating to the manors might have been extended with advantage, and we cannot but think that more might have been found concerning the ancient chapels. The church is fairly well described. It has suffered, like many others, at the hands of the so-called restorer. In 1875 much damage was done: for example, various shields, which probably recorded the alliances of the St. John family, were repainted "without the slightest reference to their original tinctures; it is [therefore] hopeless to attempt to give any accurate description of them." That the ignorant decorator, who is said to have been a foreigner, could not read the inscriptions he had to recolour, is evident from the fact that on the roof is a figure of St. John the Evangelist with his eagle and book; on the label attached thereto was inscribed "Behold the Lamb of God," which the limner has perverted into "I am the Lord God," a text which never could have occurred in such relationship. In most villages there was formerly what was known as the church house. Such buildings are constantly mentioned in old parish accounts, but have nearly all been swept away. We are, indeed, by no means sure that any undoubted examples are left standing. The church house was to the village much what the town hall was to places of greater importance. Therein meetings were held for various purposes; malt was probably made and certainly stored therein. The church ales were held there, and at fair times it was sometimes let to pedlars as a convenient place in which to expose their wares. In the second year of Edward VI. the churchwardens of Selworthy were possessed of a church house, for which they paid a rent of sixteen pence. It was soon after transferred in some manner from the ecclesiastical authorities to the parish, and from that time, Mr. Hancock thinks, it was used as a refuge for the aged poor. The building existed until recent days. An old inhabitant who remembers it says it was a great stone building, nearly as long as the church. It was divided into four tenements, and the average number of inhabitants was one in each, though sometimes a whole family was crowded into one compartment. This old building must not be confounded with the poor-house, which was under the control of the overseers of the poor and was ruled by an officer responsible to them, known as the "master." Destruction has happily not run its full course at Selworthy. The old tithe-barn still stands near the rectory. The author describes it as a fifteenth-century building. It possesses a curious window with a label carried partly round it. On the apex of the arch this label supports a sheaf of corn, and its end on the one side rests on a lamb and on the other on a pig. These objects are no doubt emblematical of the three main sources from which the parson's tithes were derived. We wish the present rector had given an engraving of this curious symbolic window, which some future restorer may sweep away. This barn has been used for its original purpose in comparatively modern days. The late Lady Acland told the author that before the Tithe Commutation Act came into force she had seen tithe-corn put into it through this window. The parish registers may be said to begin in 1672, but an Elizabethan fragment ranging from 1571 to 1579 has been lately discovered. Mr. Hancock has printed all that remains. It is, even so far as it extends, very imperfect, but well deserved reproduction. The biographical portions of the work are interesting, though we think the greater part is taken from works not difficult of access. We are pleased to come upon a portrait of Lady Harriet Acland. Her name is now little known out of her own neighbourhood, but she was a heroic woman, notable for the perils she underwent and her devotion to her husband, who died in consequence of a duel fought with a certain Capt. Lloyd on Brampton Down in November, 1778. The family tradition is that he took a chill on the occasion which proved fatal. The surmise is not unnatural that there may have been a more painful reason for his death.

The author devotes several of the early pages of his book to place-names. We are glad that they have been collected, but some of the derivations suggested are not a little doubtful. The section on folk-lore is far too discursive, and does not contain much that is new. It relates to the south-west of England in general, rather than Selworthy in particular; sometimes the author goes very far afield, and even crosses the Border and visits Edinburgh, that he may dwell on the sad fate of Dr. Fian, the Devil's Registrar, as he was called. This is mere waste of space. Fian's case is one of the best-known instances of the cruelty which the witchcraft delusion fostered, and has been told over and over again in books and essays. Though we strongly object to Mr. Hancock's discursiveness, he records some things which we would on no account have had omitted. So late as 1776, he tells us, the parish accounts record the sum of half a guinea as having been paid to John Taylor's wife for

"striking" John Edwards for the king's evil. The operator was probably known to be the seventh child of a seventh child, as such persons were believed to possess the same power over scrofula as the reigning sovereign; and when, with the accession of the house of Hanover, touching for the king's evil was discontinued by the monarch, these lesser persons came into increased repute. Even now in some parts of the country the business is, we have heard, lucrative. We wonder what an auditor of our local tax accounts would say if he were to come upon such an entry in a book submitted to his criticism. The hearts of calves and sheep stuck with pins seem to be still credited in the neighbourhood of Selworthy with causing suffering, physical and mental, and sometimes death, to those they are directed against. We have heard of oranges being used for the same purpose in the East Riding of Yorkshire. Discursiveness is one thing, inaccuracy is another. Edgitha owned Selworthy at the time of the Conquest, so there can be no reason why the author should not discourse about her to his heart's content. It is another thing when he quotes the pseudo-Ingulf, and that at second hand, for a story concerning her which, even if it came on better authority, would be, to say the least, improbable. This is nothing, however, to what follows in another place. For no reason whatever that we can fathom, Mr. Hancock finds it necessary to discourse concerning the Parliamentarians, and while doing so thinks it becoming to say that "even libraries did not escape the contempt which those in power held for all culture and refinement, for the precious contents of the Bodleian at Oxford were shipped out of the country and its shelves sold for firewood." If the author will take the trouble to make inquiries, he will find that nothing of the sort took place. He has no doubt confounded the surrender of Oxford in 1646 with the abominable doings which occurred there at the hands of men of a very different character about a century earlier, who, whatever they may have been, were assuredly not Parliamentarians. The university library as well as those of the colleges were pillaged by the people we speak of, but the Bodleian Library assuredly did not suffer, for it was not then in existence.

History of Strood. By Henry Smetham. (Chatham and Rochester, Parrett & Neves; Strood, Sweet & Sons.)—Mr. Smetham's book contains many interesting details, but mainly relates to modern times, and is written in a desultory fashion which is rather irritating. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, and the trite remarks frequently interjected, it preserves many interesting facts of a kind which writers of a higher type are prone to overlook. We are especially grateful for the abundant details as to the destruction of the old parish church and the building of the new one. Mr. Smetham tells us, and the engraving fully confirms his testimony, that the latter is one of the ugliest churches in the kingdom. Until the year 1812 the old church remained; that it needed repair is probably true, but such an unambitious course by no means satisfied the vicar and the party which followed his lead. They wanted a new building in the most approved modern taste. After much controversy they had their way, but for the credit of the inhabitants it must be remembered that they carried the final resolution by one vote only. Very few details regarding the mediæval building which these people swept away have been preserved. From an old engraving which the author has reproduced it appears to have been a comely structure, with, so far as the roof was concerned, no distinction between the nave and the choir. We have no very clear idea as to its date or character. The engraving has been made from a sketch by some one not very competent for the task. It is taken from the north-east. We cannot be sure whether the windows that are shown possessed Decorated or Perpendicular tracery; probably, as in many other cases, the styles were blended. Hasted speaks of Strood Church as large, with a tower, nave, two aisles, and a "great chancel." Denne, in his 'History of Rochester,' mentions what must have been sedilia, though apparently he did not know their purpose. On the south side of the altar, he says, there were "several recesses supported by pillars of Petworth marble, and some appearance of an ancient altar having formerly existed at the same spot." The building which took the place of the old church, which there is reason to believe could have been repaired for a relatively small sum, cost, with something spent on the graveyard, more than 8,500*l*. It gave great satisfaction at first to those who were responsible for it. A writer of the time remarks that

> "this new church, both in its external and internal construction, bears evident marks of elegance and taste, and exhibits that kind of simplicity so much to be preferred to the crowded and ill-disposed ornaments frequently found in structures of this class."

The pleasure that the new fabric gave must have been short-lived. It was not even structurally a good piece of work, for a few months after the opening the almost flat roof let in the rain, so that the seats on the south side could not be used, and within twenty years it was reported to be in "a dilapidated condition." By an Act of Parliament a special church-rate had been established to secure the interest on the money borrowed, and it was levied to the extent of two shillings in the pound, which sometimes rose to half-a-crown. Nonconformists were not unnaturally discomposed by this state of things, and there were many among them who refused to pay, and had their goods distrained in consequence. The trustees had exceeded their borrowing powers, but a supplementary Act was got through Parliament in 1840 relieving them of personal liability and restricting the church-rate to two shillings in the pound. Whether this tax is still continued, or whether other arrangements were made when compulsory church-rates were abolished, we do not know, but we conclude from what the author says that the ratepayers are still liable for the interest on upwards of two thousand pounds. Destruction has been rampant at Strood in other directions. From the church-book of 1764 Mr. Smetham furnishes a list of the communion plate as it then existed. It is believed to have been of sixteenth-century date. All is gone now. It was sold "to give place to lighter and more modern vessels." Four of the church bells were also disposed of in 1849. We have no means of knowing what were the opinions of the vicar and those who followed him regarding things in general, but we may remark that even in small matters they set themselves against what must have been the feeling of old-fashioned people. When the new church was opened the trustees, with the approbation of the vicar, as we are expressly told, resolved "that upon no occasion whatever is the church, pews, seats, or chandelier to be dressed with yew, holly, or any other shrub or matter, as heretofore." Can it have been that these people knew that similar decorations dated from times long antecedent to the Christian era, and that they on that account conceived the practice to savour of idolatry? The parish account-book from 1555 to 1763 was in existence in recent times, but it has unhappily disappeared. We need not dwell on the importance of the information it must contain; as Mr. Smetham says, "Its historic interest to Strood is priceless," and he still cherishes hope of its recovery.

Though the author has been able to secure but little concerning older times from parish records, he has diligently sought for information in other directions, and has not been without success. He has gone carefully through the wills of former townsmen, and has come upon curious details regarding the old church. In 1494 and 1523 bequests were made to Our Lady of the Pillar; there was also an image of St. Sithe, which was regilded in 1524; and we find mention of the image of St. Sunday in 1497 and 1511. Who was he? It has been suggested that the English name is a translation of Dominic, but no proof has been given, and there are reasons for regarding this solution as highly improbable. St. Sunday was never an object of widespread devotion, but we find his name occurring in a few places wide apart. Yatton in Somersetshire, Salisbury, and Louth in Lincolnshire are examples. He had, too, a well at Willenhall in Staffordshire. His name had even passed over into Ireland, for Cromwell, in his letter to Lenthall describing the storm of Drogheda in 1649, speaks of "a strong round tower next the gate called St. Sunday's." We are reminded of the days when people dearly loved long sermons by the fact that the churchwardens bought an hourglass in 1592; it did not last long, however, for in 1619 "a new running glass" had to be procured. In March, 1831, a particularly shocking murder was committed in the woods on the Maidstone road. A boy, the son of poor people called Taylor, who had seen better days, was sent by his parents to bring home nine shillings owing to them by the overseers of Aylesford. On his way back the boy was met by two brothers named Bell, who knew his errand. On the pretence of showing him a nearer road home, the Bells enticed Taylor into a wood, where they murdered him. The criminals were convicted at the assizes, and the elder, whose age was but fifteen, was hanged at Maidstone. The younger, whose age is not given, was sent to prison, where he learnt the trade of a tailor. We should not have drawn attention to these facts, had it not been that this young wretch when he was liberated from confinement was wont to exhibit himself at Strood Fair, and give a performance reproducing the murder in dramatic form, going even so far as to mimic the cries of the victim. There may be, and probably are, old people living in Strood at the present time who as children witnessed the performance. We hope and believe that there is now no town in Britain where the populace would endure such an exhibition. Those who collect abnormal Christian names may like to add Jehokannan to their list. It was borne by a clergyman whose surname was Mawde, who was vicar of Strood, and died in 1615. His name was probably a misspelling of Jehohanan, which occurs in the book of Ezra (x. 28) and elsewhere in the Old Testament.

BIBLICAL LITERATURE.

An Introduction to the Old Testament in Greek. By Henry Barclay Swete, D.D. With an Appendix containing the Letter of Aristeas, edited by H. St. J. Thackeray. (Cambridge, University Press.)—This is a model text-book. The subject is admirably laid out. Each section presents an adequate exposition of the theme with which it deals, adduces the necessary authorities, and supplies a good account of the modern literature bearing on the matter discussed. Dr. Swete shows himself a master of all the materials, ancient and modern, required for forming sound opinions, propounds his own judgments firmly but modestly, and takes care to refer his readers to sources which can furnish them with arguments on the other side. The book is in the highest degree creditable to English scholarship. The mistakes in the printing are very few, though in such a work it is impossible to avoid them altogether. We mention two of them. On p. 12 "Crionius" appears for Ceionius, and on

p. 64 Jerome is quoted as writing *suam ordinem*. In this last case the citation of the passage is too vague. It is Hieron. *in ep. ad Tit.*, but Jerome's commentary on the Epistle is of considerable extent, and the reader might lose some time in looking up the passage. Subsequently Dr. Swete refers to Jerome in *ep. ad Tit.* c. iii. But even this is too wide, as the commentary on each verse is of some length. The author rarely errs in this way. Dr. Swete must have had great difficulty in selecting the modern works which are to be recommended to the reader. The only part where he seems to us to have failed is in his list of books on the Greek of the Septuagint. He notes some works on modern Greek of an early date which relate to the subject, but the only recent book which he notices is the 'Historical Greek Grammar' of Dr. Jannaris. Mention ought to have been made of the works or dissertations of Hatzidakis, Psichari, Dieterich, and Thumb, and of the *Byzantinische Zeitschrift*. Appended to the work is an excellent edition of the 'Letter of Aristeas' prepared by Mr. H. St. J. Thackeray. Mr. Thackeray is unfortunate in the time of the appearance of his edition and in its form, for almost simultaneously with it appeared an edition of the same book by Wendland. The German publication has the advantage of a more elaborate preface, of a full array of *testimonia*, and copious indexes. The list of MSS. collated is also larger. But Wendland worked on the materials prepared by Mendelssohn, now dead, whereas Mr. Thackeray collated for himself. Wendland also supplies no commentary, as Mendelssohn intended to do. And it is therefore to be hoped that Mr. Thackeray will complete his work by collating all available MSS., by furnishing a commentary, and by prefixing prolegomena which would treat of the critical value of the letter and the effect that it produced on subsequent writers.

Facsimiles of the Fragments hitherto recovered of the Book of Ecclesiasticus in Hebrew. (Oxford, Clarendon Press; Cambridge, University Press.)—The discovery of the Hebrew text of the book of Ecclesiasticus was one of the most notable literary events of the last few years of the nineteenth century, and the controversy concerning its genuineness was also one of the most stirring in the domain of modern Biblical science. This controversy appears hushed for the present, and the joint publication, by the Oxford and Cambridge academic authorities, of all the known fragments of the text in facsimile may seem to set the seal on the great value—if not the absolute integrity—of these leaves. We need now only give a few of the most important data in the case. Portions of four different MSS. of this text have so far been found among the collections of Hebrew fragments brought from Cairo. The portion named B is the most extensive, comprising no fewer than nineteen leaves, and containing nearly the whole of the last twenty-two chapters of the book. Next in order comes MS. A, embracing chaps. iii. 6 - xvi. 26. MS. C, which contains only a selection of Ben Sira's sayings, overlaps some portions of A and B, and has in addition a number of verses from chaps. xviii.-xx. and xxv.-xxvi. MS. D overlaps a few chapters preserved in MS. B. The entire number of leaves is thirty, represented by sixty pages in collotype. It must be remembered, however, that many leaves are badly mutilated, and that the last two lines of a page are very often missing in MS. B. The ownership of the fragments is distributed as follows. Seven leaves of B, four of A, and two of C belong to the University Library of Cambridge. The Bodleian Library owns nine leaves of B. Two leaves of the same MS. are preserved at the British Museum, the remaining one being in the possession of Mrs. Lewis and Mrs. Gibson. To Mr. E. N. Adler belong two leaves of MS. A, and Dr. Gaster owns a leaf of C. The remaining leaf of C and the one extant of D are the property of the Consistoire Israélite at Paris. All the known portions of the text have been edited, though not as yet in a combined form; but the facsimiles will facilitate independent study of the subject, and Hebraists will be glad to possess them. The reproduction has been very successfully accomplished, and the plates have been wisely collected in a case and left unnumbered, so as to admit of the addition of any other leaves that may be discovered. Mr. A. Cowley, of the Bodleian Library, is the originator of the edition, although his name does not appear on the title-page.

The Royal Houses of Israel and Judah: an Interwoven History with a Harmony of Parallel Passages, by the Rev. G. O. Little, D.D. (Funk & Wagnalls), is the result of a very elaborate attempt to harmonize Biblical history as contained in the books of Samuel, Kings, and Chronicles, and it will no doubt be useful to the students and teachers for whom it is intended. The appendixes contain some candid remarks on discrepancies.

Textkritik des Neuen Testamentes. Von Caspar René Gregory. Erster Band. (Leipzig, Hinrichs.)—Dr. Gregory's first publication bore the title 'Novum Testamentum Græce ad antiquissimos testes denuo recensuit apparatum criticum apposuit Constantinus Tischendorf editio octava major vol. iii. Prolegomena scripsit Caspar Renatus Gregory.' The announcement of the 'Prolegomena' led many to believe that Dr. Gregory had materials left in writing by Tischendorf to work upon, and that the book would be to a considerable extent the production of that illustrious scholar. It turned out, when the book appeared, that Tischendorf had left almost nothing that could be of use; that Dr. Gregory was compelled to have recourse to the printed works of Tischendorf, so far as he expounded the opinions of the great critic; and that he alone was responsible for nearly everything contained in the 'Prolegomena.' The book was not what it was expected to be, and Tischendorf's name was employed to give it currency. Dr. Gregory states that he never saw Tischendorf and never corresponded with him, and it is not clear why he should have been entrusted with such a task. The present work occupies a similarly equivocal position. It is practically a translation into German of the 'Prolegomena,' and not a new book. Dr. Gregory never mentions this fact. It consists for the most part of descriptions of MSS., and the descriptions are nearly or entirely the same in both books. Some alterations are introduced, the references are brought up to date, and the description of a considerable number of new MSS. is added. Dr. Gregory has taken very great pains to make his catalogues complete and accurate. He has evidently corresponded with many librarians, visited many libraries, and carefully examined the MSS. which he wished to describe. He deserves great praise for the thoroughness with which he has done this part of his task. There is little in these pages to show whether he possesses critical powers. There is no proof that he has collated any MSS., or is able to detect family resemblances or come to a satisfactory conclusion in regard to dates.

Dr. Gregory exhibits what we may call recklessness in dealing with external evidence. It is well known that many German scholars distrusted Tischendorf during his lifetime, while they had a high opinion of his critical powers and the greatest appreciation of his indefatigable industry. Baron von Bunsen said to the writer of this notice a few months before his death, "Mark my words; that man [namely, Tischendorf] will do anything for money." And this estimate was not uncommon at the time, though what grounds existed for it we know not. Naturally therefore, when the discovery of the Codex Sinaiticus was proclaimed, all kinds of suspicions were expressed, and Tischendorf replied to them in several publications. Among the difficulties that arose was the question how a large MS., destined at first for the fire and then known by the monks to be of priceless value, could remain hidden and unknown to all travellers from the year 1844 to the year 1859. Dr. Gregory's answer is as follows:—

"Es gab also keine andere 'Geschichte' der Handschrift während der Zeit, als dass sie im Kloster war und von Porfiri Uspenski und von Macdonald sowie von wer weiss sonst welchen vorüberziehenden Pilgern gesehen wurde."

The recklessness of this assertion is seen in this: that Dr. Gregory knows well that not one of these passing pilgrims has stated that he saw the MS., except Uspenski, Macdonald, and the Bishop of Rochester. Dr. Gregory himself affirms that he has proved that the bishop did not see the MS., but one quite different ("eine ganz andere"). He also expresses a doubt whether Macdonald saw it: "mir kommt das unsicher vor." Uspenski alone remains. Of his knowledge of the MS. Dr. Gregory supplies the reader with no information, but asks him to consult two books in Russian whose Russian titles he prints, though he could have referred him to the 'Novum Testamentum Sinaiticum' and other works in which Tischendorf sets down and discusses the statements of the Russian. Dr. Gregory might have simply related the facts of the discovery, and taken no notice of the controversies in regard to the external evidence, as no longer required to establish the genuineness of the MS., or he ought to have gone into it thoroughly. His treatment of the subject forms a remarkable contrast to the earnestness and argumentative power shown in Scrivener's introduction to his 'Full Collation of the Codex Sinaiticus,' where he had to handle the same theme. And indeed Scrivener's 'Introduction to the Criticism of the New Testament' displays much more critical ability and a wider experience in settling the texts of the books of the New Testament than this first part of Gregory's 'Textkritik des Neuen Testamentes.'

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Facsimiles of some Examples of the Art of Book-ornamentation during the Middle Ages. (Quaritch.)—We are sorry to learn from the preliminary notice to these very fine plates that this is the last series of facsimiles to be issued by this firm. The possessor of the complete set will have a fine collection of admirable reproductions, though necessarily incomplete as a representation of mediæval book-ornamentation. The present illustrations, in folio, comprise three bindings (one eleventh, one fourteenth century), four fifteenth-century book-illuminations, and a magnificent chapter-heading from an Egyptian Koran of about 1490. This and the first binding are the gems of the collection. The latter dates from the eleventh century, with additions of the early fifteenth. It is in a frame composed of eight strips of *champlevé* enamel, with large stones at the corners and smaller jewels set in beautiful work between each strip. The centre has a ground of diapered red velvet, with five painted medallions in metal frames imposed—the Evangelists and the Agnus Dei. The other two bindings, which are of Armenian origin—silver *repoussé* plates—are hardly so interesting and show strong traces of Venetian influence. The Italian page from the Genesis of a 1320 Bible is notable, especially when compared with the page from a later Psalter from the same house, previously illustrated by Mr. Quaritch. It is needless to say that the facsimiles are beautifully done, and their possession should go far to console humbler collectors for the impossibility of ever owning such masterpieces as the originals.

The Library for January (Kegan Paul) is an excellent number. The editor has secured the services of several experts, and we hasten to add that their contributions are by no means jejune to the general world, as experts often make such things. Mr. Austin Dobson writes on the quotations in Walton's 'Angler,' which appear to be as inaccurate as they are effective. We have touched on this point recently. Mr. Proctor is, of course, impeccable on such a subject as 'The "Gutenberg" Bible.' Mr. Axon has found out some interesting juvenile translations of Horace by Leigh Hunt and De Quincey in a magazine for the young which would be considered surprisingly old and priggish nowadays.

The record of *First Editions*, collected by W. H. Arnold, of New York (New York, the Marion Press), should be of considerable use to bibliographers of American men of letters. It is a very complete collection of items from every source concerning eight of the principal men of letters on the other side, from Bryant to Holmes. Signatures and facsimiles are included, and one learns by the way much of the vanities of authors. Holmes confesses on a photograph that

> I should like myself
> To see my portrait on a wall
> Or bust upon a shelf.

There are, however, items more serious and significant than this. Unfortunately, Hawthorne is not so communicative as Whittier and Holmes. The latter accepts in 1872 from Messrs. Routledge "one hundred pounds sterling for the advance sheets of the 'Poet at the Breakfast Table.'"

We have received the third instalment of the catalogue of the magnificent collection of pamphlets in the Royal Library at the Hague, *Katalogus van de Pamfletten-verzameling berustende in de Koninklijke Bibliotheek*, drawn up with admirable care and thoroughness by Dr. W. P. C. Knuttel, the sub-librarian, and printed by the Algemeene Landsdrukkerij. The pamphlets are arranged chronologically and classified, the headlines mentioning the topics referred to, and there is, besides, an index of authors so far as they are ascertainable. The volume embraces the eventful period from 1689 to the Peace of Utrecht, and would have delighted Macaulay, for of course it largely reflects the stirring events of the time. There are many translations of English broadsheets, as well as publications such as Burnet's 'Pastoral Letter,' which the House of Commons ordered to be burnt. The number of entries falls off notably after Blenheim, although the Jansenist controversy went on vigorously in 1705, and led to the appearance of several pamphlets.

The *Catalogo Generale della Libreria Italiana* from 1817 to 1899 inclusive, which Signor Ulrico Hoepli, the well-known Milan publisher, is issuing in monthly parts, will be found indispensable to all students of modern Italian literature. Each part consists of eighty double-column quarto pages, on very thin, but excellent paper, and in small, but beautifully clear type. Each page records about one hundred books, and the first three parts bring the alphabetical arrangement down to Bigliati. When complete it will be as valuable to all who have to do with Italian books as Lorenz is to students of French literature of the last sixty years. But it is not so good as Lorenz, which is useful for its brief biographical details of each author. The Hoepli 'Catalogo' gives not only the title of each book, but the date of publication, name of publisher, usually the number of pages, and the published price. The 'Catalogo' is not confined to Italian books of all kinds, but books printed in Italian abroad are included, as, for instance, English-printed editions of the Bible in Italian. It is curious to note that whilst Dante (who is here ranged under Alighieri) extends to eight columns, the "Bibbia" entries do not exceed one and a half columns! A few of the entries are very bewildering; for instance, "Atti" extends to six pages, and the entries are made without any kind of arrangement, chronological or otherwise. Such a section, with a little classification, would have been of considerable value. In other respects it would not be difficult to pick holes—*e.g.*, we should not think of looking under Beecher for Mrs. H. Beecher Stowe's works. Nevertheless, the 'Catalogo' will be extremely useful, and the price at which it is published (2 lire 50 cent. per part) is most reasonable. It ought to be another thorn in the side of the English Bibliographical Society.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Messrs. Blackwood & Sons have sent us a new, enlarged, and rearranged edition of *From Capetown to Ladysmith, and Egypt in 1898*, by the late George W. Steevens, edited by Mr. Vernon Blackburn, and containing some letters which, having failed to "get through," were found in the effects of Mr. Steevens after his lamented death. There reached us on the same day the dispatches of Sir George White. We note that these avoid all the weak points: the flinching of our right on Mournful Monday, and of some of the defenders on January 6th, and the failure to entrench near Wagon Hill. Credit is justly given, in connexion with January 6th, to the fine behaviour of the Imperial Light Horse, and to the courage of the Devons, who saved the situation by charging after the other infantry had failed.

Mr. John Murray publishes No. 3 of the new series of the *Journal of the Society of Comparative Legislation*, which deals with the legislation of the British Empire in 1899. The names of Mr. John Macdonell and of Mr. Manson, the editors, make us easy as to the continued excellence of the main part of the volume. The Australian Commonwealth Bill made progress, but 1899 was not otherwise remarkable for legislation in the British Empire. Jersey gave those desirous to marry their deceased wives' sisters the opportunity of doing so lawfully with domicile under the Crown at no great distance from English shores. The general articles deal with subjects of interest, but they are not all up to a high standard. For example, an article on military service in the colonies is misleading in ignoring the fact that in the Cape there is universal liability to arms in as sharp a form as was the case in the Dutch republics. The writer's acquaintance with the colonies does not seem great, and he pads out his article with some information as to Switzerland and Belgium which is to be found in well-known text-books. Why, moreover, select Belgium?

Poems, &c., Vol. III. of Keats's works (Glasgow, Gowans & Gray; London, R. B. Johnson) is already out, which shows, like its predecessors, wonderful care and completeness in text and comment. Included are Leigh Hunt's essay on a hot day, in which Keats helped, and some interesting marginalia which he made on various English classics, while new light is thrown on his work as a dramatic critic. Writing on Milton with delicate insight, Keats selects the celebrated comment on the quest of Proserpine, "which cost Ceres all that pain To seek her through the world," and another, "Nor could the muse defend her son," as "of a very extraordinary beauty," and "exclusively Miltonic without the shadow of another mind ancient or modern." The whole note is in the highest style, but if Keats had known his Virgil well, he might have seen reflected the similar pathos of "ibi omnis effusus labor" and the passage about Panthus "nec te.....Labentem pietas nec Apollinis infula texit." Keats had so much intuition, so many gifts, that one cannot realize that he was anything but a fine classical scholar.

Before us is *The Queen's Best Monument*, a memorial reprint from the *Spectator* (Office, Wellington Street), consisting of verse and prose recently published in the paper. We cannot think the former inspired, and need only say that the latter maintains the reputation of our contemporary for judicious and well-reasoned comment. Of course, we expected and get details of the Queen's love for animals. It is hardly necessary to add that the title is that of the first article, and makes no claims for the publication as "ære perennius."

We have received a copy of *Elements of Siamese Grammar, with Appendices*, by Dr. Frankfurter—a publication which claims to be the first attempt yet made to explain the character of that cumbrous, difficult, and unattractive language, the author plainly informing his readers in a short preface that he has not written a book designed to assist foreigners who may visit Siam in learning to speak Siamese, but rather a classified essay on alphabet, parts of speech, and construction. He has quoted authority for fixing the date of the adaptation of written characters to the Siamese language as 1125 A.D.; but though writing may thus be carried back to a fairly early period, the destruction of Ajuthia by the Burmese in the eighteenth century renders any search for historical MSS. of a correspondingly remote date unlikely to prove successful. As far as we have an opportunity of judging, Dr. Frankfurter seems to have covered his ground pretty fully; and he has also set a useful example in calling attention to certain words which represent loan words from the Cambojan. It would be a welcome help to those who are interested in the language if some authority could carry this process further and draw up separate lists of words in every-day use among the Siamese which have been adopted from the speech of neighbouring peoples—Burmese, Peguan, Chinese, and the like. There would then be some prospect of getting down, so to speak, to the bed-rock of that monosyllabic and (probably) sub-Himalayan tongue which we find established in the valley of the Menam. The three appendixes, which treat severally of the Court language, the orders of nobility, and chronology, add much to the interest of this volume, which is, of course, addressed more particularly to specialists and those who study comparative grammar and philology. As regards chronology, in April, 1889, the Siamese Government introduced a new official era; but they can hardly be said to have simplified matters. On p. 114 of the present volume we find a royal edict dated. This order we presume (after making a short calculation) was issued on March 21st, 1896, but seventy-five words have been used to express the date in English! Turning to the orders of nobility, we think the meaning of the usages connected with the expressions *sak na* and *na jok* should be further investigated; and this might perhaps be done by searching among the Cambojans and other neighbouring nations for traces of a similar custom. The present king, whose views are referred to, is far from being as good an authority on such a matter as his father, King Mongkut; and the latter, as we happen to know, used to explain the practice as one designed to limit the landed influence of the nobles—to prevent Siam becoming, as Japan once became, a country misruled by semi-independent and defiant Daimios and their retainers; *na jok* meaning that in the case of two or three very great nobles these could be trusted to remain faithful to their sovereign even without any such restrictions. This book is published at Leipzig by Karl W. Hiersemann, but was printed at Bangkok by the American Mission Press. Pains seem to have been taken by the proof-readers in revising the Siamese portions, but in the English sentences many misprints occur.

The Librairie Armand Colin publishes *Essai d'une Psychologie Politique du Peuple Anglais*, by M. Boutmy, which ought to interest us, but does not. M. Boutmy truly tells us that we English are not given to general ideas. That is so, and we fail to find the need for leading up to an attack on Mr. Chamberlain, which is the conclusion, by a 'First Part: Man in General,' with a chapter on 'The True, the Beautiful, and the Good.' Still, M. Boutmy's generalizations are sound enough, and his views on the English tongue and on the history of our letters are well conceived. When he comes to our "Androlatry" we begin to bewail the love for sweeping statements prettily expressed which marks the well-trained Frenchman. The English people can do without belief in anything, but not without belief in some one, M. Boutmy thinks. Why "the English"? For reasoning belief in a man it would be hard to match on this side of the Channel the German belief in Bismarck; for unreasoning belief the French—short-lived—belief in Boulanger. We may be prejudiced. That our author is not free from prejudice we gather from such statements as that we, compared with other peoples, are "wanting in both justice and generosity." "Such feelings as France had .....for oppressed Italy" are unknown to the English. "In the English, nothing of the kind." "In Canada," among our other crimes, we seem to have "exterminated" the "Redskins." We had fondly thought that the United Empire Loyalist Indians were known to fame even in that France which before the conquest some of them had served, and that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's eloquence had made France aware that the descendants of these redskins are honoured citizens of the Dominion now. The House of Commons is charged with having cheered the bombardment of an open town of 200,000 people. The cheer of the House of Commons was when it heard that the forts of Alexandria, manned by those who had hunted and killed French and British officers and seamen in the streets, were, after the French fleet had sailed off, bombarded by our ships. But M. Boutmy does not even spare Frenchmen when his prejudice is excited, and charges against a dead colleague a murderous dispatch the authenticity of which has been disproved. His authority as a philosopher may be considerable; as a politician he is inaccurate, and thinks that Jingo is an American word. We cling, ourselves, to the belief that it is Basque, but the story of its rise in politics is evidently a sealed book to M. Boutmy. His firm conviction is that Mr. Chamberlain is our master, that all that is done in the British Empire is done by him, and that, even "after Fashoda," this demon "continued his preparations for war." The only preparations for a war between us and France—which no one on this side of the water for one moment expected—were those made by France in Tunis and in Corsica.

Translations of Gaboriau's stories *The Honor of the Name* and *Monsieur Lecoq* have been reissued by Messrs. Downey in excellent print and a neat and quiet binding, two points which have often been disregarded by the purveyors of popular literature. Is Gaboriau still popular? We think he may well be, in spite of the modern detectives who have invaded fiction and carried readers by storm in spite of the bores who help them in the story to frame their adventures.

Whitaker's Peerage for 1901 (Whitaker & Sons) is before us, a compact volume which is well up to date, as it gives the New Year's honours. It contains a good deal more than its short title would imply, such as lists of Privy Councillors and home and colonial bishops.

Events of the Reign: 1837 to 1901, compiled by F. Ryland (George Allen), is already in a second edition, and deserves popularity. The sections on literature and art show unusual care and detailed knowledge.

Barry Lindon and *Catherine* have been added to the convenient "New Century Library" (Nelson).

We have on our table *Notes on the Companies Act, 1900*, by L. W. Evans and F. W. Pixley (Ede & Allom),—*Social Justice*, by W. W. Willoughby (Macmillan),—*The Middle Ages Revisited*, by Alex. Del Mar (Quaritch),—*The Origins of Art*, by Y. Hirn (Macmillan),—*French Course for Evening Classes: First Year*, by A. C. Poiré (Macmillan),—*Digest XLI. I. De Adquirendo Rerum Dominio*, edited, with translation and notes, by C. H. Monro (Cambridge, University Press),—*Essays from De Quincey*, edited by J. H. Fowler (A. & C. Black),—*Introduction and Notes to Carlyle's 'Sartor Resartus,'* by J. Hight (Christchurch, N.Z., Whitcombe & Tombs),—*Heresies*, by H. Croft Hiller, Vol. III. (Grant Richards),—*The Prevention of Valvular Disease of the Heart*, by R. Caton, M.D. (Clay & Sons),—*Mother Goose Cooked*, by J. H. Myrtle and R. Rigby (Lane),—*The Grig's Book*, by W. T. Horton (Moffatt & Paige),—*Sand-Larks*, by G. R. Wynne (S.P.C.K.),—*The Red, White, and Green*, by H. Hayens (Nelson),—*Lily and Mr. Ginger*, by E. Logan (S.P.C.K.),—*The Fox-Woman*, by J. L. Long (Macqueen),—*Red, White, and Blue*, by Edith Cowper (S.P.C.K.),—*Kate Cameron of Brux*, by J. E. Muddock (Digby & Long),—*The Ghost of Rock Grange*, by Bessie Marchant (S.P.C.K.),—*Adventures of Merryman Brothers*, by W. Palmer (Digby & Long),—*The Coming of Peace*, by G. Hauptmann, translated by J. Achurch and C. E. Wheeler (Duckworth),—*Pro Patria*, by C. W. Stubbs, D.D. (Stock),—*The Church Worker*, Vol. XIX. (C.E.S.S.I.),—*A Commentary on St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans*, by J. J. Beet, D.D. (Hodder & Stoughton),—*Lessons on Israel in Egypt and the Wilderness*, by the late S. G. Stock (C.E.S.S.I.),—*Deux Versions Grecques Inédites de la Vie de Paul de Thèbes*, by J. Bidez (Ghent, Engelcke),—*La Nouvelle Réforme de l'Orthographe et de la Syntaxe Françaises*, by E. Rodhe (Lund, Möller),—and *Au Coin d'une Dot*, by Léon de Tinseau (Paris, Lévy). Among New Editions we have *Bacteria*, by G. Newman, M.D. (Murray),—and *The Heiress of the Season*, by Sir William Magnay, Bart. (Smith & Elder).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Batterbury (H. C.), Handbook to the Pentateuch, cr. 8vo, 2/6
Book of Job, translated and annotated by F. H. Wilkinson, cr. 8vo, 3/6
Call of God, The, National Simultaneous Mission Sermons, 1901, cr. 8vo, 2/6
Counsels for Churchpeople, from the Writings of the late Bishop of London, selected by J. H. Burn, 12mo, 5/
Dowen (Z. T.), Christus Consolator, cr. 8vo, 2/6 net.
Ecumenical Missionary Conference, New York, 1900, 2 vols. roy. 8vo, 6/ net.
Hebrew-Greek Cairo Genizah Palimpsests from the Taylor-Schechter Collection, edited by C. Taylor, 15/ net.
Moberley (R. C.), Atonement and Personality, 8vo, 14/
Mulford (P.), The Gift of the Spirit, cr. 8vo, 3/6 net.
Rawnsley (L. R.), The Temptations of our Lord Jesus Christ, cr. 8vo, 2/6
Seraphim (Bishop), The Soothsayer Balaam, roy. 8vo, 10/

Fine Art and Archæology.

Bitmead (R.), The Cabinet Maker's Guide to the Entire Construction of Cabinet Work, 12mo, 2/6

Poetry and the Drama.

Langford (J. A.), A Life for a Love, and other Poems, cr. 8vo, 3/6 net.
Thaw (A. Blair), Poems, cr. 8vo, 5/ net.

Bibliography.

Early English Printed Books in the University Library, Cambridge: Vol. 1, Caxton to F. Kingston, 8vo, 15/ net.

Political Economy.

Bowley (A. L.), Elements of Statistics, 8vo, 10/6 net.

History and Biography.

Clarke (E. T.), Bermondsey, roy. 8vo, 12/6 net.
Craik (Sir H.), A Century of Scottish History, 2 vols. 8vo, 30/ net.
Kingston (A.), The Romance of a Hundred Years, 8vo, 6/
Macfadyen (D.), Alfred the West Saxon King of the English, cr. 8vo, 4/6 net.
Potocka (Countess), Memoirs, edited by C. Stryienski, translated by L. Strachey, roy. 8vo, 12/
Ten Months in the Field with the Boers, by an Ex-Lieutenant of General de Villebois-Mareuil, cr. 8vo, 3/6
Walton (I.), The Complete Angler, and the Lives of Donne, Wotton, Hooker, Herbert, and Sanderson, 3/6 net.

Geography and Travel.

Dutt (W. A.), Highways and Byways in East Anglia, 6/
Lynch (H.), French Life in Town and Country, 3/6 net.
Sommerville (M.), Sands of Sahara, 8vo, 10/6

Philology.

Cæsar, Opera, Complete, ed. R. L. A. Dupontet, cr. 8vo, 7/
Demosthenes on the Crown, ed. W. W. Goodwin, 8vo, 12/6

Science.

Christian (G. A.) and Collar (G.), A Key to a New Arithmetic, cr. 8vo, 6/ net.
Clark (W. A.), Alpine Plants, cr. 8vo, 3/6 net.
Knight (J.), Chemistry, cr. 8vo, 2/6
Willey (A.), Zoological Results from New Britain, New Guinea, Loyalty Islands, and Elsewhere, Part 5, with 21 Plates, 4to, 21/

General Literature.

Castle (A. and E.), The Pride of Jennico, cr. 8vo, 3/6
Companion Dictionary of Quotations, selected by N. MacMunn, 12mo, leather, 2/6
Fraser (Mrs. H.), A Little Grey Sheep, cr. 8vo, 6/
Hoskier (Madame), Thoughts, Memories, and Meditations of, translated by C. White, cr. 8vo, 3/6
Hume (F.), The Golden Wang-ho, cr. 8vo, 6/
Master Sinner, The, by a Well-Known Author, cr. 8vo, 3/6
Moore (F. F.), According to Plato, cr. 8vo, 6/
Ouida, Street Dust, and other Stories, cr. 8vo, 3/6
Sainte-Beuve, Essays of, edited by W. Sharp, 3 vols. 7/6 net.
Sandeman (M.), Veronica Verdant, cr. 8vo, 6/
Spender (E.), A Soldier for a Day, cr. 8vo, 6/
Vizetelly (E. A.), A Path of Thorns, cr. 8vo, 6/
Warden (G.), A Syndicate of Sinners, cr. 8vo, 6/
Whitaker's Peerage for 1901, cr. 8vo, 2/6

FOREIGN.

Theology.

Dorner (A.), Grundriss der Encyklopädie der Theologie, 3m.
Scholz (A. v.), Kommentar üb. den Prediger, 6m.

History and Biography.

Chéradame (A.), L'Europe et la Question d'Autriche au Seuil du XXe Siècle, 10fr.
Delaporte (L.), Quelques-uns, Series 1, 3fr. 50.
Laubarède (É.), Henri Lasserre, 3fr. 50.
Saint-Hilaire (É. G.), Lettres écrites d'Égypte, 3fr. 50.
Véga, Madame Guizot, 2fr.

Philology.

Kirste (J.), Hemachandra, Dhatupatha, 16m.
Reitzenstein (R.), M. Terentius Varro u. Johannes Mauropus v. Euchaita, 3m. 60.

General Literature.

Beaume (G.), Sainte-Nitouche, 3fr. 50.
Braz (A. Le), Au Pays des Pardons, 3fr. 50.
Champol, Les Fromentier, 2fr. 50.
Fazy (E.), Monique et Valentine, 3fr. 50.
Louys (P.), Les Aventures du Roi Pausole, 3fr. 50.
Magali (M.), Fille de Lettres, 3fr. 50.
Muret (M.), L'Esprit Juif, 3fr. 50.
O'Monroy (R.), Curieuses d'Amour, 3fr. 50.
Provins (M.), Les Passionnettes, 3fr. 50.

DR. FITZEDWARD HALL.

In Dr. Fitzedward Hall, who died on February 1st at his residence at Marlesford, Suffolk, the world has lost a scholar whose knowledge of the history of the vocabulary and idiom of the last four centuries of the English language was, in all probability, absolutely unequalled. Dr. Hall was born in 1825, at Troy, in the State of New York, and was educated at Harvard. In 1850 he became tutor, and subsequently professor, in the Government College at Benares. While in India he published several works on subjects belonging to various departments of Indian scholarship. On coming to England in 1862, he was appointed Professor of Sanskrit and of Indian Jurisprudence in King's College, London, and received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from Oxford in recognition of his distinguished services to Oriental learning. For a short period he held the post of librarian at the India Office. Since 1869 he has lived in retirement at his Suffolk home. Although during his residence in London he had edited for the Early English Text Society William Lauder's book 'On the Dewtie of Kingis,' and some of the works of Sir David Lyndesay, the first publication in which he gave any indication of his extraordinary attainments as an English scholar was the book entitled 'Recent Exemplifications of False Philology,' which appeared in 1872. This was followed, in 1873, by a book called 'Modern English,' and in 1877 by an essay 'On English Adjectives in *-able*, with Special Reference to *Reliable*.' The fierce controversial tone of these works, and of the author's frequent articles on similar subjects in English and American periodicals, provoked many furious attacks in the press. But if Dr.

Hall was sometimes extravagant in his expressions of censure, he was never rash in his assertions; and the superficial scholars whose off-hand dicta about "the constant usage of good English writers" he impugned found themselves overwhelmed by a mass of quotations against which no argumentative defence was possible. Their usual resource was to sneer at "pedantry" and "dulness," or to pretend that the weakness of their critic's case was proved by the vehemence of his language. On questions of etymology, or on points involving knowledge of the earlier stages of the language, he always disclaimed the right to express an opinion; but there were few questions relating to the construction or usage of English from the Tudor period downwards on which he was unable to throw valuable light from his vast collection of examples.

In 1879, when the long-projected scheme of the 'New English Dictionary' was beginning to assume a practical shape, Dr. Murray, who had been appointed editor of the work, wrote to Dr. Hall to invite his co-operation. The desired help was granted in such abundant measure as surpassed all expectation. Until within a very short time of his death Dr. Hall continued to spend many hours daily in reading the proofs of the dictionary, and in supplying from his own collections the gaps which the labours of the great army of readers had left in the illustration of the meanings of words. The terms in which both the editors of the dictionary have repeatedly expressed their appreciation of the value of his services may appear extravagant to those who are not acquainted with the facts; but they are certainly not unduly strong. The loss of so laborious and so profoundly skilled a helper is a misfortune the magnitude of which it is hardly possible to estimate. Henry Bradley.

ACCESSION AND CORONATION.

Now that the presses of the two Universities have issued the amended Book of Common Prayer with the service for the Accession of Edward VII. henceforth to be used on January 22nd, it may be well to note the distinction between accession and coronation, which were at one time almost synonymous terms. The course of events and public convenience have caused them to drift further and further apart, whereby the coronation has no doubt been robbed of a good deal of its ritual significance and historical importance, both the anointing and the recognition losing much of their original force.

The antiquary or historical student of any part of Christendom, who may be desirous of tracing the origin of the highly significant ceremonial of coronation, has to gain his first information from the records of this country at a time when the making of England was in active progress. The pontifical of Egbert, Archbishop of York, of the eighth century, and the details of the installation ceremonial used at the coronation of Ethelred II. in 975, are the earliest known authorities. It is equally significant and interesting to know that France borrowed its ceremonial from England: that England is the only monarchy remaining wherein the full rites of the anointing both with oil and chrism, and many other details of investment, are still in use; and that these rites, before long (as I trust) to be used at the crowning of Edward VII. and his gracious queen, are practically the same as those that were in operation a thousand years ago under the Anglo-Saxon Church.

When England was conquered by the great Duke of Normandy, it was natural that he and his successors should be desirous of doing full homage to so impressive a rite. Edward the Confessor had been crowned at Winchester with great worship on Easter Day, 1043, but in the year of his death the Confessor had himself ordained that the great Abbey of Westminster should be the scene of the coronation of the future sovereigns of England. William the Conqueror was crowned at Westminster by the Archbishop of York, with much pomp and magnificence, on Christmas Day, 1066, and on that day began the Norman rule. In the earlier years of English history after the Norman Conquest the reign of the sovereign did not begin until the day of the crowning, so that there was no distinction whatever between accession and coronation. William died on September 9th, 1087, in Normandy. William the Red, with his father's ring, hastened back to England, and seventeen days after the Conqueror's death, at the earliest possible moment, began his reign as the second Norman king of England by being anointed and crowned at Westminster on Sunday, September 26th.

Here it may be noted, as indicative of the special regard associated with Sunday as the weekly festival, that sixteen out of the twenty-one English coronations that occurred between William Rufus and Elizabeth, both inclusive, were held on Sunday. For each of the exceptions there was some special reason. Stephen was crowned on a Thursday, which was St. Stephen's Day; John on a Thursday, which was Ascension Day; Henry III. on a Friday, when the fast was overridden by the feast of SS. Simon and Jude; Henry IV. on a Monday, which happened to be the grand Westminster day of the translation of Edward the Confessor; and the youthful Richard II. on a Thursday, from State reasons, that the crowning might take place immediately after the elaborate obsequies of his grandfather. After the days of Elizabeth not a single coronation took place on a Sunday. James I. was crowned on Monday, July 25th, St. James's Day; Charles I., with that pathetic vein of religious mysticism which was one of his special characteristics, made particular choice of Thursday, February 2nd, the day of the Purification, for his anointing, and at the same time insisted on wearing throughout the day raiment that was snowy white in place of the royal purple. It was this that gained him the name of the White King. The curious historical coincidence is perhaps worth noting that the day of the Purification, when the White King was crowned, was the very day of the nation's silent sorrow of 1901 over the remains of the purest of earthly sovereigns, so appropriately known to thousands of her dusky subjects as the Great White Queen.

Charles II. was crowned on a Tuesday, James II. on a Wednesday, and Anne on a Thursday, the day in each case being the appropriate one of April 23rd, or St. George's Day. There has been no special significance in the weekdays chosen for the crowning by the Hanoverian monarchs.

Reverting to the succession of our sovereigns, we come to the slaying of the Red King on Thursday, August 2nd, 1100. His brother Henry, with remarkable speed, was crowned at Westminster on the following Sunday, August 5th, which was the feast of St. Oswald. When Henry died, on December 1st, 1135, there was an outbreak of anarchy indicative of the coming long-continued civil strife. Earl Stephen, his nephew, appeared at the gates of London, and was welcomed vociferously by the citizens. Messengers were dispatched to summon the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Stephen was hallowed by William Corbeuil in the great Abbey on December 26th, being the day of St. Stephen. The chroniclers tell us of certain accidents and omissions at this coronation, which were afterwards held to be significant. Stephen died on October 25th, but the reign of the first Plantagenet did not begin until December 19th, when he was crowned, together with his queen, by Archbishop Theobald. The delay arose through the young king being on the Continent; he landed on the shores of Hampshire on December 7th. Henry II. died in France on July 6th, 1189, and his two sons tarried to see to his burial. Richard returned to England for his crowning at the hands of Archbishop Baldwin, which was accomplished on Sunday, September 3rd. When Richard died, on April 6th, 1199, there was much perplexity as to the succession, the rights of primogeniture not yet being acknowledged with respect to the crown. Eventually the leading statesmen of England, in concurrence with Archbishop Walter and the suffragans of Canterbury, determined that John should be king. The Earl of Mortaigne landed at Shoreham on May 25th, and entered London on the 26th. On the 27th, which was Ascension Day, after an interregnum of some fifty days, England again had a king, for John was then anointed and crowned by Archbishop Walter. Tuesday, October 18th, 1216, witnessed the death of John. The young king Henry III. was hastily crowned at Gloucester on October 28th, on the tenth day after his father's death. Archbishop Langton was absent at Rome. On May 17th, 1220, Henry was again crowned by Stephen Langton and solemnly anointed with due ritual, lest in the haste at Gloucester aught of importance to the due sacring of a king might have been omitted. Henry died on November 16th, 1272.

Up to this date, as our public legal records show, the years of our sovereigns' reigns began with the day of their coronation. Though the main idea of the hereditary descent of the crown was fully accepted, the stricter notion of primogeniture had not prevailed. The kingdom was expected to pronounce in favour of one of royal blood, and then the grace of divine rule was conveyed by the sacramental anointing of the Church. Meanwhile, though the monarchical principle was not defunct, the crown was, so to speak, in commission from the death of one sovereign until the hallowing of his successor, the chief kingly duties being carried on by the Justiciar of the kingdom. The position was almost exactly analogous to that on the death of the bishop of a diocese, when diocesan affairs are carried on by the chapter—*sede vacante*—until the election of his successor. But from this time onward there came about a gradual change in the English idea of succession to the throne.

Edward was abroad at the time of his father's death, with little probability of speedy return, for which there was no particular need, as all agreed to accept him as their ruler. Something, however, had to be done to secure the succession; and so, for the first time, I believe, in English history, there was a formal proclamation of a king prior to both the recognition and the sacring. Edward was proclaimed at the New Temple on Sunday, November 20th, the first Sunday after his father's death. From that date England had perforce to accept a distinction between accession and coronation. Archbishop Kilwardby was not called upon actually to crown the great King Edward, together with Eleanor his queen, until August 19th, 1274, being the Sunday after the feast of the Assumption. The national documents of the time afford overwhelming proof that the reign of Edward I. was accepted as beginning on November 20th, 1272, nearly two years before his coronation.

The precedent that had prevailed for two centuries having thus broken down, a new one began speedily to be formed. Edward I. died on July 7th, 1307, and Edward II. was proclaimed and his legal reign began on the following day. He was not, however, crowned until February 25th, 1308, the delay being caused by his marriage with Isabella. The archbishop was out of the realm, and the ceremony of anointing and crowning both king and queen was performed by the Bishop of Winchester. The details are fully set forth in Bishop Woodlock's register at Win-

chester, with due reservation of all rights of coronation to the see of Canterbury in ordinary circumstances.

In the confusion on the deposition of Edward II. on January 20th, 1327, and partly through the reluctance of Edward III. to assume the kingly state without his father's formal sanction, the crown was in commission for five days. The beginning of Edward III.'s reign, or his accession, dates from Sunday, January 25th, when he was proclaimed; and on the following Sunday, February 1st, he was crowned by Archbishop Reynolds, in spite of the objections of the Archbishop of York and some other bishops to the actual coronation of the young king during his father's lifetime. Edward III. died on June 21st, 1377, and on the following day his grandson Richard was duly proclaimed king and the reign of Richard II. began. The coronation was delayed until July 16th, when it took place at Westminster under circumstances of unparalleled grandeur; the most minute details of the ceremonial used by Archbishop Sudbury and of all the circumstances have come down to our time in contemporary documents. Richard was deposed on September 29th, 1399, and Henry IV. was proclaimed and his accession legally registered on September 30th, though he was not crowned until October 13th. The precedent of accession on the day following the death of the last monarch was now generally accepted. Henry IV. died on March 21th, 1413, and Henry V. began his reign on March 25th. The sacring and crowning by Archbishop Fitz-Alan were accomplished on April 9th, being Passion Sunday. Chroniclers tell us that some of the peers, in their zeal in favour of this prince, actually offered him their formal homage before his coronation; but this was felt to be a serious novelty, and not in any way to be countenanced. The prince might be legally king for judicial convenience, but he could not be so in reality until after the hallowing. Henry V. died near Paris on August 31st, 1422, and here came another new departure. It is scarcely possible that the news of his death reached London in time for the proclamation of his infant son, then eight months old, to be made on September 1st; nevertheless the recent precedent of accession the day after the decease of the predecessor was followed, and legal documents show that the reign of Henry VI. was considered to begin on September 1st. Henry VI. was crowned at Westminster, by Archbishop Chicheley, on November 6th, 1429, when he was still a child. On December 7th, 1431, he was also anointed and crowned King of France, and he brought back his queen Margaret to be crowned in Westminster Abbey. Into the intricacy of the alternate deposition and restoration of Henry VI. and Edward IV. there is no occasion for my present purpose to enter. Edward IV. died on April 8th, 1483, and the forty-seven days' reign of the child Edward V. began on April 9th. But the boy was never really king; the preparations for his coronation had to be put aside, for the estates of the realm resolved that the crown should go to Richard, Duke of Gloucester, the late king's brother. Richard III. and his wife Anne were duly crowned at Westminster on Sunday, July 6th, by Archbishop Bouchier, both walking barefoot up the great church.

On August 22nd, 1485, Richard III. was defeated at Bosworth, and Henry VII.'s accession dated from the same day. The crown that had been worn on the battlefield by the miserable Richard was taken from the hawthorn bush on which it was found, and immediately placed on Henry's head by Lord Stanley. But such an impromptu coronation would not suffice, and the sacring of Henry VII. at the hands of Archbishop Bouchier was duly performed at Westminster on October 30th of the same year. His queen, Elizabeth of York, was crowned on November 25th, the day of St. Catherine, 1487. Henry VII. died on April 21st, 1509, and Henry VIII. was proclaimed and his accession registered on April 22nd. The coronation was delayed until Sunday, June 24th, St. John Baptist's Day, in order that he might be crowned at the same time as his newly wedded wife, Catherine of Arragon. The reign of Edward VI., or his accession, dated, according to the State papers, from the actual death-day of his father, namely, January 28th, 1547. He was crowned in less than a month, namely, on Shrove Sunday, February 20th. Between the reigns of Edward VI. and Mary intervened the proclamation of Lady Jane Grey as Queen of England on July 6th, 1553, the death-day of Edward VI. Between July 6th and July 19th a variety of public and private documents bore the regnal date of Queen Jane, but when Mary succeeded on the latter date her regnal years were made to date from the death of Edward VI. Mary was not crowned until Sunday, October 1st of the same year. Her death occurred on November 17th, 1558, and on the same day Elizabeth was proclaimed and her reign began. There were many difficulties about her coronation; the see of Canterbury was vacant, and the Archbishop of York and other prelates refused to act, but at last the sacring and crowning were accomplished by the Bishop of Carlisle.

In the first year of Elizabeth the question concerning the date of the accession of the sovereign was taken into consideration by the judicial bench. Several resolutions were then adopted by the judges, in conjunction with the Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General, relative to the right interpretation of the statute (1 Edw. VI. c. 7) for the discontinuance of certain offices on the demise of the king. The first of these resolutions was: "That the king who is heir or successor may write and begin his reign the said day that his progenitor or predecessor died." From that time forward the matter has been definitely settled, and "The king is dead; long live the king!" has been correct in English law for three centuries and a half.

Elizabeth was the first of our sovereigns to have a formal service of accession drawn up for annual use, on which all succeeding ones have been based. It was, however, usual in pre-Reformation times for the king to direct the bishops by royal warrant to order the public prayers of their clergy on the king's behalf immediately on his accession and before his coronation. The first recorded instance of this, set forth at length, is that of Richard II. Queen Mary directed special masses to be celebrated on the anniversary of her coronation. When Elizabeth died on March 24th, 1603, Cecil and his coadjutors proclaimed James (without waiting to communicate with him) on the following day; but the regnal years of James I., in accordance with the legal decision of the first of Elizabeth, dated from March 24th and not from the day of the proclamation. The accession of Charles I. in like manner dated from the actual death-day of James I., namely, March 27th, 1625, and that was the day of his accession service. He was not crowned for nearly a year—February 2nd, 1626—the reasons for the delay being his difficulties with his first Parliament and the pledging of the crown jewels. Charles II. did not become king *de facto* until March 29th, 1660, but his regnal years were computed (to accord with legal decision) from the death of his father. His coronation at Westminster took place on St. George's Day, 1661, but he had been crowned by the Scots at Scone on January 1st, 1651. James II. began his reign on February 6th, 1685; his coronation and that of Mary his queen took place on April 23rd, the king being desirous of following his brother's example by being crowned on the day of the patron saint of England. Anne came to the throne on March 8th, 1702, and she, too, waited until April 23rd for her coronation. There was an interval of nearly two months between the accession and coronation of George I., and of just four months in the case of George II. George III. extended the interval still further; his accession was on October 25th, 1760, but his coronation was deferred for eleven months, until September 22nd, 1761. George IV. succeeded his father on January 29th, 1820, but the gorgeous and costly ceremonials of his coronation were delayed until July 19th, 1821. The much simpler coronation of William IV. occurred on September 8th, 1831, though his accession dated from June 26th, 1830.

Her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria began her reign in the early hours of June 20th, 1837. The actual coronation was on June 28th, 1838.

There seem to have been no sound reasons of State importance to warrant the delays of many of our English coronations in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Since the death of George II. the interval between accession and coronation has been decided by waiting for the expiration of the Court mourning, a decision that has done much to deprive the latter of its real meaning. It would do something towards restoring a true idea of the solemn religious significance of the coronation ceremony, which is of far deeper value in its teaching than a mere pageant, if His Majesty Edward VII. and his advisers would study the earlier as well as the more recent precedents—those, say, of the six Edwards—as to the lapse of time between the assumption of kingly duties and the solemn function of the sacring of our kings.

J. C. C.

THE "CHARLES" OF HORACE WALPOLE'S "TRIUMVIRATE."

Dorney Wood, Burnham, Bucks.

In a letter to his former schoolfellow George Montagu, dated King's College, May 6th, 1736 (No. 3 in Cunningham's edition), Horace Walpole, after mentioning some of his Eton experiences, adds: "One of the most agreeable circumstances I can recollect is the triumvirate composed of yourself, Charles, and your sincere friend, Hor. Walpole." The "Charles" of the above passage has hitherto (on the strength of a note by the anonymous editor of the quarto edition of Walpole's letters to Montagu) been identified with Charles Montagu, brother of George Montagu. Charles Montagu entered the army, and died, a lieutenant-general and K.B., in 1777. In later life Horace Walpole was certainly on friendly terms with Charles Montagu, but an insuperable obstacle to the identification of the latter with the "Charles" of the "triumvirate" is the fact that Charles Montagu was never at Eton. The Vice-Provost of Eton kindly informs me that the only Montagu contemporary with Horace Walpole at Eton, whose name is not distinguished in the list by the addition of "Mr." or "Lord," is George Montagu, who is so identified in a marginal note on the list.

On the other hand, there was another "Charles" at Eton with Horace Walpole who, I have very little doubt, was the "Charles" of the "triumvirate." This was Charles Lyttelton (1714-1768), third son of Sir Thomas Lyttelton, fourth baronet, of Hagley, and brother of the first Lord Lyttelton. Charles Lyttelton, who was three years older than Walpole, was contemporary with him at Eton, but left three years before him. Lyttelton matriculated at University College, Oxford, in 1732, took orders in 1742, and became eventually Bishop of Carlisle.

My grounds for this identification are a series of letters from Horace Walpole to Charles Lyttelton. These letters were printed many years ago in *Notes and Queries*. Through the kindness of Lord Cobham I have recently had the advantage of seeing the originals.

The earliest in point of date (Chelsea, August 7th, 1732), which is written in a very boyish hand, is also, so far as I am aware, the earliest letter of Horace Walpole which has been preserved. In this letter, in which Lyttelton is addressed as "My dearest Charles," Horace Walpole writes as follows of his recollections of Eton:—

"I can reflect with great joy on the Moments We pass'd together at Eton, and long to talk 'em over, as I think we cou'd recollect a thousand passages, which were something above the common rate of Schoolboy's Diversions. I can remember with no small Satisfaction that We did not pass our Time in gloriously beating great Clowns, who wou'd patiently bear children's Thumps for the collections, which I think some of our Co-temporaries were so wise as to make for them afterwards. We had other amusements which I long to call to mind with you."

The next five letters, written between 1734 and 1737, are addressed to "My dearest Charles" or "Dear Charles." They are full of expressions of friendship, couched in the rather affected style peculiar to Walpole at that period. The closeness of this friendship is very evident in the letter of September 18th, 1737 (written a year after his mention to Montagu of the "triumvirate" of Montagu, Charles, and himself), in which Walpole writes freely of his mother's last hours and death (in August, 1737)—a sure sign that his correspondent possessed the confidence and regard of one who, in his own phrase, was not apt to "throw his liking about the street."

These letters place almost beyond doubt the identification of the "Charles" to whom they are addressed with the "Charles" of the Eton triumvirate so affectionately mentioned in the letter to Montagu. This identification adds to the peculiar interest of these letters, as revealing the existence of an early friendship to which Horace Walpole makes no allusion elsewhere. Although it soon "faded into the light of common day," it is evident that Lyttelton for some years occupied an important place in Walpole's regard. In after years his friendship for Lyttelton certainly cooled. When Lyttelton, then Bishop of Carlisle, was elected (in 1765) President of the Society of Antiquaries, Horace Walpole wrote to their mutual friend George Montagu in mild ridicule of the antiquarian tastes of the "dearest Charles" of former days: "The Antiquarian Society have got Goody Carlisle for their President, and I suppose she will sit upon a Saxon chalkstone till the return of King Arthur." Helen Toynbee.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

February 12th, 1901.

My attention has been drawn to a paragraph in the *Athenæum* of last Saturday. The facts are not exactly as stated in the paragraph. It is there implied that the older Universities have been carrying on University Extension work in the London area. That is not the case. The fact is that when the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching was established in 1876, it made application to the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and London to form a Universities' Joint Board to co-operate with the Society in carrying on the work. The work in the London area has been carried on since then under the direction of that Board. The statutes reconstituting the University of London have empowered that University to form a Board of its own with the consent of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The University of Cambridge has most cordially given its consent, and I understand that the University of Oxford has also done so. R. D. Roberts.

*** Our paragraph is accurate. The work has been carried on in the London area by the Universities' Joint Board, Oxford and Cambridge being called in because London did no teaching work. Every one knows that courses were admirably organized by the London Society through its successive Oxford and Cambridge secretaries.

HUMAN SACRIFICE.

Grassdale, River Valley Road, Singapore, Jan. 12th, 1901.

On p. 726 of the *Athenæum* of December 1st, 1900, there is a paragraph in which reference is made to the practice of "killing annually a human god." I think that a close parallel might be found in a custom which continued to recent times among one of the races in Central India—the Khonds or Kols, I think—but has now been put a stop to. In the account that I read some time ago they were described as not a specially fierce race, but as practising human sacrifice as the method of securing good crops. A well-favoured boy was kidnapped from another village. He was brought up with the greatest kindness—pampered, in fact, and treated with something approaching to divine honours; and finally, when he had been developed to the fullest perfection, was put to death ceremonially. I do not clearly remember what was the method of sacrifice, but am under the impression that there was no unnecessary cruelty in the process.

It is the misfortune of a reader living at such a distance that his communications are probably too belated to be made use of in the paper. I write only because it occurs to me that Dr. Frazer or some one interested might look up the subject. A. Knight.

THE CANONIST HUGUTIO.

Dorney Wood, Burnham, Bucks, Feb. 9th, 1901.

It may interest G. N. to know that the "canonist Hugutio," mentioned by him in to-day's *Athenæum* in his note on the etymological pedigree of Huchown, is identical with the Uguccione mentioned by Dante in the 'Convivio' (iv. 6). Uguccione da Pisa, better known as Huguitio Pisanus, was the author of the great mediæval Latin dictionary, the 'Magnæ Derivationes' (or 'De Derivationibus Verborum'), which, as I have shown elsewhere (*Romania*, xxvi. 537-554), was the Latin dictionary habitually used by Dante. Uguccione was professor of ecclesiastical jurisprudence at Bologna about 1178, and it was probably during his tenure of this chair that he wrote his work on the canon law, the 'Summa Decretorum,' a copy of which may have been the book bequeathed by Lady Clare to Clare Hall. In the absence, however, of any indication to the contrary in the context (my copy of 'Royal Wills' is not available for reference at the moment), I should be inclined to suppose that the work referred to as "1 hugucion" in Lady Clare's will was rather Uguccione's great work, the 'Magnæ Derivationes,' which was his chief title to fame. Uguccione, who was born about 1150, was made Bishop of Ferrara in 1190, and died in 1210. Paget Toynbee.

THE MILTON BIBLE.

Lindum House, Nantwich, February 10th, 1901.

Presuming many readers of the *Athenæum* will be interested in the history of the "Milton Bible" described in your last issue, I beg to ask if a date is added to the signature "Elizabeth Minshull," and also to that of her relation "William Minshull, Nantwich." The only William Minshull belonging to the family of Elizabeth Minshull, as far as I know, was William, her great-uncle, who lived in the early part of the seventeenth century, and whose name appears in that Minshull pedigree in my 'History of Nantwich,' p. 477. Possibly the "Milton Bible" may have belonged first to William Minshull, and afterwards to Elizabeth Minshull, who still possessed it in 1664, the year immediately following that of her marriage with the poet Milton. Subsequently Mrs. Milton must have parted with the volume, for in 1714 it was owned by "William Matthews," who on December 27th of that year gave it to his widowed mother for her life; and so the book was retained by "other members of the Matthews family." Therefore the volume cannot have been identical with the "Large Bible, valued at 8 shillings," mentioned in the inventory of Mrs. Milton's goods taken after her death in 1727.

James Hall.

Literary Gossip.

We are glad to hear that the Delegates of the Clarendon Press have at last appointed the long-wanted third editor of their great 'Oxford English Dictionary,' in the person of Mr. W. A. Craigie, who has worked for the last two years and more under both Mr. Bradley and Dr. Murray. The Delegates will move Mr. Bradley and his staff from the large room in the Clarendon Press which they now occupy to one of the University buildings close to the Bodleian Library; and in the same spacious and lofty room they will put Mr. Craigie and his staff, with slanting desks on which many dictionaries and reference books can lie open. The same library will then serve both staffs, and the editors will be able to discuss their many puzzles together. Mr. E. L. Brandreth, the treasurer of the Asiatic Society, has kindly undertaken to act as searcher in the British Museum for both editors.

Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. will publish at the end of this month a novel entitled 'Love and Honour,' by M. E. Carr, a new writer. The opening scene of the story is laid in Westphalia, recently made a kingdom; and the leading idea, as the title indicates, is the conflict between love and honour in the mind of one of the characters, Baron d'Ostenburg, colonel in the Prussian cavalry.

Mr. Churton Collins's volume 'Ephemera Critica: Plain Truths about Modern Literature,' which has been somewhat delayed, as it was originally due last autumn, is now in the binder's hands, and may be expected very shortly. It will be published by Messrs. Archibald Constable & Co.

The Macmillan Hostel is the name of the new building for the English students in Athens. It is so named in honour of Mr. George Macmillan, who was honorary secretary of the fund raised to erect the building, which was first proposed by Mr. Cecil Smith. Mr. Macmillan's untiring and successful efforts in support of both the Hellenic Society and its building fund for the English School have been long known. And as he was about to resign his honorary secretaryship of the building fund, his colleagues took the chance of his accidental absence one day from committee to christen the hostel after him; and though he afterwards protested strongly, the mischief was done.

It is an open secret that the articles on the Duke of Brunswick which appeared in the *Edinburgh* in 1897 and 1898 were by Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice. They attracted much favourable notice at the time, and are now about to be published in book form, with a map of Central Europe and two portraits, by Messrs. Longman. Lord Rosebery and Sir George Trevelyan both urged

the author to put his articles in more permanent form.

Messrs. Macmillan & Co. will shortly issue, under the general title 'Unity in Christ,' a volume of sermons by Canon Armitage Robinson.

The War Office may have "edited" the dispatches of Lord Roberts in the political sense of the term—for example, no one would gather from the account given of the loss of the convoy at Waterval Drift in February last that nearly 200 waggons, 3,000 oxen, and over a million days' food were taken by the enemy—but editorship in the literary sense has been singularly wanting. In the first line of the first volume Lord Roberts is made to say "will" for "shall," and in the same short dispatch, "If, as I hope, the relief of Ladysmith can be affected."

Mr. R. B. N. Walker celebrated last Monday his jubilee of trade and travel in Western Africa, a record which must be rather rare. We are glad to hear that he is to help Mr. Charles Kingsley in writing the life of his sister Mary, who won such a name for herself as an African traveller.

Mr. Douglas Cockerell, the well-known binder, utters a cry of lamentation over the copies of the First Folio Shakspeare that he has seen. He finds that they have nearly all been sent over to France to be "washed," that is, cleaned from stains and dirt with dilute sulphuric or hydrochloric acid, which was so strong that it has destroyed the fibre of the paper; and in twenty or thirty years the pages will be as brittle as the thinnest glass, and break to pieces as they are turned over. So let buyers and owners of First Folios beware. Washing with weak sulphuric acid is safe, says Mr. Cockerell, as this acid evaporates before the fibre of the paper is touched. But we think owners of old books dirtied or stained had better keep clear of acid altogether, and try bread-crumbs only for the dirt.

Rita's new novel, 'The Sin of Jasper Standish,' will be published very soon by Messrs. Archibald Constable & Co.

'The Ship's Adventure' is the title of Mr. Clark Russell's new novel, which Messrs. Constable & Co. also have in hand.

The extraordinary success of a number of American novels in the United States has tempted Mr. Heinemann to start an English series of American fiction under the title of "The Dollar Library." The price is indicated by the title, and it is proposed to issue a volume a month, a rebate being offered to annual subscribers. The first books to appear will be the following: 'The Girl at the Half-Way House,' by E. Hough; 'Parlous Times,' by D. D. Wells; 'Lords of the North,' by A. C. Laut; 'The Chronic Loafer,' by Nelson Lloyd; and 'Her Mountain Lover,' by Hamlin Garland. We have been rather surprised that the attempts to lower the cost to the buyer of the ordinary novel have not met with more success. There ought to be a popular price between sixpence and six shillings, such as the 3fr. 50 which dominates in France.

Capt. Lionel Trotter, author of 'John Nicholson,' has at length completed his 'Life of Major W. S. Hodson,' the famous leader of Hodson's Horse during the worst days of the Indian Mutiny. The book will be published shortly in one volume by Messrs. Blackwood, and will be expected with interest in view of the different opinions as to Hodson's doings in India.

We are glad to notice that the degree of Doctor of Laws at St. Andrews is to be conferred on Mrs. Margaret Dunlop Gibson and Mrs. Agnes Smith Lewis. Such a recognition of their joint labours in ecclesiology is, we imagine, a "record."

The College of Preceptors has addressed a memorial to the Duke of Devonshire, bearing on the principles which it hopes to see recognized in dealing with schools of private origin. The College claims recognition for efficient private schools "as an integral part of the resources available in dealing with a local supply of secondary education."

The latest "Appointments Department" for teachers established in connexion with an institution of academic rank is one which has been organized by the old students' association of Liverpool University College, with the assistance of the College authorities.

A memorial is being raised at Cardiff University College in honour of Prof. Alfred Hughes, who died on his return to London after directing the Welsh Hospital at Pretoria. Mr. Hughes held the Chair of Anatomy at Cardiff, and subsequently at King's College, London.

The new edition of the 'Harrow School Register,' which it is hoped to publish this year, will include particulars of the lives of Harrovians educated at the school during the nineteenth century. We hope it will be more accurate than some other registers which pretend to special research in accounts of old boys.

Mr. Bailey Saunders's translation of Prof. Harnack's lectures on 'Das Wesen des Christenthums,' which have attracted some attention in this country in their original form, will be published next week by Messrs. Williams & Norgate under the title 'What is Christianity?'

At the meeting of the Newsvendors' Institution last Tuesday it was stated that its progress had never been more marked than during the past year. Five pensioners were elected without the expense of a ballot. Mr. Charles Awdry, of Messrs. Smith & Son, was elected a trustee in the place of the late Mr. Terry, and it was announced that in commemoration of the late Queen the Royal Victoria Pension Fund had been augmented so as to increase the number of widows now receiving annuities of 20*l.* from four to six. Mr. A. H. Hance did well to call attention to the fact that, while the public showed their appreciation of the work of the newsvendors by giving handsomely, the newsvendors themselves did not subscribe in anything like the numbers one would expect. The small annual payment of 5*s.* entitles a member to the full benefits of the Institution. The newsvendors might follow the system of organization carried out so successfully by the Printers' Pension Corporation. The chair was taken by the Hon. Oliver A. Borthwick, in the absence of Lord Glenesk through illness.

The late Madame E. Quinet has bequeathed all the MSS. of Edgar Quinet to the Bibliothèque Nationale, whilst his furniture, library, engravings, &c., are to go to the École Primaire Edgar-Quinet. The portrait in oils of Quinet by Ary Scheffer and the pencil drawing by A. Stevens are bequeathed to the Louvre.

By the death of M. François Tommy Perrens France has lost a learned and accomplished scholar. He was born at Bordeaux on September 20th, 1822, and studied at the École Normale from 1843 to 1846, and was a professor successively at Bourges (1846), Lyons, Montpellier, and at the Lycée Bonaparte in 1861. In 1875 he was appointed Inspector of the Paris Académie, a post which he retained until 1891, when he was nominated Honorary Inspector-General. His doctor's thesis (1854) was on Savonarola, and this work was not only "crowned" by the Académie, but has gone into three editions. His more important works include an historical study of Étienne Marcel, 1860; a history of Italian literature from the earliest times to the present day, 1866; 'L'Église et l'État sous le Règne d'Henri IV. et la Régence de Marie de Médicis,' 1872, which obtained the second "Prix Gobert"; 'Histoire de Florence depuis les Origines jusqu'à la Domination des Médicis,' 1877–1884, in six volumes, a work which won for the author the "Prix Jean Reyaud" of 10,000 francs; and a continuation of this work which appeared in three volumes in 1888. M. Perrens was a frequent contributor to periodical literature (notably the *Revue des Deux Mondes*) and to the journals of learned societies.

M. Louis Nicolas Ménard, who passed away a few days ago, was scarcely known to the present generation of French literary men, but several of his works will probably live. He was born in October, 1822, and had a brilliant career at the Lycée Louis le Grand. His first book seems to have been a translation in verse of 'Prométhée Délivré,' 1849, which appeared under the pseudonym of L. de Senneville; a book of 'Poèmes' came out in 1855, and of this a second edition was published in 1863. One of his most important books, 'Les Rêveries d'un Païen Mystique,' first appeared in 1876, and was reissued in 1886—it has been described as a "fantaisie philosophique"—and his series of 'Histoires' was published between 1882 and 1886. He was a many-sided man, an intimate friend of Leconte de l'Isle and of Proudhon, with whom he collaborated on the *Peuple*. He succeeded his brother in 1887 as professor at the École des Arts Décoratifs.

Visitors to Boulogne who knew the learned librarian of the Public Library there, M. Eugène Martel-Mory, will regret to hear of his death on Friday week last. Although he was seventy-four years of age, he had continued in the work he loved so well until a few months since. Originally a teacher at Aurillac, he later taught history and geography at Boulogne.

We have already favourably commented on the catalogues of Mr. W. M. Voynich, and his third list, just issued, shows no falling off in bibliographical knowledge and research. Full transcripts of the title-pages are given of nearly 700

more or less scarce books, and these are divided into about fifty different sections. Whether or not the exceeding fulness with which each volume is catalogued repays the compiler from a commercial point of view we cannot say, but it is certain that Mr. Voynich's idea is of great value to bibliographers, and a pleasant innovation in English catalogue-making. It thoroughly deserves success. Although the quarto size which Messrs. Pickering & Chatto have adopted for their serial issue of their 'Illustrated Catalogue of Old and Rare Books' is awkward, it is so profusely provided with well executed facsimiles that it will be welcomed by those who are not specialists. Its alphabetical arrangement will make it a useful book of reference when completed.

There are many interesting early printed and other books in the six days' sale which Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge will commence on Monday week. The most important and the rarest is perhaps the copy of the 'Homiliarius Doctorum' (Proctor, No. 1159), from the press of the printer of the Sarum Breviary at Cologne, *circa* 1473–4; it is, moreover, a fine copy. The copy of the Erasmus, 'A Sermon made by the famous Doctor Erasmus of Roterodame,' printed by R. Wyer, *circa* 1532, is an apparently unrecorded edition; the copy of the 'Enchiridion,' "in ædibus Vidue spectabilis viri Thielmanni Kerver," 1528, is a very fine copy on vellum, and was formerly in the family of Sir Hugh Middleton, of New River fame. There is also a copy of the *editio princeps* of the 'Epistolæ' of St. Jerome, from Mentelin's press, *circa* 1468. There are some interesting literary "relics" and first editions of Benjamin Disraeli, Edward FitzGerald, and Bulwer Lytton; and two books of American interest—the letter of Columbus to Raphael Sanxis on his discovery of America, 1497, and a specimen of Denton's 'Brief Description of New York,' 1670, of which Lord Ashburton's copy in November last sold for 400*l.*; the example about to come into the market has, however, the date cut off the bottom of the title-page.

The only Parliamentary Papers likely to be of interest to our readers this week are the Minutes of Evidence taken before the Royal Commission on the Care of the Sick and Wounded in South Africa (5*s.* 2*d.*); an Appendix to the Minutes of Evidence (3*s.*); and a Numerical List and Index to the Sessional Printed Papers of Sessions 1 and 2, 1899 (2*s.* 3*d.*).

SCIENCE

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Gardens Old and New: the Country House and its Garden Environment. ('Country Life' Office.)—We have only one fault to find with this attractive volume: there is too much of it. The process illustrations are excellent, but they are necessarily somewhat monotonous. It may be, also, that too much space is occupied with illustrations of topiary work, than which nothing can be more tasteless and monstrous. That, however, is an opinion not shared by all. There seems some error in the reference, relating to this subject, to Lambert and the Linnean *Transactions* at p. 23. The date given is 1712, but the Linnean Society was not founded till 1788, and Lambert (if A. B. Lambert be meant) was not born till 1761. The book bears ample testimony to the propriety of formal gardening immediately adjoining the mansion and forming a part and parcel of the architect's design, and suggests a freer treatment in the pleasure grounds. In the one case display, in the other seclusion, is the object sought. The contrast between the two styles of gardening, the formal and the natural, is well illustrated on p. 219, where a dense hedge separates a long herbaceous border from a formal arrangement of gay flowering plants on a lawn. The contrast is not fair, for the formal beds require to be seen on the terrace-garden, and look out of place side by side with the herbaceous border. The rock-garden at Great Tangley is a delightful bit of scenery, whilst the covered bridge in the same garden recalls the similar structures in Switzerland. The book affords numerous examples of the association of architectural effects with garden scenery, and, in spite of the opinions of extremists, there can be no doubt of the great beauty of many of the architectural features which seem to be in place even in a garden; but then it is not given to every architect or to every gardener so to arrange his plans as to secure pleasing harmonies or effective contrasts. As an illustration of English ornamental gardening at the beginning of the twentieth century this book will be valuable.

A Practical Guide to Garden-Plants, &c. By John Weathers. (Longmans & Co.)—We confine ourselves to "&c.," for, were we to cite the title in full, we should have to occupy more space than would be convenient. The book is bulky, by far the larger portion being taken up with the description of hardy plants of all kinds. We are enabled to say that this part is well done—so well in fact that the other departments devoted to gardening operations, plant-life and vegetable and fruit culture suffer by comparison. For instance, asphalt paths are mentioned at p. 119, but we are not told how they are constructed. The work, in fact, is mainly a cyclopædia of hardy plants compiled by an author who has a practical acquaintance with the plants he names. A good glossary and a copious index add to the value of the book. We should like to see a similar work devoted to stove and greenhouse plants.

Text-Book of Zoology treated from a Biological Standpoint. By Dr. O. Schmeil. Translated by R. Rosenstock and edited by J. T. Cunningham. (Black.)—We are told that this "work treats of animals as living beings," and, so far as this is true, it can only be remarked that the aim of the book is excellent. Most text-books of zoology seem to forget that the creatures treated of ever live at all, while, with astounding inconsistency, they make but little reference to those that are dead and gone. Even the editor of this work says that "zoology is the study of living animals"; but as we have long since ceased to hope for consistency in this world, we will leave that heterodox statement without further comment. As is usual in works of a somewhat similar character, the vertebrata occupy two-thirds of the book, so that sponges are dismissed with three pages, and no proof is offered of their being animals and not plants; indeed, no hint is given as to there ever having been any doubt on the point. If the commencing student is to have any information at all as to the so-called lower animals, it ought to be as definite and as accurate as that which is offered him as to the higher. The chapters on mammals (not "animals," as they are once called on p. 11) appear to be the best, and the following citation from the chapter on the cat will serve as an example of the author's style:—

"II. Method of Capturing the Prey.

"1. On perceiving its prey, the cat rushes upon it with long leaps, crouches down, and after one last leap seizes it with the sharp claws of its front paws; another manner of capturing the prey consists in gliding up close to it, with the body almost brushing the ground, and then suddenly pouncing down on it. *The cat walks with extreme silence*, as if wearing felt slippers, and its progress is quite inaudible. It can thus approach its prey unobserved. It touches the ground only with its toes (digitigrade), beneath which are soft balls or pads covered with short hairs, and these suppress the sound of the tread (velvet paws)."

Sometimes the glow of the German has been too much for the translator, who quite loses sight of the subject of his sentence; for example, the "noble animal [the horse] has indeed become man's friend.....and even after death he turns to use all the parts of its body." What is no doubt *wünderschön* in German may look like tall talk in English, and English boys at any rate will resent or scoff at "Man, however, by his lofty bearing, and especially by a sure and steady look, inspires even the lion with respect." The editor should have suggested improvements in these and similar points: a translator may be pardoned for saying that the crane is "one of our largest birds," an editor cannot be; the arrangement of the orders of birds and echinoderms ought certainly to have been recast; the existence of the flat worms ought to have been noted, and the Polyzoa, Brachiopoda, Tunicata, and Peripatus ought not to have been altogether omitted. The book is well printed and fairly illustrated, and we think it will, on the whole, be acceptable to those for whom it was intended; the vexatious thing is that, with a little care and discretion, it might have been made so very much better.

SOCIETIES.

Royal.—*Feb* 7.—Sir W. Huggins, President, in the chair.—It was moved by the President, seconded by Lord Lister, and agreed, that a dutiful address of condolence and homage be presented to His Majesty the King.—The following papers were read: 'The Boiling-Point of Liquid Hydrogen, determined by Hydrogen and Helium Gas Thermometers,' by Prof. Dewar,—'On the Brightness of the Corona of January 22nd, 1898,' preliminary note by Prof. H. H. Turner,—'Preliminary Determination of the Wave-Lengths of the Hydrogen Lines, derived from Photographs taken at Ovar at the Eclipse of the Sun, May 28th, 1900,' by Mr. F. W. Dyson,—'Investigations on the Abnormal Outgrowths or Intumescences on *Hibiscus vitifolius*, Linn.: a Study in Experimental Plant Pathology,' by Miss E. Dale,—'On the Proteid Reaction of Adamkiewicz, with Contributions to the Chemistry of Glyoxylic Acid,' by Messrs. F. G. Hopkins and S. W. Cole,—and 'The Integration of the Equations of Propagation of Electric Waves,' by Prof. Love.

British Archæological Association.—*Feb.* 6.—Mr. C. H. Compton, V.P., in the chair.—The Rev. C. H. Evelyn White read a paper on 'Some Recently Discovered Earthworks, the Supposed Site of a Roman Encampment, at Cottenham, Cambridgeshire.' Several plans of the earthworks were supplied. These earthworks are of a very singular nature, extending over 20 acres of ground, and have hitherto been unnoticed, so far as the writer was aware. Immediately to the north of Cottenham parish church is the Cottenham Lode, and abutting upon this Lode to the north-west is an unploughed field of about 8½ acres, in which are situated the principal entrenchments. This field is bounded on the north-east by the Car Dyke, while the roadway known as the Setchell Drove, running nearly parallel with Cottenham Lode, encloses it on that side. Here are visible large rectangular ramparts of chevron or zigzag formation, with a ditch on each side; the formation extends into the field beyond the Setchell Drove, which cuts through it, and there are remains of geometrically formed entrenchments in the surrounding fields. The trenches are well above the old water-level of the Car Dyke, and vary in depth from 6 inches to 2 feet. Mr. White exhibited a large number of pieces of Roman and other pottery, which is found in abundance all over the site—Samian, [illegible] church, and red ware, some bearing potters' marks and decoration. One fragment of the neck of a vase or urn bore an unusual type of ornament, in the shape of a series of straight lines going up from the collar. The only article of personal adornment found was a portion of a bone pin having a series of notches for ornament, somewhat resembling one illustrated in Keller's 'Lake Dwellings.' The question to be decided by antiquaries was whether these remains indicate the site of a British settlement or of a military position, as the peculiar formation of

the entrenchments would rather suggest.—A discussion followed, in which Mr. Bull (a resident of Cottenham), Mr. I. C. Gould, and the Rev. H. J. D. Astley took part.

Archæological Institute.—*Feb.* 6.—Judge Baylis in the chair.—Prof. T. McKenny Hughes read a paper on the forms of implements of war and other appliances in use among primitive races of past and present times, pointing out, and illustrating by actual examples, that many of them were suggested by natural forms. On this occasion he confined himself chiefly to bone objects, first calling attention to the suitableness of the material and to its universal occurrence. He exhibited specimens of small bone graving tools from recent, mediæval, Saxon, Roman, and earlier deposits. He showed apple scoops and flayers made of the limb bones of ruminants, in which one end of the bone remained untouched. He produced some bones from the heads of common fish which almost exactly resembled the fish-hooks made from turtle bone and used in the South Sea islands. He was of opinion that the form of the Fijian battleaxe or *bâton de commandement* was suggested by the ribs of cetacea, and, pointing out the variation in the shape of the proximal end as the head of the animal is approached, he thought that the different ribs might possibly account for the original manufacture of different forms observed in the axes, rather than that they were a modification of one original type of weapon.—Mr. R. E. Goolden read a paper by Dr. Russell Forbes on 'Recent Excavations in the Forum at Rome.'—Messrs. Hilton, Wilson, and Rice took part in the discussion.

Zoological.—*Feb.* 5.—Mr. Howard Saunders, V.P., in the chair.—Before opening the meeting the Chairman made some feeling remarks on the great loss suffered by the Society by the death of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, Patroness of the Society, and a frequent donor of valuable animals to the menagerie.—The Secretary read a report on the additions that had been made to the menagerie during January, and called special attention to the acquisition of three examples of the open-bill (*Anastomus oscitans*), a species new to the Society's collection. He also called attention to the fine specimen of Pjevalsky's horse (*Equus prjevalskii*) now mounted and exhibited in the gallery of the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle of Paris, and made some remarks on its structure and peculiarities.—Mr. Oldfield Thomas gave an account of the mammals which he and Mr. R. I. Pocock had collected during a trip to the Balearic Islands in the spring of 1899. Twenty-four species were enumerated and remarked upon, amongst which was a new form of hedgehog, described as *Erinaceus algirus vagans*.—Dr. W. G. Ridewood read a paper on the horny excrescence on the snout of the Southern right whale (*Balæna australis*), known to whalers as the "bonnet," in which he showed that the minute structure is the same in essential features as that of the *stratum corneum* of the normal skin of the whale.—Mr. G. A. Boulenger enumerated the species of batrachians and reptiles represented in a collection made by Dr. Donaldson Smith in Somaliland in 1899. Of the reptiles two were new to science, and were described under the names *Hemidactylus laevis* and *H. barodanus*.—Mr. Sclater made some additional remarks on the two pieces of zebra-skin (exhibited at a previous meeting) which had been sent to him by Sir H. H. Johnston from the Semleki Forest on the borders of the Uganda Protectorate, and expressed his opinion that they belonged to a hitherto unknown species, for which he proposed the provisional name of *Equus johnstoni*.—Mr. J. L. Bonhote read a paper on a second collection of Siamese mammals made by Mr. T. H. Lyle, Consul at Nau, Siam. The collection, although small, was of considerable interest, the 20 specimens composing it being referable to 11 species, one of which, *Sciurus macclellandi kongensis*, was described as new. This race was most nearly allied to *Sc. m. barbei*, but might be distinguished by its much greyer coloration and the paler colour of the yellow stripes. The type had been procured by Mr. Lyle at Rahong. A seasonal change in *Funambulus berdmorei* was also described, Gray's type of *Sc. mouhoti* being an example of that species in summer. Other remarks were also made on *Sc. finlaysoni*, which apparently offered an example of extreme polymorphism. Mr. Bonhote also communicated a paper containing an enumeration of the 139 species of birds of which specimens had been collected during the Skeat Expedition to the Malay Peninsula in 1899-1900.—Mr. F. E. Beddard described a new species of fresh-water annelid, under the name of *Bothrioneuron iris*, from specimens obtained in the Malay Peninsula during the same expedition.

Chemical.—*Feb.* 7.—Prof. Thorpe, President, in the chair.—Thirty-seven gentlemen were elected Fellows.—The following papers were read: 'The Action of Hydrogen Bromide on Carbohydrates,' by Mr. H. J. H. Fenton and Miss Mildred Gostling,—'Note on a Method of comparing the Affinity-Values of Acids,' by Messrs. H. J. H. Fenton and H. O. Jones,—'Organic Derivatives of Phosphoryl Chloride, and the Space Configuration of the Valencies of Phosphorus,' by Mr. R. M. Caven,—'Synthetical Work with Sodamide Derivatives,' 'Note on Two Molecular Compounds of Acetamide,' and 'Diacetamide: a New Method of Preparation,' by Mr. A. W. Titherley,—'The Bacterial Decomposition of Formic Acid,' by Messrs. W. C. C. Pakes and W. H. Jollyman,—'The Ketonic Constitution of Cellulose,' by Messrs. C. F. Cross and E. J. Bevan,—'Organic Derivatives of Silicon,' by Messrs. F. S. Kipping and L. L. Lloyd,—'Isomeric Hydrindamine Camphor-π-Sulphonates: Racemization of α-Bromocamphor,' by Mr. F. S. Kipping,—and 'α-Hydroxycamphorcarboxylic Acid,' by Messrs. A. Lapworth and E. M. Chapman.

Philological.—*Feb.* 1.—Mr. I. Gollancz in the chair.—Miss E. Morley, the Rev. J. Rhodes, Mr. E. S. Dodgson, Mr. A. Voegelin, Mr. G. Neilson, and the Public Library, Edinburgh, were elected Members.—Miss Morley read a paper on 'A Comparison of the Ellesmere and Harleian 7334 MSS. of the Canterbury Tales.' These she classed under three heads: 1, dialectal and grammatical; 2, orthographical; 3, metrical; and under each head showed that the Ellesmere was, on the whole, the better MS., though in some instances the Harleian had the stronger and superior reading. She concluded that the Harleian contained the earlier text; that the Ellesmere, which Henry Bradshaw said belonged to "the edited MSS.," held a text revised and improved by Chaucer, though tampered with by his editor (as in the leaving out of the Man of Law's end-link and the misplacing of the "modern instances" in the 'Monk's Tale'); and that the Harleian had some, though not many, improvements due to Chaucer himself, which the editor of the Ellesmere either never saw or failed to incorporate in his text, and which it was the duty of a modern editor to adopt. — Of Prof. Strachan's paper on 'Action and Time in the Irish Verb' printed copies were laid on the table, and its results stated. It corrected the writer's (and other scholars') former view that the presence or absence of *ro-* in the preterite made no difference to the meaning of the sense; that the difference between, *e.g.*, *asrubart* and *asbert*, "said," was purely chronological, the *ro-* form being the earlier, the *ro*-less form the later. Now, following Zimmer, Thurneysen, Sarauw, Prof. Strachan adopted their view that the *ro-* forms in Celtic can be simply explained from the perfective or aoristic action, the *ro*-less ones being imperfective. He then gave an account of the functions of the two sets of forms in the preterite and perfect of the indicative in Old Irish, the preterite being the narrative tense, and corresponding in function to the imperfect of Vedic Sanskrit and to the Indo-Germanic imperfect, while the perfect marks the occurrence of an action in past time from the point of view of the present, and corresponds generally in function to the aorist in Vedic Sanskrit, and to the Indo-Germanic aorist. The occasional substitution of preterites for perfects was then dealt with, and the conclusion of the writer was, "That, as Thurneysen and Sarauw have maintained, the fundamental meaning of the *ro-* forms in both indicative and subjunctive is perfective or aoristic, admits of no reasonable doubt." — Dr. Menzendik then read a paper in support of his contention that William Langland, the author of 'Piers Plowman,' was William de Swinderby, a priest of Lincoln, Nottingham, Leicester, Cleobury Mortimer, Hereford, of whom and whose Wyclifite heresies the chronicler Knyghton gives an account, and two of whose examinations for heresy are set down in Foxe's 'Acts and Monuments.' Both Langland and Swinderby were well-read men and were hermits; both developed their reforming tendencies into Wyclifism and anti-Papalism; both asserted the right of the secular power to confiscate the property of the Church when clerics made bad use of it. Passus XIII. of 'Piers Plowman' represents all the discussions which probably went on in Leicester Abbey under its liberal abbot William de Repingham; and the character of Patience in the Vision may well have been taken from William Smith, to whom Swinderby's Wyclifization was due.—In the discussion that followed this paper due weight was allowed to the parallelism between Langland and Swinderby; but the absence of evidence as to Swinderby in London, with which Langland was so familiar, and the entire want of proof that one man was the other (they only held like or the same doctrines), were held fatal to the reader's theory.

Institution of Civil Engineers.—*Feb.* 12.—Mr. J. Manbergh, President, in the chair.—The paper read was 'The Nilgiri Mountain Railway,' by Mr. W. J. Weightman.

Society of Arts.—*Feb.* 11.—Mr. W. J. Pope commenced a course of four Cantor Lectures on 'The Bearing of Geometry on the Chemistry of Fermentation.'

Feb. 12.—Mr. C. H. Read in the chair.—A paper on 'Recent Advances in Pottery Decoration' was read before the Applied Art Section by Mr. W. Burton

Feb. 13.—Dr. H. E. Armstrong in the chair.—A paper on 'Arsenic in Beer and Food' was read by Mr. W. Thomson, of Manchester. A discussion followed.

Anthropological Institute.—*Feb.* 4.—*Annual Meeting.*—Mr. C. H. Read, President, in the chair.—Mr. J. Bruce and Mr. A. H. Gardiner were elected Fellows.—The following were elected to fill the various offices for the ensuing year: *President*, Prof. A. C. Haddon; *Vice-Presidents*, Mr. A. T. Evans, Mr. W. Gowland, and Prof. G. B. Howes; *Treasurer*, Mr. A. L. Lewis; *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. J. L. Myres; *Council*, Sir T. H. Holdich, Sir C. E. Peek, Prof. D. J. Cunningham, Prof. W. Ridgeway, Messrs. G. M. Atkinson, H. Balfour, W. Crooke, W. L. H. Duckworth, R. W. Felkin, H. O. Forbes, J. G. Garson, E. S. Hartland, T. V. Holmes, E. F. im Thurn, A. Keith, R. B. Martin, R. H. Pye, E. G. Ravenstein, W. H. R. Rivers, and F. C. Shrubsall.—After discussion of the reports of the Treasurer and Council, the retiring President proceeded to give his address on the past year's progress.

Feb. 12.—Prof. Haddon in the chair.—Mr. T. Durnan was elected a Fellow.—Mr. A. L. Lewis, Treasurer, showed slides illustrative of the recent damage to Stonehenge.—A paper was read on 'Malay Metal-work,' by Mr. Walter Rosenhain. It dealt with some specimens of Malay metal-work submitted to the author for microscopic and other examination by Mr. W. W. Skeat. Some Malay processes actually witnessed by Mr. Skeat were described, and the bearings of the microscopic examination on the explanations of these were discussed. The first question dealt with was the production of the "damask" pattern on a Malay kris. Micro-photographs were given showing that the "damask iron" really consists of layers of loosely welded wrought iron, the only other metal used being tool steel. The body of the blade is made of steel, and a layer of laminated "damask iron" is welded on outside the damask iron. The author believes that the striated "damask" effect is due to the opening of the loose welds in the damask iron during the forging of the blade, steel being driven between the laminæ. The outside layer of steel is entirely ground away, and when the compound surface so produced is "etched" by the pickling process employed, the more readily corroded steel is attacked, leaving the edges of the layers of iron as a series of narrow projecting ridges. The final section of the paper dealt with the Malay method of producing chains by casting, and was illustrated by some successful experiments.

Society of Biblical Archæology.—*Feb.* 13.—A paper was read by Mr. T. G. Pinches, late of the British Museum, in continuation of one which he had given in 1896, entitled 'Assyriological Gleanings,' with references to Babylonian magic. Mr. Pinches spoke of the educational system of the ancient Babylonians, as revealed by certain tablets which are apparently of the nature of students' exercise-books. Referring to his former paper, he mentioned the system of study which the young students followed—the single wedges corresponding to the "pothooks and hangers" of modern days, the lists of characters, the extracts from bilingual lists and syllabaries, the practice in writing names, both of men and countries, together with the titles of officials, phrases used in trade documents, and extracts from legends, which seem to have furnished, as it were, the finish to a certain course of study. Other scribes wrote out, as practice, extracts from various classes of bilingual lists—wooden objects, lists of plants, vessels, &c., preceded by an extract from an incantation and, perhaps, from a list of temples. Mr. Pinches stated that he had succeeded in identifying one of the extracts written out by an ancient Babylonian student, and found that it was part of an incantation invoking the aid of the god Ea to restore to health a man who may have been suffering from a fainting-fit or something more serious. This tablet contained some curious and interesting expressions, especially in that part of it which is called "the prayer of life." The afflicted man was to be relieved by the food which was placed near his head, so that he might live, and his foot might "stand on the ground of life." He was a man who was the son of his god, an expression connected by

the late George Bertin with the "sons of God" of Gen. vi. 2, which he regarded as explaining the Biblical passage here referred to. He being, therefore, one of the faithful the eye which looked at him to do him ill was seemingly (the tablet is defective here) to be cast down. A mutilated passage follows, after which come the concluding words, "May Ea, king of the Abyss, remove [the evil thing] from thy body. End of the incantation." Further remarks upon this and other inscriptions followed.

ARISTOTELIAN.—*Feb.* 11.—Mr. A. F. Shand, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. A. J. Finberg was elected a Member.—Mr. Shadworth H. Hodgson read a paper on 'The Substance-Attribute Conception in Philosophy.' This paper was suggested by the latter of two admirable essays by M. F. Pillon on Bayle's criticism of Spinoza, in 'L'Année Philosophique,' published last year, but is also a continuation of the subject brought before the Society in December last, in a paper on 'The Conceptions of Cause and Real Condition.' The common-sense conception of substance and attribute, which dominates our whole ordinary mode of thinking, and upon which the whole grammatical structure of language is framed, must be carefully distinguished from the philosophical conception of them. It was Aristotle who first formulated the latter, and placed it on the philosophical throne, by means of his ten perceptual categories in combination with his four logical concepts—genus, definition, property, and accident. Yet Aristotle himself, in his later unfinished work the 'Metaphysica,' avowed after careful consideration that no knowledge of substance, as a reality apart from its supposed attributes, was possible. The question therefore is, by what conception, if any, the conception of substance, as the substrate of attributes, can be replaced. The whole of the scholastic philosophy was built upon the substance-attribute conception, in combination with that of cause. Nevertheless, on the downfall of Scholasticism and the rise of modern philosophy, we find this same substance-attribute conception accepted as valid, and apparently necessary. Descartes assumed the real existence of two substances—the thinking substance, mind or Ego, and the extended substance, matter. The positive sciences, however, took their own line, disregarding this futile substance-attribute conception, and building upon experience alone. They thus broke away from philosophy, leaving it for a time in sole possession of its imaginary thinking substance, and reducing it, on its own principles, to the rank of psychology. And modern philosophy has never got rid of this false substance-attribute conception as applied to the phenomena of consciousness. Kantianism and all its developments are dominated by it in different ways. All Idealism requires it.—The paper was followed by a discussion.

PHYSICAL.—*Feb.* 8.—*Annual Meeting.*—Mr. G. Griffith, V.P., in the chair.—The Report of the Council was read and adopted.—Prof. Willard Gibbs and Dr. Rudolph Koenig were elected to the two vacant Honorary Fellowships.—The following officers and Council were elected for the ensuing year: *President*, Prof. S. P. Thompson; *Vice-Presidents* (members who have filled the office of President), T. H. Blakesley, C. V. Boys, Prof. J. D. Everett, and J. Walker; *Secretaries*, H. M. Elder and W. Watson; *Foreign Secretary*, Dr. R. T. Glazebrook; *Treasurer*, Prof. H. L. Callendar; *Librarian*, W. Watson; *Other Members of the Council*, Prof. Armstrong, W. R. Cooper, G. Griffith, E. H. Griffiths, Dr. R. A. Lenfeldt, S. Lupton, Prof. Perry, Dr. Porter, W. A. Price, and R. Threlfall.—Prof. S. P. Thompson then took the chair and delivered an address.—An ordinary meeting was afterwards held, a paper on 'A Mica Echelon Grating,' by Prof. R. W. Wood, being read by Mr. Watson.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MON. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Origin of Vertebrate Animals,' Lecture III., Dr. A. Willey.
— United Service Institution, 3.—'From Japan to Europe, *viâ* Siberian Overland Route,' Mr. H. A. Bonar.
— Royal Academy, 4.—'A Glimpse into the Lives of the Great Masters,' Lecture I., Prof. A. Gilbert.
— London Institution, 5.—'Mediæval Sculpture,' Mr. A. Mitchell.
— Bibliographical, 5.—'Some Points in the Bibliography of the English Drama,' Mr. W. W. Greg.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'The Bearings of Geometry on the Chemistry of Fermentation,' Lecture II., Mr. W. J. Pope. (Cantor Lectures.)
— Institute of British Architects, 8.—'Asylums and Asylum Planning,' Mr. G. F. Hine.
TUES. Royal Institution, 3.—'Practical Mechanics,' Lecture V., Prof. J. A. Ewing.
— Society of Arts, 4½.—'The Crisis in China,' Mr. J. Walton.
— Statistical, 5½.—'The Growth of Municipal and National Expenditure,' Lord Avebury.
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—Discussion on 'The Nilgiri Mountain Railway.'
— Zoological, 8½.—'Notice of an Apparently New Estuarine Dolphin from Borneo,' Mr. R. Lydekker; 'Notes on *Hapalemur simus*,' Mr. F. E. Beddard; 'Description of *Potamon* (*Potamonautes*) *Annetti*, a New Species of Crab from the Soudan,' Dr. J. G. de Man.
WED. Royal Institution, 3.—'Vocal Music: its Growth and Decay,' Lecture III., Mr. F. Corder.
— United Service Institution, 3.—'Army Reform based on some Nineteenth-Century Lessons in Warfare,' Major-General C. E. Webber.
— Royal Academy, 4.—'The Trunk,' I., Prof. A. Thomson.
— Meteorological, 7½.—'Report on the Phenological Observations for 1900,' Mr. E. Mawley; 'A Review of Past Severe Winters in England, with Deductions Therefrom,' Mr. A. E. Watson.
— Microscopical, 7½.—Exhibition of Bacteria and Blood Parasites by Mr. C. Beck.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'Some Features of Railway Travelling, Past and Present,' Mr. F. McDermott.
— Geological, 8.—'The Submerged Valleys opposite the Mouth of the River Congo and of Western Europe,' Prof. E. Hull; 'The Geological Succession of the Beds below the Millstone Grit Series of Pendle Hill and their Equivalents in other Districts in England,' Dr. W. Hind and Mr. J. A. Howe.
— Folk-lore, 8.—'The Games of British Guiana,' Mr. E. im Thurn.
— British Archæological Association, 8.—'Some Old Halls in Wirral,' Mr. W. Ferguson Irvine.
THURS. Royal Institution, 3.—'Society in France before the Revolution,' Lecture III., Rev. H. G. Graham.
— Royal Academy, 4.—'A Glimpse into the Lives of the Great Masters,' Lecture II., Prof. A. Gilbert.
— Royal, 4½.
— London Institution, 6.—'Hatton, Musician and Composer,' Dr. W. H. Cummings.
— Linnean, 8.—'The Affinities of *Æluropus melanoleucus*,' A. Milne-Edwards,' Prof. E. Ray Lankester and Mr. R. Lydekker; 'Étude d'une Espèce Nouvelle de Lépapèdes,' M. A. Gruvel.
— Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—Discussion on 'Capacity in Alternate-Current Working,' Paper on 'The Electrical Power Bill of 1900: Before and After,' Mr. W. L. Madgen.
— Chemical, 8.—'Isomeric Hydrindamine Mandelates and Phenylchloracethydrindamides' and 'Isomeric Benzylhydrindamine Bromocamphorsulphonates and some Salts of d-l-Hydrindamine,' Messrs. F. S. Kipping and H. Hall; 'Condensation of Phenols with Esters of the Acetylene Series: IV. Benzo-γ-Pyrone and its Homologues,' Messrs. S. Ruhemann and H. W. Bausor; 'Constitution of Bromocamphoric Anhydride and Camphanic Acid,' Messrs. A. Lapworth and W. H. Lenton; 'The Action of Acetylchlor- and Acetylbrom-aminobenzenes on Amines and Phenylhydrazine,' Messrs. F. D. Chattaway and K. J. P. Orton.
— Antiquaries, 8½.—'A Portable Sundial made for Cardinal Wolsey,' Mr. L. Evans; 'Report as Local Secretary for Westmorland,' Mr. H. S. Cowper; 'A Horn Triptych of Reputed Twelfth-Century Work,' Mr. H. Willett.
FRI. Royal Academy, 4.—'The Trunk,' II., Prof. A. Thomson.
— Physical, 5.—'How Air subjected to X-rays loses its Discharging Property, and how it discharges Electricity,' Prof. Emilio Villari; 'The Propagation of Cusped Waves and their Relation to the Primary and Secondary Focal Lines' and 'Cyanine Prisms, and a New Method of exhibiting Anomalous Dispersion,' Prof. R. W. Wood.
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Automatic Coupling,' Mr. J. L. Cridlan.
— Royal Institution, 9.—'Metals as Fuel,' Sir W. Robert-Austen.
SAT. Royal Institution, 3.—'Sound and Vibrations,' Lecture I., Lord Rayleigh.

Science Gossip.

OWING to the state of his health, Prof. Tait, of the Chair of Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, has intimated his approaching resignation, after a distinguished service of over forty years. Prof. Tait has long occupied a prominent position in the scientific world, and, unlike some other professors, he has written and published a great deal of important matter during his tenure of office; and he has been general secretary of the Royal Society of Edinburgh since 1892. We noticed recently a biography of his son, the late Lieut. F. G. Tait, the well known golf player. We believe that the professor has worked out the theory of the game elaborately.

THE thirtieth Congress of the German Society of Surgeons will assemble in Berlin, from April 10th to 13th. A number of interesting papers have been promised, among others one on anæsthetics, by Drs. v. Mikulicz and Bier; on cancer, by Dr. Nils Sjöbring; and on the character of the injuries inflicted by modern firearms, by Dr. Schjerning.

IT is announced from Jena that Prof. Haeckel will resume his lectures at the commencement of the summer session, on his return from Java.

THE seventy-third yearly Versammlung Deutscher Naturforscher und Aerzte will be held this year at Hamburg, from September 22nd to 29th. An interesting feature of the assembly will be an exhibition of the various branches and applications of the Röntgen rays, which is to be opened in the Staatslaboratorium.

THE veteran physician Hofrat Gallus, Ritter von Hochberger, whose death, in his ninety-eighth year, is reported from Carlsbad, had been in practice over seventy years.

THE death is announced of Prof. von Pettenkofer on Sunday last. He started as a chemist, but is best known for his wide studies on hygiene and his prominence in the disputes about the theory of cholera. His publications were very numerous, the most important being concerned with such aspects of hygiene as ventilation, aëration, and disinfection. His treatise on cholera was translated into French, Russian, English, and Italian. He was specially associated with Munich as professor, but his influence extended all over Germany.

FINE ARTS

ILLUSTRATED BOOKS.

WE have received from Mr. E. J. Van Wisselingh, 14, Brook Street, Part IV. of the permanent record of the Rembrandt Exhibition at Amsterdam, completing the publication. It includes the elaborate text and descriptions of Dr. C. Hofstede van Groot, as translated from the Dutch, ten plates, and the quaint portfolio designed by M. C. A. Lion Cashet for all the forty plates. As to the portfolio, it is really first-rate, and in its way, as a specimen of an adaptation of seventeenth-century Dutch bookbinding, very effective and solidly made. A biography might have been included, however terse, or at least a chronology of the plates. One of the most moving and beautiful of the master's pictures is the new plate, No. 27, now before us, which shows in a thoroughly successful manner Titus, the son of Saskia, as he appeared to his father when about twelve years old (not fourteen, as has been assumed), with curled hair under a plumed hat, wearing a white shirt and rings in both his ears. The original is in the possession of M. R. Kann, of Paris, and has a history of some interest, which we repeated some years ago, but which is not in the present text. These photogravures, while they necessarily fail (such is the drawback of the process employed) in reproducing the limpidity of Rembrandt's incomparable technique and are apt to be somewhat sooty in the shadows, excel all other transcripts, even the best etchings and brightest line engravings, in rendering the characteristic autographic touch (so precious in artistic eyes, so little appreciated by lay spectators) of the painter. The face of Titus Van Rhyn, just mentioned, not less than the furrowed and puffy features of the 'Study of a Man,' supposed to be Rembrandt's elder brother, No. 25, are both excellent examples of the success attained. The picture is at the Hague. In none of these new plates is the limpidity of the originals so well reproduced as in No. 18, a rather slight work, now known at Copenhagen as 'A Man reading at a Window.' Many other reproductions are equally happy, which we cannot refer to in detail. We presume the supplement, which will conclude this publication, will add the provenance of the pictures where our author has omitted to do so: he will also, we hope, say something about the present condition of some of his examples, such as No. 26, the 'Man in Armour,' which was lately at the Academy and at one time the property of Sir Joshua Reynolds.

A good deal belated, we have another part of *Oude Hollandsche Dorpen aan de Zuiderzee*, by J. G. Veldheer (Haarlem, F. Bohn), a fasciculus with an elaborate historical and descriptive text on old buildings, sluices, canals, mills for grinding and pumping, bridges and locks in the old Dutch provinces, at Volendam, Marken, &c. The first portion we noticed some time ago under its title of 'Oude Hollandsche Steden aan de Zuiderzee,' from the same publisher and by the same author. Heer Veldheer's plates reproduce the old manner of engraving on wood with great fidelity. We note certain quaint weaknesses in perspective, the excessive blackness of the drawings and of the ponderous clouds that hover over most of the landscapes, and the extraordinary trees that grow therein. The text is not confined to the structures reproduced, but also affords information about other buildings in the same localities. It is difficult to find any loveliness in such ungainly and clumsy objects, but that they are quaint and serviceable is undoubtedly true, while their age demands respect if not admiration. As the types they represent have found favour with builders in this country, the publication may be opportune, but we can hardly commend its contents to architects in want of models.

Sketches and Skits, by A. Hopkins (E. Mathews), is a long folio of plates representing modern young ladies and gentlemen in divers situations of current life. There is a good deal of spirit and cleverness in them, but nothing particularly wonderful or wise.

THE NEW GALLERY.

Sir W. B. Richmond stands the ordeal of a large show of his works better than might have been anticipated. Those very qualities which prevent him from being of the first rank at the same time prevent any suggestion of monotony. He is so well informed, so appreciative, and so sensitive to all the fashionable influences of his days, that where artistic excellence is wanting there is never lacking a certain interest. Each picture starts a problem; one is curious in each case to trace the influences which played on the artist's all too receptive temperament and led to his arriving at the particular result in question. And he reflects the influences of his surroundings with a certain politeness and care which are not without charm. To walk through the rooms of the New Gallery is like listening to the discursive reminiscences of a cultivated gentleman who has moved much in fashionable society, who has shared its fluctuating enthusiasms, and expresses himself with easy eloquence. Sir William Richmond takes up his narrative with the end of the true Pre-Raphaelite movement. His criticism upon this is given in *The Sisters*, daughters of the late Dean Liddell (No. 250). In a romantic landscape of open downs broken by ridges of rock the three sisters are seated dressed in silk frocks, whose strong positive local colours are admirably harmonized and preserve their proper predominance over the strongly coloured landscape. It is a striking picture, and one that in a young man's work must have given promise of a greater future than the exhibition as a whole fulfils. The technical skill displayed is considerable; the effect of hatched lines of rich transparent colour is a proper result of his attention—as yet somewhat strained and uneasy—to the precise rending of form. Only in the faces, where likeness and a desire to please may have interfered, he drops this treatment in favour of a vague and flattering smoothness; a certain sugary prettiness in the colour and handling of the clouds also betrays what we believe proved the obstacle to the artist's full success—a want of courage, a willingness to compromise which we associate with his too ready sympathy.

Actually at the same time that he was thus carrying on the primitive technique of the true Pre-Raphaelites he was not blind to the beauties of Watts's neo-Venetian manner, and the little head of Mrs. J. B. Buchanan (141), painted in 1863, shows how skilfully he had already mastered a broader manner. This is a purely delightful picture; the clear rounded simplicity of the forms, the golden quality of the flesh relieved against a sky of pure and luminous blue, show how well he had learnt his lesson, and with what astonishing virtuosity he was gifted. It is surprising that, having once felt so genuinely the beauty and the pictorial appropriateness of such a view of nature, Sir William Richmond should so soon have been led off into other and less promising paths.

The next influence, and perhaps the most persistent of all, is that of Leighton. The *Mrs. Douglas Freshfield* (136) is a good example of this: the scheme of colour is contained within strict limits; there is no longer any suggestion of the positive colours of the Pre-Raphaelites nor of the glowing richness of the Wattsian influence. It is conceived in black and strawy yellows, with a background of Greek mountains in greenish grey, while the flesh is painted in a pale brownish monochrome. Sir William Richmond rarely carried out an idea with such consistency and harmony as here.

In a later picture, the *Countess Grosvenor* (148), painted in 1889, the Leighton idea has lost the freshness of its first impact, and the motive of the 'Summer Moon' is vulgarized to do duty for a commonplace fashionable portrait.

But in the meantime other influences had received their invariable welcome. That curious and indefinite movement of "æstheticism," which showed itself more in the shops and in the drawing-rooms of the upper middle classes than in the works of any one artist, is recognizable in the sage greens and sunflower yellows and "intense" expressions of such pictures as the *Miss Rose Mirrlees* (119) and the *Miss Helen Richmond* (5), while at the very same period the antithesis of æstheticism, the aggressive Philistinism of the "bustle," claimed his allegiance whenever a fashionable sitter entered his studio. Later on even the "Plein-airists" found a belated and, we believe, an unconscious admirer in Sir William, and the *Miss Gertrude Lewis* (71) of 1896 shows a lurking sympathy with their blue shadows and pale tones. Nor have we by any means exhausted the list of influences which have gone to form Sir William's style. Even the Sarpedon in No. 135, which has been pointed out as original, is a reminiscence, we believe, of a drawing by Flaxman. The perfection of modern Chinese literature is attained when everything is described not by its name, but by an allusion to the *locus classicus* where the name occurs; for example, "the bull" would become "the oil'd and curl'd Assyrian." Sir William Richmond appears to have elaborated a similar ingenious method in the art of painting. The thing seen raises in his imagination a pictorial allusion, which he reproduces with neatness and dexterity.

There is no doubt that originality is too often preferred at present to beauty, and the conscious aim at originality is productive only of pretentious and insincere distortions. It is inevitably the fate of the majority of artists that they should never rise to the power of discovering a new and personal outlook upon the world, and it is far better for them to accept a good formula, and produce beautiful work according to that, than to fall a prey to the accidents of an unintelligent reproduction of nature. Sir William Richmond never does this; he always has an idea, he always sees his picture as a more or less consistent whole, and again and again he comes within an ace of a positive creation; but his want of artistic continence and the courage to follow out his idea to its logical conclusions always step in and cheat him of his good intentions. There were many masters of the past who had just such a temperament as Sir William Richmond, whose works are yet justly prized and admired; but they had the supreme advantage of a long and close apprenticeship to a single master, whose style they adopted with sufficient consistency to express their personality by the slight variations they introduced into it. Sir William Richmond had the misfortune to be in a position to acquire a number of styles, and at the same time no one style ever gained sufficient hold over him to enable him to develope his own personal variant of that style. Some of his pictures are likely always to be preserved and admired, even though in process of time his name is obliterated from the labels. His virtuosity and his sincere desire to produce an artistic unity of one kind or another may, in the case where the artistic idea borrowed happened to be a good one, ensure this. We have said nothing of Sir William's imaginative compositions, nor of his cartoons for the decoration of St. Paul's, because we fail to find in them any such constraining creative impulse as to justify their production. Great as his skill undoubtedly is in smaller compositions, he lacks that *bravura* of handling which will sometimes cause us to tolerate work which lacks any real imaginative content. The possession of imaginative conviction and the desire for that possession are very different things. The bombastic *Prometheus* (115) and the stagey *Ariadne* (95) argue only the latter and more common gift. In the cartoons for St. Paul's Sir William Richmond has for once forgotten his usual consistency and tact in the practice of borrowing. The mixture of nudes studied from nature and then enclosed in a hard outline with floral ornament of ultra-Byzantine rigidity shows that he regards decorative design, not as a natural result of the material conditions of the decorated space, but as a violent alteration of naturalistic drawing dictated by theoretical considerations. In any true sense of the word, Tiepolo's freest and least symmetrical designs would be more decorative than these cast-iron enclosures of natural forms.

SALES.

Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods sold on the 9th and 11th inst. the first portion of the remaining drawings by the late Mr. E. M. Wimperis: Near Amberley (lot 60), 40*l.*; View of a Valley with Sheep, 40*l.*; Near Slindon, 50*l.*; Bury, 52*l.*; Arundel Castle, 65*l.*; A Yorkshire Moor, with peasants and sheep, 44*l.*; Peasant-woman crossing a Common, 42*l.*; Near Bosham, 43*l.*; The Farm Waggon, 63*l.*; A Welsh Moorland, 47*l.*; Llyn Pen Crag, 49*l.*; A New Forest Glade, 61*l.*; On the Edge of the New Forest, 56*l.* G. Chambers's picture Whaler signalling for Pilot fetched 131*l.*

The Georges Feydeau sale this week at the Hôtel Drouot has excited considerable sensation. The pictures for which M. Feydeau had paid about 380,000fr. have realized upwards of 500,000fr. Among the higher prices paid special mention may be made of the following: Sisley, Pont de Moret, 28,000fr. (as against the original cost of 12,600fr.). Ziem, Grand Canal à Venise au Soleil Couchant, 19,000fr. (cost 14,000fr.). Corot, La Tour, 17,200fr. (cost 14,000fr.); and another of the same master, Derniers Rayons, 10,000fr.

Fine-Art Gossip.

The Fine-Art Society has appointed to-day (Saturday) for the private view—the collection of English water-colour drawings which lately occupied the galleries having been removed—of 'An Exhibition of Water Colours of the West of England,' by Mr. W. Ball, and 'In Times of Peace,' by Mr. W. L. Hankey. On Monday the public will be admitted.

Messrs. T. Agnew & Sons' Annual Exhibition of Water-Colour Drawings will be opened to the public at the Old Bond Street Galleries on Monday next, to-day (Saturday) being selected for the private view.

The Leighton House Committee have arranged for an exhibition of fairy and folk tale illustrations by modern artists to be opened in the "Glass Studio" of the House on the 25th inst.

Mr. Reginald Jones's exhibition of water-colour drawings has been postponed, and the private view at the Continental Gallery, New Bond Street, has now been fixed for to-day. The collection consists of over eighty pictures, and these include drawings made at Beer and Branscombe, the homes of the Honiton lace industry. Essex, Normandy, and some picturesque corners in Kent have been the sources for other pictures.

Mrs. Frankau, the author of 'Eighteenth-Century Colour Prints,' is now engaged on a biography of the eminent engraver John Raphael Smith, and will be grateful for any documents, letters, diaries, or information having reference to his life or the lives of his associates. She would also like to see or hear of unpublished drawings or pastels, paintings in oil or water colour, and rare engravings by or attributed to him. Communications should be addressed to Mrs. Frankau, care of Messrs. Macmillan & Co., St. Martin's Street, W.C.

We understand that some interesting questions, involving matters of copyright and important to compilers of biographies of artists, have arisen between those concerned in the production of Sir W. Armstrong's recently issued large and ambitious 'Life of Sir Joshua Reynolds' and the great 'Dictionary of the Works of Sir Joshua Reynolds,' by Messrs. A. Graves and W. V. Cronin, which we reviewed not long ago.

There is a good deal that is of artistic interest in the Report on the Trade of Southern Italy, recently issued by the Foreign Office in the series of Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Discoveries of Roman silver plate, exploration at Pompeii, and rearrangement of the Naples Museum are chronicled; and there is a long account of the recent developments of sculpture machines, which are now being employed in Italy to do all work on marble down to the finishing touches.

An exhibition of Walter Crane's works is now being held in the Austrian Museum in Vienna, and has attracted much attention. His illustrations for children's books and his designs for decorative art are especially admired abroad. Two other artists whose works are exciting great interest in Vienna are the Spaniard Zuloaga, who glorifies the ugly in the modern style, and Segantini, who excels in technique and colouring.

The German Archæological Institute in Athens has received so many applications from those desirous of accompanying Prof. Dörpfeld on his projected tours in April and May, that it has been obliged to close the lists. The first expedition will include the places of interest in the Peloponnesus. The second tour will be directed to the islands of Greece, and will last from May 2nd to 11th. Among other places of interest, the travellers will visit the site of Prof. Dörpfeld's excavations in Leucas, which he identifies with Homer's Ithaca; and May 8th will be specially devoted to the results of the labours of Messrs. Evans and Hogarth at Cnossus in Crete. Three days will also be spent at the site of Troy.

The expedition sent to Babylon by the Orientgesellschaft, under the directorship of Dr. R. Koldewey, has made some important archæological discoveries. A summary of Dr. Koldewey's report is published in the *Reichsanzeiger*. The "processional street of the god Marduk" has been laid bare. It is paved with huge square blocks of limestone, which are intersected by small plates of a reddish "Breccia." Nearly all of these are "marked with an inscription of Nebuchadnezzar, which leaves no doubt as to the purpose for which they were destined." Dr. Koldewey further adds that he and his colleague Dr. Andrae are fully convinced that the Babylonian building unearthed in May, 1900, beneath the mass of ruins on the hill Amran, is the famous national sanctuary of Babylon, the great Marduk temple Esagila. Many questions relating to the topography of ancient Babylon are thought to be solved by the discovery. The two scholars are now engaged upon a detailed plan of this gigantic centre of Babylonian *cultus*. Dr. Koldewey sanguinely anticipates a rich find amongst the "Schuttmasse" of the temple, which, he adds, the expedition has fortunately been able "to protect against the plundering hands of the modern traders in antiquities."

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

Queen's Hall.—Symphony Concert.
St. James's Hall.—Mr. Burnham's Pianoforte Recital. Mr. A. Rosenthal's Pianoforte Recital.

'God save the King' was vigorously sung by the audience at the opening of the Symphony Concert at Queen's Hall on Saturday afternoon, and in the programme-book there was a *résumé* of the history of the poem and the tune, around which so much heated discussion has arisen and will possibly still arise. Both words and music really seem to be the outcome of a process of evolution, of which the starting points are veiled in obscurity. The concert programme included Tschaïkowsky's Symphony in E, No. 5, which received full justice at the hands of Mr. Wood. Lady Hallé gave a performance of Brahms's Violin Concerto in D, Op. 77, written specially for Dr. Joachim and originally produced by him at a Gewandhaus concert in 1879. Lady Hallé's rendering of the work was remarkable for breadth, refinement, and pure technique. Her reception at the close was deservedly enthusiastic. The programme included Wagner's 'Huldigungsmarsch.' Miss Florence Schmidt proved a most acceptable vocalist.

Mr. Thuel Burnham, an American pianist, gave a recital at St. James's Hall on Monday afternoon. He is young—only just out of his teens—and his programme was an ambitious one. There was the Tausig version of Bach's Organ Toccata and Fugue in D minor, which was played in a bold, though scarcely impressive manner. The pianist unwisely selected this transcription, thus challenging comparison with great pianists whom as yet he cannot equal in the matter of technique; and only from pianists for whom difficulties have ceased to exist are such pieces tolerable. The next number on the programme was Beethoven's Sonata in E minor, Op. 90, a romantic tone-poem, of which the impassioned opening movement and the delicate rondo were rendered in cold, mechanical style and without proper rhythmical feeling. And why was a chord added at the close? It may have been an unconscious flourish; anyhow, it was of unpleasant effect. The sonata was followed by Schubert's lovely Impromptu in B flat, though here again the rendering lacked poetry and charm. The Schubert-Liszt 'Erl-König' was good at times: the octave triplets were well articulated, the tempestuous gusts of octaves for the left hand were effectively played, and the tone of the "Du liebes Kind" phrase was pleasing; but the general effect of the piece was marred by occasional harshness of tone and wrong notes. Neither was justice rendered to the Chopin selection of pieces. Two clever Études by Macdowell and 'Silver Spring,' a light piece by W. Mason, were well played. Mr. Burnham, it is said, has achieved success in America. On Monday he may have been nervous, or not at his best. Anyhow, we cannot as yet accept him as a first-class pianist.

On Tuesday afternoon there was another pianoforte recital in the same hall. Mr. Archy Rosenthal from Dublin was the pianist. His technique is neat and sound, but in his rendering of Beethoven's Sonata in F minor, Op. 57, the pathos and the power of the music were not revealed; the notes, for the most part, fell upon the ear as mere soulless sounds. Some portions of Chopin's Fantaisie in F minor, Op. 49, were good; here again, however, the pianist did not touch the heart of his audience. In pieces by Grieg Mr. Rosenthal was heard to far better advantage.

Neither of these recitals was edifying. Unless pianists are able to interpret Beethoven and Chopin with intellectual grasp of the music, sympathy, and a technique above reproach, they cannot give true satisfaction. Yet, if they possess the higher qualities, much may be forgiven on the score of technique.

Musical Gossip.

The Popular Concerts were resumed on Saturday, when the programme included Beethoven's Quartet in E flat, Op. 127. The playing was good; the leader, however, still reminds us of Spohr, who once wrote about a performance of a Beethoven quartet in which he was accompanied by three artists. M. Ysaye is at his best in solo music. On this occasion he performed three short pieces by Wieniawski with exquisite taste and finish. But why does he not select something of greater interest and importance? Miss Evelyn Suart was the pianist, and her rendering of two Brahms Rhapsodies was fairly good.

At the sixth of the St. James's Hall Ballad Concerts, on February 13th, the novelties included an expressive song, 'A Song of Sorrow,' by Florence Aylward, and a bright setting of Conan Doyle's 'The Irish Colonel,' by Maude Valerie White, both well interpreted by Mr. Kennerley Rumford; a smooth conventional song, 'Primrose Time,' by Tito Mattei, well sung by Madame Alice Gomez; and 'The First Spring Day,' by McDonald Davey, which even Miss Esther Palliser, with her clever singing (which obtained for her an encore), could not make interesting. Of the other vocalists, Miss Florence Schmidt, Miss Muriel Foster, and Mr. Maurice Farkoa were the most successful. Mlle. Inez Jolivet, a skilful performer, contributed violin solos.

An interesting paper was read at the meeting of the Musical Association on Tuesday afternoon by Dr. Joseph C. Bridge, organist of Chester Cathedral. The chair was occupied by his brother, Sir F. Bridge. Only two sets of recorders—old instruments of the flute family, now obsolete—are known to exist, the one at Nuremberg, the other at Chester. The latter set, four in number, was lent to Dr. Bridge by the Chester Archæological Society; and he described them, told what little is known about such instruments, and, with the help of Mr. J. Radcliff and two other flautists, played a gavotte from Père Mersenne, an old waits tune, and other pieces, thus enabling his audience to hear, probably for the first time, sounds of remarkable softness and quaintness.

The death is announced of the eminent organ-builder, Henry Willis. He was born in London in 1821, and at the age of fourteen was articled for seven years to John Gray (afterwards Gray & Davison), and in 1847 started in business on his own account. His first undertaking was the rebuilding of the organ of Gloucester Cathedral. He erected the great organ in the Hyde Park Exhibition of 1851, in which pistons in place of composition pedals were introduced. Then came commissions for St. George's Hall, Liverpool, the Royal Albert Hall, St. Paul's Cathedral, Windsor Castle (with two key-boards, one in St. George's Hall, the other in His Majesty's private chapel), Canterbury, Exeter, Hereford, Wells, &c. He also provided organs for various Nonconformist places of worship, notably for Union Chapel, Islington. Mr. Willis took infinite pains with his work. He was an enthusiast, and fully deserved his great and many successes.

Purcell's 'Vocal and Instrumental Musick of the Prophetess; or, the History of Dioclesian' has just been published by the Purcell Society, under the joint editorship of Sir Frederick J. Bridge and Mr. John Pointer. The work was

produced at the Queen's Theatre in 1690, and Downes, in his 'Roscius Anglicanus,' says, "It gratify'd the expectation of Court and City; and got the author great reputation." It contains some of Purcell's finest music, and the composer evidently regarded it—as Dr. Cummings remarks in his 'Purcell'—with some affection and pride, seeing that when printed in 1691 all the copies were corrected by his own hand.

Mr. Denis O'Sullivan will give a concert at St. James's Hall on February 28th. The programme will include songs by Schubert, Chopin, Loewe, Boito, Madame Liza Lehmann, &c.; also Spanish folk-songs, songs of the American Zuni Indians, and a selection of Irish airs. Miss Reynolds will be the pianist.

According to latest information, Herr Siegfried Wagner's 'Herzog Wildfang' is to be produced at Munich on February 28th.

Le Ménestrel of February 10th announces the death at Yalta (Crimea) of a young composer, Basile Serguevitch Kalinnikof, of great promise. A symphony of his produced at one of the Exhibition concerts last year is described as "remarquable." The musical education of Kalinnikof, born in 1866, was under the direction of Tschaïkowsky, who gave him for masters MM. Hünski and Blaremberg. He composed two symphonies, an orchestral suite, a cantata, incidental music to 'Tsar Boris,' drama by Alexis Tolstoi, and he had also commenced an opera entitled 'The Year 1812.'

At the Colonne concert at Paris on February 3rd Mendelssohn's Scotch Symphony was performed, and it served the double purpose of commemorating the anniversary of the birthday of its composer and the death of our noble Queen, to whom the work was dedicated. The programme also included Mendelssohn's G minor Pianoforte Concerto and his 'Midsummer Night's Dream' music. *Le Ménestrel* of February 10th, in noticing the concert, has some thoughtful remarks about Mendelssohn. He was a musician whose talent "confinait au génie," and whose art-work is described as "le triomphe du *goût*, de la *distinction*, de la *convenance* en musique; toujours élégante, saine et d'excellente tenue." Wagner, himself misunderstood, was jealous of Mendelssohn's success, and this explains the acidity of his words, but as the *Ménestrel* writer remarks, "at bottom, his appreciation of Mendelssohn was just."

The *Allgemeine Musik-Zeitung* of February 8th states that Herr Felix Weingartner is at present in Spain conducting concerts at Madrid and Barcelona; also that he will visit London in May.

The Oberösterreichische Musikverein at Linz will celebrate the eightieth anniversary of its foundation by a festival (March 23rd to 25th) under the direction of Herr Göllerich. The first day will be devoted to chamber music; at the second and third concerts will be performed Beethoven's Choral Symphony, Anton Bruckner's Fourth Symphony, Liszt's 'Graner Festmesse,' and Herr Strauss's 'Tod und Verklärung.'

The *Musikalisches Wochenblatt* of February 7th mentions that Wagner's 'Götterdämmerung,' performed at Genoa on December 26th, created such an impression that it was repeated no fewer than six times. The same paper states that Herr Siegfried Wagner's new opera, after production at Munich and at Leipzig, will also be given during the season at Hamburg.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Sun.	Sunday Society Concert, 3.30, Sunday League, 7, Queen's Hall.
Mon.	Monday Popular Concert, 8, St. James's Hall
Tues.	Miss Muriel Elliot and Mr S. Mackinlay's Recital, 3, Salle Erard
Wed.	Ash Wednesday Concert 3 Queen's Hall.
—	Sacred Concert, 3, St. James's Hall.
—	Sacred Concert, 8, Queen's Hall
—	Royal Choral Society, 8, Albert Hall.
Thurs.	Royal Academy of Music Concert, 3, St. James's Hall.
Fri.	Messrs Plunket Greene and L. Borwick's Vocal and Pianoforte Recital, 3, St. James's Hall
Sat.	Saturday Popular Concert, 3, St. James's Hall.
—	M. Busoni's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Queen's Hall.
—	Orchestral Concert, 3:0, Crystal Palace.

DRAMA

Dramatic Gossip.

In presenting at the Strand Theatre on Tuesday afternoon 'Le Monde où l'on s'Ennuie' of M. Pailleron, Mr. J. T. Grein and his associate Miss Leonard have confined themselves to a simple translation, have left the scene in France, and have even preserved the original title. This is the right way in which to deal with a masterpiece of this class. The method is not to blame if the result is less intelligible to an English audience and not more stimulating than was the 'Culture' of Dr. Sebastian Evans and his son, of which Mr. Grein speaks with quite unjustifiable contempt. Dr. Evans, it may be said, is not, as Mr. Grein supposes, an Oxford or a Cambridge professor. He was at the time the editor of a London newspaper. It is a regrettable and tactless thing for a man attempting any work to belittle needlessly his predecessors. The performance is notable as an attempt on the part of a weekly newspaper to begin a series of quasi-amateur performances or to supply a sort of "independent theatre" of its own.

Before the production at the Court Theatre of 'The Cigarette Maker's Romance,' 'Sweet Prue,' a one-act piece by a lady assuming the pseudonym of Claude Dickens, was given with Miss Amy Coleridge as the heroine.

'The Adventure of Lady Ursula' will be revived at the Duke of York's on Monday next, with Mr. Herbert Waring and Miss Evelyn Millard in their original parts.

On Monday evening at the Royalty, in 'Mr. and Mrs. Daventry,' Mr. Gerald Du Maurier took the part of Mr. Daventry, vacated by Mr. F. Kerr, whose services have been required for the revival at the Garrick of 'Peril.'

'Unsere Don Juans,' produced at the Comedy on the 8th inst., is an old-fashioned vaudeville with a farcical and loosely constructed plot, which, however, proved wholly to the taste of the patrons of the German theatre.

According to present arrangements, the Apollo Theatre will open on Thursday next with 'The Belle of Bohemia.'

Miss Olga Nethersole is, we regret to say, incapacitated by illness from pursuing her profession, and scarcely hopes to return to the stage during the coming season.

Miss Cissie Loftus, who was playing in New York in 'Lady Huntworth's Experiment,' has been the victim of a street accident, and is at present unable to appear.

The Shaftesbury Theatre will reopen on the 9th of April with 'The Fortune-Teller,' by Mr. Harry Smith, which will be supported by an American company.

'La Famille Pont-Biquel,' one of the most extravagant and daring works of M. Alexandre Bisson, has been revived at the Théâtre Cluny with M. Mangin, of the Vaudeville, as La Raynette.

To Correspondents.—J. W. B.—C. W.—J. B.—R. F. S.—E. C. P.—received.

J. K. L.—G. S.—Not suitable for us.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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LITERATURE

A Literary History of America. By Barrett Wendell, Professor of English at Harvard College. (Fisher Unwin.)

Readers of this rather ponderous and disappointing volume can hardly fail to be reminded of the speech which that distinguished foreigner Mr. Washington Jackson made at the Bellows-Menders' banquet, as reported by Thackeray in his account of that amazing 'Dinner in the City':—

"He explained how Broadway and Cornhill were in fact the same. He showed how Washington was in fact an Englishman, and how Franklin would never have been an American but for his education as a printer in Lincoln's Inn Fields. He declared that Milton was his cousin, Locke his ancestor, Newton his dearest friend, Shakspere his grandfather, or more or less—he vowed that he had wept tears of briny anguish on the pedestal of Charing Cross—kissed with honest fervour the clay of Runnymede—that Ben Jonson and Samuel—that Pope and Dryden, and Dr. Watts and Swift were the darlings of his hearth and home, as of ours, and in a speech of about five-and-thirty minutes explained to us a series of complimentary sensations very hard to repeat or to remember."

The reporters, Thackeray adds, occupied themselves with their wine rather than their note-books while this gentleman was speaking. Prof. Wendell, less merciful, has put his parallel passages into print, and a large proportion of his book is devoted to English history and literature of the period during which America has owned a printing-press. Much of this is unnecessary; surely something might be taken for granted. We do not expect the historian of English literature to devote six or seven chapters to the French writers who may have influenced the authors with whom he has to deal. By the time that one has waded through Prof. Wendell's preliminary remarks to his first three books, it is rather disappointing to find how little he has to say about his proper subject. Falstaff's halfpennyworth of bread to all that sack was in much the same proportion. And we cannot honestly say that Prof. Wendell's opinions about our literature are either so true or so novel as to be worth setting out at this portentous length. There needs no professor come from Harvard to persuade one to believe, for instance, that "the works of Beaumont and Fletcher, of Shakspere, and of all the dramatists, are truly plays," or that "the name of Dryden is as different from that of Milton as Milton's is from Shakspere's." We suppose that these statements, like many others of the same kind, convey some definite and even novel meaning to their author, but we are sorry for the students who have to pass in English at Harvard if they do not see more in them than appears to the naked eye at this distance. Again, Prof. Wendell disposes of the plays of Congreve as "evanescent and corrupt, artistically as well as morally." If this means what it seems to mean, we can only say that such a critical judgment simply puts its author out of court. Nor is he wholly wise in his remarks on the "comparative lack of distinction" which Victorian novelists show when measured against their predecessors. No doubt the American definition of "distinction" is not ours; otherwise we should be inclined to say that Thackeray and Mr. George Meredith had a share of that subtle quality. However, it would be unfair to judge the author by his views on our literature, which the Beetle would have described as "a giddy parergon."

Prof. Wendell is very fond of chronological relations; the mention of almost any American book serves to introduce a shower of dates, in the following style:—

"Mrs. Anne Bradstreet.....died in 1672,—the year when Addison was born, and the year which gave to English literature, among other things, Dryden's 'Conquest of Granada' and 'Marriage à la Mode,' with his 'Preface of Heroic Plays,' Sir William Temple's 'Observations on the Netherlands,' and William Wycherly's 'Love in a Wood.' A few verses from her posthumous volume published in 1678,—the year which gave us the 'Pilgrim's Progress,' the third part of 'Hudibras,' Dryden's 'All for Love,' Lee's 'Mithridates,' and South's 'Sermons'—will show her at her best."

It is hardly possible to open Prof. Wendell's book at any part of the first two centuries which it covers without finding one or two sentences of this kind. It is true that, if the reader commits all the dates to memory, he may acquire some useful information about English literature while professedly getting up American. A book may even be valued when it thus enables the hasty student to kill two birds with one stone, but we should imagine that Prof. Wendell aimed at something higher. Further, the dates of which he is so lavish are open to grave suspicion. In the extract given above, which we chose entirely at random, two or three are more than questionable. The 'Conquest of Granada' was produced in 1670, though it was only printed in 1672. But as 'Marriage à la Mode' was not printed till the following year, though acted in 1672, Prof. Wendell's accuracy seems bound to perish on one or other horn of the dilemma. South's 'Sermons,' too, according to the latest authority, began to be collected in 1679, and the edition was not complete until 1692. No doubt this is trifling criticism, but if an historian is using an abundance of dates, he ought surely to see that they are exact. We are told, indeed, here that "minute precision is of little importance," but we beg leave to differ on the point. The author rather "gives himself away" by a foot-note in which he explains that his dates are chiefly taken from Ryland's 'Chronological Outlines of English Literature,' adding that, "though sometimes slightly inaccurate, this admirably useful book is always trustworthy enough to warrant generalization." We leave Mr. Ryland to settle his responsibility with Prof. Wendell, and to say which of them is answerable for the doubly amazing statement that "Burns, to this day the greatest poet of the British people, died in 1797," and for the assertion that 'Tristram Shandy' and 'The Vicar of Wakefield' were published "half a century before" the last decade of the eighteenth century. We fear that there is no doubt as to whose slovenliness is to blame for the assignment of Wolfe's victory at Quebec to 1757 on one page and 1759 on another, and for the quotation from Franklin's "celebrated examination before the House of Commons in 1776," a few pages after we have been informed that "in 1775 he returned home, where in 1776 he was a signer of the Declaration of Independence." If Franklin had had the temerity to appear before Parliament in 1776, it is to be feared that he would have had to answer very different questions from those which were put to him ten years earlier.

It is always an ungracious task to dwell upon errors of this nature, but a professor of English occupies an official position which makes his books authoritative, and it is our duty to notice anything that cannot be trusted, whether it is due to carelessness of execution, constitutional inaccuracy of the kind known as "Froude's disease," or a failure to read the proofs adequately. We sincerely hope, too, that the rising generation at Harvard will model their style rather on Prof. Wendell's precepts than his example. He uses an awkward English, which strays into the "high-faluting" on the one hand and the absurd on the other. Here are a few specimen sentences:—

"Steele comparatively lacked a trait which Addison and Brockden Brown possessed—an instinctive sense of formal phrasing."

"If the 'Knickerbocker History' and Franklin's letter could be reduced to algebraic formulæ, these formulæ would pretty nearly coincide both with one another and with that of 'The Innocents Abroad.'"

"Such highly developed oratory as Webster's is a kind of thing which never grows into existence alone."

"An elaborate life of Goethe, which he had planned, was fatally prevented."

We cannot help wondering what Prof Wendell would say to these samples of English composition if they occurred in the essays of his pupils. One is almost tempted to believe that some of his criticisms must have had such a genesis. It is rather the student than the professor whom one would expect to say that Washington Irving's 'Sketch-Book' is "in formal style..... more conscientious than" Leigh Hunt's 'Indicator,' Shelley's 'Cenci,' 'Don Juan,' or 'The Bride of Lammermoor.' We can imagine only a very young person saying in cold blood that "the English imagination seemed checked by a variously developed sense of the inexorable limits of facts and

of language." Nor does one expect a professor to reprove Emerson for speaking of great names like Socrates and Galileo and Newton with the easy assurance of intimacy. In a truly delicious passage close to this Prof. Wendell takes pains to explain that Emerson's famous advice, "Hitch your waggon to a star," cannot be taken in a literal sense: "No chain ever forged could reach far on the way from a Concord barn to Orion." We are tempted to think that the author of such a statement has been studying too closely the criticism of the Massachusetts judge who said of a colleague that "his English was purified by constant reading of the greatest models—the English Bible, Shakspeare, Addison, and Fisher Ames"; or that other compatriot whose idea of mental rest was to lie in a garden and read Shakspeare and E. P. Roe.

Of course, it is conceivable that a book may have all the faults which we have suggested and still be a valuable and fruitful piece of criticism. Coleridge reminds us that a man may be a great critic without a keen sense of humour. Prof. Saintsbury has long shown that a careless writer may yet have sound views combined with encyclopædic knowledge. Froude is a standing witness that constitutional inaccuracy need not deprive the historian's work of charm and breadth of view. But Prof. Wendell has not made the best of either world: he is as bizarre in judgment as he is strange in style and untrustworthy in detail. He is fond of accusing other writers of "guileless confusion of values," but it is the pot calling the kettle black. We have seldom read a work with pretensions to criticism in which the real proportions of men and books were so frequently obscured. The most striking instance of all is to be found in the chapter on Oliver Wendell Holmes, for whom he finds—to his own satisfaction—a European parallel of the kind in which American critics dealt so freely until Lowell laughed them out of it. Our readers might have a good many guesses before they hit on the professor's choice, which has fallen on Voltaire. That we may not be accused of having misunderstood our author, we will quote the passage in which he tries to make out the analogy:

"If there be any one European figure whose position in world literature is analogous to that of Holmes in the literature of New England, it is Voltaire. The differences between Voltaire and Holmes, to be sure, are so much more marked than the analogies that any analogy may at first seem fantastic. For all his eminence, Voltaire was not born a gentleman and never had quite the traits of one; in our little New England there was never a better gentleman than Holmes. Voltaire was a man of licentious life and pitiless temper, incensed and distracted by all the old-world corruptions which he spent his wits in stabbing to death; Holmes's life had all the simple provincial decency and kindliness of his country. Voltaire's wit was the keenest and most sustained of modern Europe; the wit of Holmes, after all, was only the most delightful which has amused nineteenth-century Boston. For all these differences, there is a true analogy between them: both alike, with superficial frivolity, bravely devoted themselves to lifelong war against what they believed to be delusions which terribly impeded the progress of human nature towards a better future. And each was so earnest that neither could help expressing himself in such manner as to his nature was true. Voltaire's wit, then, teems with blasphemy and licentiousness; that of Holmes is pure of either.....Voltaire died in 1770 [*sic*]; Holmes as a writer of prose hardly existed before 1857. The two are a full century apart, yet there is between them such likeness as almost seems intellectually contemporary."

After this extraordinary passage the reader may not be surprised to find the author solemnly condemning Poe, because in his work "nothing was produced which touched seriously on either God's eternities or the practical conduct of life in the United States," and describing Whitman's finest metre as "a mad kind of rhythm which sounds as if hexameters were trying to bubble through sewage." This kind of clever writing has been often fatal to writers of literary history. The chapters devoted to Poe and Whitman, who are generally regarded in this country as the only writers of true original genius whom the United States have yet produced, are totally inadequate to their subject. Justice is certainly not done to Poe in spite of the remarkable comparison here made between him and Marlowe—apparently because they both wrote about Tamerlane. Perhaps it would be too much to expect Prof. Wendell to free himself from the narrow influences of Boston sufficiently to do justice to Poe, whom Boston has never forgiven for his attack on her vanity. Even Holmes, for all his geniality, could not get rid of this local animus, and always declared that Poe was a poor creature, who had treated his would-be patrons at Boston infamously. But Holmes was well aware that Boston was not infallible. We would commend to Prof. Wendell's notice a remark which he once made to a visitor: "We are too indulgent here in Boston to mere *littérateurs*; we do not see things in right proportion; we hardly know first-rate quality from second-rate." And, after a pause, he added, "No, nor fifth-rate."

Prof. Wendell's book has some good passages, but they are so few and far between that we can only regret that he should have undertaken a task which appears to be beyond his powers.

History of the German People at the Close of the Middle Ages. By Johannes Janssen. Vols. I.–IV. Translated from the German by M. A. Mitchell and A. M. Christie. (Kegan Paul & Co.)

Indubitable, perhaps, is Herr Janssen's orthodoxy as a scholar; not less indubitable, however, his orthodoxy as a Roman Catholic. We hold no brief for Roman or Protestant, and with those German critics who denounce this work as a "spiritual arsenal *ad usum Ultramontanum*" we cannot strictly agree. Seldom, if ever, does the author indulge in specious arguments or rhetorical outbursts. But, whilst leaving his readers at liberty to form a judgment of their own, based on his copious results, he has too often adapted the choice of his many extracts to the requirements of his "Papistic thesis," a process which, mainly conspicuous in the latter volumes, devoted to the course and champions of the Reformation, asserts itself in the first by the systematic attribution of all benefits of mediæval civilization to the Church of Rome, all evils to the Reform spirit.

If partial in aim, Herr Janssen's history will win favour by its accuracy and picturesqueness of detail. It blends epigrammatic humour with Teutonic scholarship, and is not lacking in colour and interest. Books i.–iv. comprise a general survey, intellectual, economic, and political, of the Fatherland towards the close of the Middle Ages. Religious development is justly confined to no special chapter. Thanks to the then current doctrine of good works, the glory of the Church is the means and end of every human effort. Coinciding with the spiritual reforms of the venerable and learned Cardinal Nicholaus of Cusa, Gutenberg's invention of typography is the chief factor of intellectual progress:—

"As the Apostles of Christianity went forth of old, so now the disciples of the sacred art go forth from Germany into all lands, and their printed books become heralds of the Gospel, preachers of truth and wisdom."

Refreshing indeed is the fact that "nearly all great publishers carried on business from real love of truth and learning, and not only with a view to pecuniary gain." Equally refreshing are the "Christian discipline" and cheapness of elementary education; for "children are the hope of the Church." Preaching is considered "the most effective agent for the conversion of mankind." Hence the evasion of a sermon constitutes a heavy sin; hence also innumerable editions of sermons, as of naïve manuals, catechisms, and "Bibles of the Poor," supplying pictures to the illiterate. "Yet nowhere," writes Herr Janssen, "do we find salvation by works alone, idolatrous worship of the saints, or abuse of indulgences inculcated." A beneficial influence was derived from the free schools founded by the "Brethren of the Social Life," whence stepped forth the fathers of the older German Humanism. That Latium itself should not surpass the Fatherland in Latinity was the most earnest desire of this famous school, although, unlike the younger Humanists, it regarded "all learning gained at the expense of religion as only pernicious." To the lives and works of the eminent scholars and professors of the time we owe some of the author's most erudite pages.

The art of a people more even than its literature bears the impress of the popular mind. Thus at the close of the Middle Ages the influence of the Church was as great in the realm of art as in that of science. But, unlike Herr Janssen, we are inclined to believe that the artists set forth the beauties of the Gospel to the poor and unlearned as a means rather than an aim. Apart from the religious spirit which pervaded it wholly, art was essentially national and patriotic. "As every large German city had its own dialect, so, too, it had its peculiarities in art characteristics." Among the latter unity stands out prominent, *i.e.*, that "æsthetic perfection which consists in uniformity of the parts making a great whole," a quality inherent not only in the architecture, but in the music of the period. In accordance with this principle, all branches of art worked in unison. Architecture formed the nucleus of artistic life, and out of this nucleus grew painting and sculpture; sculpture in turn gave birth to gold, silver, bronze, and brass works, and the art of bell-founding; pictures to glass and miniature painting, and also to the

flourishing art of wood and copper engraving.

The author's various technical studies do him much credit; but of more general interest is the chapter on 'Popular Life as Reflected by Art.' In it we read a psychological explanation of the rough humour sometimes seen in mediæval holy places. The grotesque caricatures in the churches and monasteries fulfilled the same mission to the clergy as the Court jester did to the nobles. An alliance of "lofty idealism and childlike simplicity" breathed forth alike from the folk-songs, satires, hymns, and mystery or passion plays which marked the revival of popular poetry. Herr Janssen suggests, "It is very doubtful if Luther composed a single one of the many hymns for which he gets credit." He adds, however, no authority for this suggestion. Of high-flown lyrics there are few, if any. 'The Ship of Fools,' by Brant, styled "a divine satire," is the most remarkable of topical poems. In every branch of prose—philosophy, fiction, and narrative—works were brought out, but it was Luther who performed the outstanding feat of making "Universal German" (*gemeines Deutsch*) the language of literature.

Much light is thrown on the conditions of land tenure and domestic economy at the close of the Middle Ages. We read in the 'Book of Fruits, Trees, and Roots':—

"Wine (not beer) drinking is practised by all pious, Bible-loving people.....If the peasant work hard he has a good table, and eats flesh, fish, and fruit, and drinks good wine, sometimes too much."

Wages of day labourers and servants were high indeed, if we consider the cost of necessaries at that time, and their meals plentiful. In Saxony, for instance, they had "twice a day, for dinner and supper, four dishes—soup, two kinds of meat, and one vegetable"; on feast days "two vegetables."

If from the field of agriculture we turn to the still more prosperous business of trade, we find industrial activity inseparably bound up with municipal organization by the establishment of "Leagues" or "Guilds," and this "in the interest of common needs and spiritual well-being." The *raison d'être* of these corporations was the protection of trade rights and mutual brotherhood. Moreover, the union of labour with the Church gave them a certain ecclesiastical stamp. Discipline was kind, but strict. "Whatever master takes an apprentice shall keep him in his house day and night, feed him and take care of him, and shut him in with door and hinge." It is noticeable that great attention was paid to clothing and bathing, for the "honour of the corporation." Hence some quaint "soul-bath foundations." Unfortunately, the growth of prosperity was attended by great luxury and extravagance in dress and eating. Impoverished nobles fell into the usurious hands of Jews, who had already monopolized the money-changing craft; and the pernicious system of monopolies steadfastly increased. The Church, in whose eyes "property was but a loan from God," held "labour alone to be productive, and money as unproductive," a view discounted by the Roman conception that "each individual was free to seek his own gain without regard to the commonweal."

The fourth book, on 'The Holy Roman Empire,' is well done. Particular praise is due to the keen historical sketch of the relations between the spiritual and temporal powers, and of the latter's gradual restriction and weakening by means of the Golden Bull, the Suabian League, and especially the constitution of the provincial states or representative corporations of the country, which secured the exclusive prerogative of levying taxes. Alone the imperial cities kept up the tradition of the unity of the empire, and opposed the brotherhood of the guilds to the feudal *régime*.

The fifth book discusses the intellectual causes and strifes down to the Diet of Worms; and graphic is the sketch of the later German Humanists, their works and controversies. The older Humanists, inspired by a strong national and religious spirit, had pressed the classics into the service of their creed. The younger Humanists, or "poets," repudiated their mother tongue and "barbarian" origin, appearing both in their lives and doctrines "a melancholy mixture of Christian truth and pagan philosophy." Characteristic of the period is the endless dispute between Reuchlin and Pfefferkorn on the ever-pressing question of Jewish persecution, of which Herr Janssen supplies a compendious and impartial account. But his elaborate study of Luther's character and early life, and his tendency to accept legends as facts, are rather disconcerting. Suggestive, anyhow, is the "morbid hyper - scrupulousness" which marked Luther's monastic life:—

"From misplaced reliance on my own righteousness I became such an enemy of Christ that whenever I saw an image or a picture of Him hanging on His Cross I loathed the sight and I shut my eyes, and felt that I would rather have seen the Devil.....I almost wished that my parents were dead, so that I might have the joy of releasing them from Purgatory by my good Works and my Masses."

Shortly afterwards, passing over to the other extreme, Luther proclaimed the central point of his new doctrines as justification by faith alone and the absence of free-will. This violent reaction seems to demand a full explanation, but the author has deemed it safer to refute those "erroneous views still current concerning the indulgence controversy" between Luther and Tetzel. It is interesting to note Luther's slow conversion to Hussite principles. Against Rome, that "synagogue of Satan," that "seat of corruption," he asserts the Hussite doctrine of universal priesthood; he declares the Bible the standard of judgment, and requests a free council to liberate Germany from the devilish rule of the Romans. He also demands the abolition of all Church ordinances and ceremonies. Condemned by the Bull of Antichrist, he appeals to the emperor, princes, and commonwealth to oppose "with fire and sword the monstrous sacrilege of the Pope." Hutten's wit at the same time had its fling in innumerable dialogues and poems, to which the Franciscan monk Thomas Murner replied with eloquence and in a broadly orthodox spirit. His defence of the Mass is still a moving piece of writing.

Book vi. opens with the coronation of Charles V. and a general survey of the Diet of Worms. The political and financial situation and the numerous quarrels between the princes and the town delegates were trying for such a young emperor. Other prominent dangers were the equivocal proceedings of Erasmus and the furious preachings of Luther. We may call attention to the latter's curious stand on the Roman principle of authority:—

"For inasmuch as I know for certain that I am right, I will be judge above you and above all the angels, as St. Paul says that whoever does not accept my doctrine cannot be saved, For it is the doctrine of God, and not my doctrine; therefore my judgment is God's, and not mine."

Equally quaint are Luther's arguments against the "vow of celibacy"; the 'Interpretation of the two Monstrous Figures, the Pope-Ass at Rome and the Monk-Calf in Meissen,' edited in collaboration with Melanchthon; and his hatred of "reason, the devil's bride."

The last chapter of book vi. presents the growing establishment of the pure Word, the suppression of the "satanic jugglery of the Mass," and the turning of Church goods into Christian use. Here the author has thought it necessary to devote twenty pages to the Evangelical raid on the convent of St. Clara, vividly depicted by the Abbess Charitas Pirkheimer. Of greater importance, we believe, was the revolutionary preaching of the Anabaptist Prophets Thomas Münzer, Carlstadt, and Pfeiffer, not only against bishops, priests, and nuns, but against the "new pope," who as a student at Wittenberg "could play the lute very well and wore shirts with frills and toggery." No little surprise will be afforded to the general reader by Luther's assertions that "there can be no free-will either in God or man," and that "nobody is bound to keep Sunday holy," and by his extraordinary desecration of matrimony, even bigamy being tolerated as endorsed by divine sanction.

In the first chapter of the seventh book Herr Janssen sketches briefly the Hussite socialistic principles and the numerous local Bundschuts which formed a prelude to the great social movement of the sixteenth century. According to Huss and his disciples, both authority and property were to belong to the community of believers. Thus the property of "unbelievers," *i.e.*, all existing authorities, was to be made over to the hands of the faithful. Hence the constant risings of the proletariate brotherhoods, and the outrageous deeds perpetrated by right of a high and heavenly call. Studying the general causes of the revolution, the author admits that Luther's preaching did not create, but only increased and hastened the actual agitation. The prime cause, indeed, of the revolution was that "the poor wished to become rich, the subjects to be lords and to make all things equal." This explains the very heterogeneous elements of the "Christian brotherhood," many of whom—nobles, burghers, lower clerics, and peasants—became good Evangelicals to carry home good Evangelical booty, others simply to evade the secular ban. The peasants' programme comprised the twelve "funda-

mental and righteous articles" grounded on the divine Word and divine justice, a scheme for the establishment of a democratic socialistic republic, and the new "Christian Statutes," which provoked a fierce outbreak of iconoclasm. The whole history of the war is nothing but the imposition of this programme upon all towns and villages, generally with the help of godly slaughter. One cannot side too strongly with the author in condemning the atrocities committed by the Christian league and brotherhoods, but it seems unfair to lay the whole blame on Luther if his word was misunderstood or perverted, and if, after an eloquent, but vain appeal, he was obliged to raise the cry of murder: "It is heart-rending that the poor creatures should be thus cruelly dealt with; but what are we to do? It is necessary, and moreover it is the Word of God, that the people should be brought to feel some sort of fear and awe, otherwise Satan might do much worse things." At all events, the repression was as little Evangelical as the insurrection, the princes and lords "playing with heads as boys play with marbles," while the late Reform leaders issued theses on the unconditional obedience of subjects to rulers. Of the immediate consequences of the revolution Herr Janssen writes a short account. We expect to find the comment on its later influence, which is missing here, in his next volume.

The translators deserve credit for their scholarly version and additional notes. Their rendering of German verse into English is often excellent. Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Christie collaborate in vols. i. and ii.; Mr. Christie is solely responsible for vols. iii. and iv.

The Golden Bough: a Study in Magic and Religion. By J. G. Frazer. Second Edition. 3 vols. (Macmillan & Co.)

The new edition of Dr. Frazer's famous work has expanded into three volumes, involving considerable additions to notes and references, and many valuable fresh illustrations of the evidence in almost all parts.

The revision of a work of this kind is no small task, and the student of anthropology is indebted to Dr. Frazer in more ways than one for having undertaken it. It is not too much to say that ten years ago, when the work was first given to the world, anthropological research and study, in this country at all events, were considerably below the mark. Thanks in no small degree to the stimulus of these pages, research and study have gone forward to such a degree that the advent of the second edition finds us much more prepared for it and (shall we say?) at once much more ready to be disappointed with it if Dr. Frazer in his study at Cambridge has not fully realized the results of recent labours in the field; such data as Messrs. Spencer and Gillen have produced from Australia, Dr. Haddon and his Cambridge coadjutors from the Torres Straits and Borneo, Mr. Skeat from the Malays, Dr. Roth from Australia, and so on. Dr. Frazer presents now not the first draft of a complicated and intricate study, but the matured and well-considered revised version. It may be perhaps hypercritical and ungenerous, when so much is secured which no one would willingly be without, to wish for more; to point out that while revision in one or two remarkable aspects has produced just what was needed, in other ways it has led to no advance whatever. But the result is unfortunate. The work is no longer equal in all its parts, and the divergence between those sections of it which have been advanced immeasurably by Dr. Frazer's fresh study and those sections which remain untouched is so great as to constitute a self-evident break in the treatment of the whole. We should be doing Dr. Frazer a poor service if we did not frankly state our views on this point. It would be easy but less than justice to confine our criticism to admiration for his wonderful collection of facts and material, for his acute and ingenious methods of marshalling those facts and material in the right order for the service they are called upon to render, for the many flashes of light which he incidentally throws upon subjects only indirectly connected with his main thesis, for his excellent emphasis upon the object of all scientific research, namely, the ascertainment of truth, whatever may be the result. We must not treat from a lower standpoint than it deserves a work which is bound to influence not only anthropological, but also philosophical thought for a considerable period.

There is no necessity to discuss Dr. Frazer's methods or the foundation of his study. Both are well known to our readers. The sacred grove and sanctuary of Diana Nemorensis, or Diana of the Wood, on the woodland lake of Nemi, was the scene of a ghastly rite recorded or alluded to by classical writers as part of the ceremonial religion of the Roman people. This rite cannot be explained by the beliefs and customs of classical antiquity, and Dr. Frazer turns, therefore, to anthropological evidence to ascertain the ideas and beliefs of mankind which give rise to and account for the condition of mind which would sanction such a rite. We think that the rite at Nemi needs much more consideration from the purely classical evidence than has yet been given to it, and that it is possible to find weak points in the connecting links between its several details which might upset Dr. Frazer's consideration of it as a complete whole. But, be this as it may, the study in magic and religion built round the Golden Bough would not be weakened. In some respects even it might conceivably be strengthened by detachment from the central thought, and we shall therefore leave this part of the subject for the few matters which our limited space allows us to discuss in other directions.

To ascertain why a rite which we consider hideous, a custom which we consider brutal and cruel, a belief which we consider monstrous or ridiculous, was not so considered by those who possessed the belief, or originated or performed the rite or custom, it is necessary to collect and compare the ideas of early man, or man in a primitive state of culture, concerning life. In this research it soon becomes apparent that man's observation of phenomena outside the immediate needs of his daily existence has been constant. It is not only in civilization that men have thought the mere animal methods of existence insufficient to meet all the requirements of life. The philosopher who turns with steadfast mind to work out the laws of moral, religious, or physical phenomena, leaving the struggle for existence or the ambition of material success to the crowds of his fellows, is not one whit more self-sacrificing or more helpful to the human race than the savage who works out a system of charms for rain or sunshine, for protection from lightning or hurricane, for assistance in hunting or agriculture. Both have observed that there is law in natural things; both have endeavoured to work out what that law is, and to turn it to use for the benefit of man. The only difference is in the range of observation. The savage, limited in mental capacity and in material experience, produces a definition of the natural law and a theory as to its capability of use in human affairs which, though the outcome of perfect logic from his narrow premises, is grotesque, and oftentimes something more than grotesque, when measured by our range of observation and our conclusions therefrom. But we must not so measure the savage philosophy. As Dr. Frazer well puts it:—

> "To stigmatize these premises as ridiculous, because we can easily detect their falseness, would be ungrateful as well as unphilosophical. We stand upon the foundations reared by the generations that have gone before, and we can but dimly realize the painful and prolonged efforts which it has cost humanity to struggle up to the point—no very exalted one, after all—which we have reached."

It is at this stage and in these parts of his work that Dr. Frazer is at his best. His treatment of the relation of magic to religion seems to us masterly, and his conclusions irresistible. He uses his wide knowledge of savage life in the exact way it should be used, namely, to work out the general laws by which we may attempt to judge a given factor. Whatever the rite of Nemi actually was to the Romans and Latins, it originated with people who were struggling with the limitations of savagery, and it is thus and thus only that one can understand it.

With this part (and it is, of course, the main part) of Dr. Frazer's work we are then in cordial agreement, and we surrender ourselves willingly to the charm of his style, the ingenuity of his arguments, and the delight to be obtained from his extensive knowledge. We do not pretend to be entirely convinced by his conclusions in all details, but we recognize that his case, and the way he states it, is good, and entitled to its position until a better is made out.

Where we differ from Dr. Frazer is in some of the side issues, some of the conclusions which do not affect the main argument, but which nevertheless are by no means unimportant parts of the study of magic and religion. In connexion with the study of the rites at Nemi and their place in the history of Western civilization these points are, however, of very special importance. It is because Dr. Frazer has developed his study of magic and religion at the expense of his study of the Roman and Latin rites that the issues to which we refer are not so conspicuous a part of his book as they otherwise would be; and it is exactly this result which we think produces

a sense of inequality of treatment. In the first edition rites, customs, and beliefs obtaining in European countries were called Greek, Roman, German, Celtic, or what not, without much regard to the previous question of origins; and perhaps there was reason enough for adopting this geographical terminology, considering the state of knowledge concerning peoples apart from territory. But a great deal has been accomplished in the ten years that have elapsed. It is no longer permissible to describe everything that is found in Latin, Teutonic, or Celtic countries as belonging to the "Aryan race." More than once, however, Dr. Frazer permits himself to use expressions which are, to say the least, misleading in this respect. More than this, we think this treatment has closed a fruitful avenue of inquiry which would do much to elucidate the origin of the rites, which it is Dr. Frazer's special object to accomplish. As Mr. Fowler reminds us, the temple of Diana on the Aventine

> "was from the beginning in some sense extra Roman, *i.e.*, did not belong to the purely Roman gentile worship. And it had other characteristics of the same kind: it was specially connected with the plebs and with slaves."

The temple at Nemi was, of course, similarly connected, and the question at once occurs, Was the savage rite, explained so thoroughly by an appeal to the lowest savage custom and belief, a relic left over from the pre-Aryan people of Italy? and cannot it best be explained on this ground rather than by the assumption that it was an undeveloped item of the cult of the Aryan conquerors or overrunners of Europe? All Dr. Frazer's researches into the Druidic cults, the worship of the mistletoe and the accompanying rites, are vitiated, to our thinking, by the necessity he is under of proving them to have been part of a once homogeneous belief. Once set this necessity on one side, by assuming the amalgam of ceremonial following the imperfect assimilation of different races, and much of the difficulty (which is, we think, as apparent to Dr. Frazer as to his readers) of fitting in inconsistent conceptions and ideas ceases to exist. The extensive research into water worship and into fire worship, which forms so important a part of the work, could be much simplified if the two cults were treated on the basis of ethnology rather than of geography. The work which has recently been accomplished by Dr. Ripley and others has its influence, and a great one, upon such studies as 'The Golden Bough'; and we think it is a blot upon this matured study of a great subject that old fallacies are allowed to take their place by the side of many reconsidered theories in connexion with other parts of the subject. The Germans of Cæsar and Tacitus *agriculturæ non student*, and yet, on Dr. Frazer's showing, between the period when these words were written and that which saw this truculent people masters of Europe they must have not only become nominally Christian, but must have also evolved a most complicated and thorough system of agricultural belief and ceremonial, the description of which has filled many treatises. The neglect of a factor of this kind is not easily reconcilable with the care and precision with which other parts of the study are carried out, and it leads Dr. Frazer to conclusions which do not seem to us to be warranted on the evidence adduced. Thus he sees in certain aspects of European fire customs the sacrifice of a human victim, and this has to be equated with the beneficent influence caused by contact with the fire which is apparent from other aspects of the cult. But it does not do in the examination of European folk-lore to connect unlike customs, or customs containing unlike elements, unless it can be shown by a process of careful inquiry where the unlike elements come in. They may form the detritus of the oldest and most primitive features preserved in a few cases, or they may be the intrusive element forced in by the process of assimilation round a recognized centre in consequence of the pressure always operating for their destruction. In the case of sacrifice connected with European fire customs we think the latter is the proper explanation; and if this is so, Dr. Frazer's conclusions as to the parallel between the rites at Nemi and modern fire customs in Europe do not work out. Indeed, there is much to be done yet before we can accept the view he holds of many items of European folk-lore.

We have attempted to show that Dr. Frazer's conclusions in some respects must not be taken as proved, but in its main aspects we firmly believe that his book will be of great and lasting service to the history of human thought. That Dr. Frazer should in the course of his researches have come upon rites and ceremonies dear to the religions of civilization is, of course, only to be expected. That his conclusions shatter some cherished beliefs must be admitted. But he deals respectfully and tenderly with his subject, in the interest of truth, not of polemics; and there are few parts of his powerful study more instructive than his treatment of the Jewish Passover and the sacrifice of Jesus by the Roman governor.

The Letters of Cicero. Translated into English by Evelyn S. Shuckburgh. 4 vols. (Bell & Sons.)

Golden Treasury Series.—Two Essays on Old Age and Friendship. Translated from the Latin of Cicero by Evelyn S. Shuckburgh. (Macmillan & Co.)

The study of Cicero's 'Letters' has made such progress in our time that a new rendering into English cannot be said to be a superfluous undertaking. Mr. Shuckburgh has produced a serviceable version, with a good many excellent features, for which a wide circle of readers will be grateful to him. It is a great convenience to have the letters arranged, so far as it is possible, in chronological order, after the pattern set by the edition of Messrs. Tyrrell and Purser. On the other hand, the division of the letters into sections should have been retained for facility of reference. Mr. Shuckburgh's English is generally a fair representation of the Latin; if it does not often shine conspicuously, it moves for the most part easily and without much of the jolting produced by a too close following of the structure of the Latin sentences. It avoids one mistake into which translators of Cicero's familiar correspondence easily fall—the excessive use of slang. Here and there are happy turns, such as "dandies with their chin tufts" for *barbatuli* (i. 34). Awkward expressions like "the Brutuses" (iv. 28) are not common. Has the word "laager," used in iv. 170, come to stay? There is a well-written introduction to each volume, which is sufficient, in a general way, for the purposes of the ordinary reader. Difficult passages are discussed in notes which commonly show moderation and good sense. A few independent corrections of the text are proposed, nearly all of which prove that the difficulties of the textual problems have been grasped, while some of them deserve respectful consideration at the hands of future editors. There is so much that is attractive in these volumes, taken altogether, that the task of pointing out their shortcomings is unusually unacceptable. But it must be said that there are, particularly in the earlier portion of the work, many errors and misstatements due to haste and insufficient study. This is particularly regrettable, because Mr. Shuckburgh proves abundantly that he possesses qualities which, with reliance on time and patience, would have sufficed to produce a version capable of living as long as a version can live. Good as the result of Mr. Shuckburgh's labours is, it is not good enough to discourage rivalry in the near future. It is pleasing, however, to observe that the volumes steadily grow better in succession, so that the last exhibits the greatest excellence and the fewest defects of all.

We cannot help regretting that some standard text was not adopted for purposes of reference throughout. Either that of the Dublin editors or the new Teubner text of C. F. W. Müller would have served the need well. As things stand, it is often far from easy to find out exactly what the reading is which is being translated. The difficulty is needlessly increased by the vagueness and looseness of many of the statements about the text, for which there is in our time little excuse, in view of the sources of information which exist. Thus in i. 193 we are told that the text of Klotz is there accepted, but we are not informed what it is. At ii. 76 the certain correction of Hirschfeld, *s. f. s.* (*sine fraude sua*) for the *ses* of the MSS., is tacitly assumed, although it is only to be found in recent texts. In the early part of the work a strange deference is shown for Schütz, which fortunately disappears about halfway through. A curious instance is to be found in ii. 249, in a note on 'Ad Att.,' 7, 13. Cicero there says that in a letter received from his friend he has found "a riddle more obscure than the number of Plato." But he has discovered the solution of the enigma: "Oppios enim de Velia saccones dicis." Mr. Shuckburgh translates *succones*, "bloodsuckers," which is nothing but an abominable conjecture of Bosius, while he treats the actual reading of the MSS., viz., *saccones*, as though it were a device of Messrs. Tyrrell and Purser. So in i. 350 a reading is attributed to Prof. Tyrrell which is that of the codices. The passage happens to be one where this distinguished scholar has failed to catch the force of a legal expression, *ad vim faciundam*; when this is perceived the traditional reading becomes perfectly intelligible. In i. 345 there is a note to the effect that the

Gaulish town called by Cæsar Samarobriva appears in Cicero as Samobriva, the fact being that in respect of this name the MSS. of Cicero are in complete accord with those of Cæsar. Sometimes Mr. Shuckburgh's championship of the MSS. is unfortunate. The words in 'Ad Att.,' 8, 11, 4, "Conculcari, inquam, miseram Italiam videbis proxima ætate aut utriusque in mancipiis ex omni genere collectis," are rendered, "You will see, I tell you, our poor Italy trodden under foot next summer, or in the hands of slaves of both leaders gathered from the far corners of the earth." Here the Latin is not a possible equivalent of the English. In his fourth volume Mr. Shuckburgh enumerates twenty emendations of his own which he has adopted. While some depart too far from the tradition, or are on other grounds improbable, like *et fretus iis* for *ego tuto iis* in 'Ad Fam.,' 15, 4, and *nimis blandus* for *micillus* in 'Ad Att.,' 13, 51, others are admirable. We would especially draw attention to ὁ *θησαυρὸς ἄνθρακες* for the unintelligible *ὅτε ναῦς ἄνθρακες* in 'Ad Att.,' 15, 5, which conjecture is made highly probable by two quotations from Lucian. Another neat and clever correction, and not so bold as it might at first sight appear to be, is to be found in the letter 'Ad Att.,' 11, 35 (iii. 43), where Cicero is giving to his friend some directions about his will, and the codices present this rubbish, "apud epistolas velim ut possim adversas," for which is now proposed "apud Vestales velim depositum adservari." For the last word *adserves* would be equally good, and nearer to the MSS.

Where readings are not in dispute Mr. Shuckburgh's renderings are not often widely erroneous, but the number of minor laxities is considerable. Thus "tu scio quam sis . . ." is treated as if it were "tu scis quam sis . . ." (ii. 15); *calumnia* is "collusion," as though it were *prævaricatio* (ii. 75); "risus facit" could never mean "keeps a smiling face" (ii. 49). At iv. 62 "hæc quæ fluunt," *i.e.*, "this cause which is at present prosperous," is rendered by "things here are in a state of transition"; and at i. 19 the important difference between *dictum* and *verbum* is effaced. In 'Ad Fam.,' 8, 11, Cælius, speaking of the defeat of a very confident candidate for office, says, "At qua spe, quam certa opinione descenderat!" Here *descenderat* means "descenderat in Campum Martium," but Mr. Shuckburgh gives it another turn, "But what a come down for him! He had been so confident, had made so sure of it!" Another curious error is in the version of 'Ad Fam.,' 8, 11, where Cælius advises Cicero to thank senators who had in various ways helped his interests in debate: "his quod tantum voluntatem ostenderunt, pro sententia, cum impedire possent, non pugnarunt." Failing to connect *pro sententia* with *pugnarunt*, Mr. Shuckburgh renders "instead of making a speech." The phrase "yet very technical," to represent the words *multæ tamen artis* in Cicero's famous judgment about the poem of Lucretius, is most unhappy. Sometimes inaccuracies in the Dublin edition are reproduced: so "follows at Baiæ" for *Baiana negotia* (iv. 13); "party divisions" for *rei publicæ partium*, *i.e.*, "the patriotic party"; "*the* leading man" for *princeps*, because the Dublin editors assert that the word cannot mean "*a* leading man" (iv. 284). Mr. Shuckburgh's use of Messrs. Tyrrell and Purser's edition increases as he proceeds, greatly to the advantage of his translation. Not unnaturally, Mr. Shuckburgh often accepts tacitly their opinion, but feels bound to mention his dissent from them, when he does dissent, so that the utility of their work to him is greater than would appear at first sight.

The explanatory matter in the introductions and foot-notes generally meets the needs of English readers. But in minor statements concerning history and antiquities there are not a few signs of haste. On one page (i. 17) three small corrections are needed. Cæsar did not appear as prosecutor in the trial of Rabirius for *perduellio;* he was one of the *duouiri*, the prosecutor being Labienus. There were four Catilinarian speeches, not three; and Quintus Cicero is known to have presided at the trial of Archias, but not at that of Sulla. At i. 105 it is implied that doubt rests on the division of the Campanian lands by Cæsar's agrarian law; this merely because of a passage in Dio Cassius, whereas ample evidence of the division exists elsewhere. In i. 97 *trinundinatio* (word unknown to Latin lexicographers!) is explained as "three weeks' notice," and on p. 137 *trinundinæ* (another unknown word!) is similarly explained; but in iv. 270 the *trinundinum* is defined as consisting of seventeen days. At i. xxxi and elsewhere it is assumed that public authority was given to Clodius to consecrate the site of Cicero's house, whereas it is clear from the speeches 'De Domo' and 'De Haruspicum Responsis' that Clodius relied on the law by which Cicero was exiled, and that his plea was rejected by the pontifices. An odd chronological error is involved in the statement that Pompeius was on his way in the year 65 to take over the Mithridatic war (i. 14). At i. 345 and iii. 376 are two conflicting statements: (1) that in 53 B.C. the *interregna* lasted till July, and (2) that the elections for that year took place in April. "Q. Mucius Scævola was consul 95 B.C., and was afterwards proconsul of Asia" (ii. 47). In reality Scævola ruled Asia as proprætor, and held no provincial governorship after his consulate. What authority can there be for saying that Opimius was tried in 120 B.C. by a "jury" which "probably consisted entirely of senators" (i. xxv)? A senatorial jury at that date was impossible, and Cicero more than once says that Opimius was acquitted by the *populus*. The whole list of such errors would be rather long if set out in full. Only a few are corrected in the table of *errata*. Of course readers who do not study the classical writers at first hand will not be greatly inconvenienced. But nearly all the mistakes might have been avoided by a comparatively small amount of toil and patience on the process of verification.

There is, however, in Mr. Shuckburgh's translation of the 'Letters' so much sound, good, and even able workmanship, that we are unwilling to take leave of it with words of dissatisfaction. While we regret that he did not allow the fullest scope to the capacity which he plainly exhibits, we gladly admit that, as his work stands, it is the best translation into English of Cicero's correspondence, with the exception of the versions of selected letters by Mr. Jeans.

Turning to the translation by Mr. Shuckburgh of the 'De Amicitia' and 'De Senectute,' we find it to be a pleasant and readable rendering of Cicero's two famous essays. The English, if seldom deserving to be called specially felicitous, flows easily, as in the 'Letters.' Exception might be taken to "let him [*i.e.*, an actor] only satisfy the audience in whatever act he appears" (p. 93); and it can hardly be said that an evil befalls *to* a person, as in this passage: "To Scipio I am convinced no evil has befallen" (p. 122). The following sentence would be incomprehensible without the Latin: "Nothing so powerfully attracts and draws one thing to itself as likeness does to friendship" (p. 163). Where renderings are unsatisfactory they are much oftener loose and needlessly wide of the Latin than actually erroneous. This is especially the case with the translation of the passages which are in verse. "Empty persiflage" is hardly the equivalent of "fictus ad voluntatem sermo," *i.e.*, the glozing talk of the flatterer. "Friends who are disloyal to the republic" is very lax for "amicis in magna aliqua re publica peccantibus" (p. 156). On p. 98 a negative is disregarded: "When I remember what Lucius Brutus did" should run "When I remember, not what Lucius Brutus did." The word *vadimonia* is not well represented by "bail," about which clings the idea of a criminal matter (p. 46). By no possibility can *gentes* mean "classes" in the elogium of Atilius Calatinus: "Hunc unum plurimæ consentiunt gentes primarium fuisse virum." "Philosophers who once visited this country" for "qui in hac terra fuerunt" spoils the reference to the Pythagorean school, whose home was Italy (p. 125). A statement about Socrates (p. 126) is misrepresented by a wrong version of these words, "Qui non tum hoc tum illud, ut in plerisque, sed idem semper," whereby Cicero implies that in dealing with the doctrine of immortality Socrates abandoned his (supposed) usual scepticism. But Mr. Shuckburgh makes the word *plerisque* masculine instead of neuter, and so does violence to the Latin as well as to the sense.

A pleasing little introduction precedes the translation. It is matter for regret that Mr. Shuckburgh did not, in speaking of the essay on 'Friendship,' explain the contrast between ancient and modern ideas on the subject. Why was it that Aristotle devoted two books of his 'Ethics' to the treatment of it? What modern writer on ethics would care thus to enlarge on the theory of friendship? A few explanatory notes are added, but not enough. In some matters a little more finished accuracy might have been expected in a volume destined to a place in the "Golden Treasury Series." Proper names are rather badly treated. Thus we have "Alisto of Cos" for Aristo of Ceos (p. 27); Titus Coruncanius (p. 52); Gaius Fannius substituted unhappily for Fabricius (p. 137); and a wavering between Gaius and Caius. "The field of Pharsalia" is not a correct expression (p. 2). The statement that Cicero wrote to Atticus about dedicating his 'De Gloria' to Trebatius is not accurate. The 'Topica' was dedicated to Trebatius, and the letter about the dedi-

cation is addressed to the recipient himself, not to Atticus. And it is certain that no criminal commission was appointed specially to try Blossius of Cumæ (p. 151).

NEW NOVELS.

The Sun Maid. By Evelyn Raymond. (Dent & Co.)

Seldom since the prophecy of Anchises has a city had a finer future indicated for it than that which Miss Raymond foretells for Chicago—"the marvellous Chicago with a century-rounded glory which is still the glory of a youth whose future magnificence no man can estimate." Already, it seems, the working girls in Chicago who are just sixteen are such as no other city in the world could show. "Their beauty, their bearing, even their attire, would compare favourably with any company of young women who are far more richly dowered by dollars." It is almost bathos to add a quotation from another part of 'The Sun Maid' to the effect that Chicago has grown "into a grandeur which has made it unique among the cities of the world." The story is, says the author, in some measure an allegory. It runs through the history of a woman born in or about 1800, who is left living in 1900. Her life has fortunately been for the most part uneventful since her childhood. The story of her babyhood takes up a good many chapters. To those who would discover the secret of longevity it will be interesting to know that the Sun Maid when a baby preferred flowers to porridge, and that on one occasion she shared her porridge with a snake, and would have offered it her spoon, but that she observed it had no hands. The Sun Maid was brought up by Indians, and she was taught to ride by one of them, and in a moment she dashed away from her "disgruntled instructor." The papoose stage of the Sun Maid's life is told with much detail, and if the rest of it had been on the same scale the book might have been as long as the 'Dictionary of National Biography.' It is, however, compressed into a modest volume. The allegory is not very easy to follow, but allegories are reckoned tiresome nowadays. One could wish that the author had devoted more care to the study of grammar and less to blowing the trumpet of Chicago.

The Bishop's Gambit. By Thomas Cobb. (Grant Richards.)

Mr. Cobb's bishop is every inch, and before all things, a bishop and the father of daughters. If he possesses other idiosyncrasies they have escaped us. He is a nice old person, but his perceptions and sympathies, though correct and not unkind, are decidedly slow. Hence his stern, unyielding attitude towards his prospective son-in-law, the innocent scapegoat and the bewildered co-respondent in a divorce case. It is a clever, novel plot in its way. Appearances are so much against poor Norman, and the real sinner is so subtle in his method of keeping in the background, that a great deal of anguish ensues. Yet over all there is an air of light comedy which keeps up the spirits. The bishop's dutiful elder daughter yields to her father's command to abandon all communication with her affianced lover, but at the risk of her brain and heart. Judith is perhaps the nice girl she is just because she entirely lacks the heroic fibre. Her younger sister is of different stuff, but in her way a pleasing creature. She has a lover who also disagrees with the good bishop's views, for he is unfortunately the clever son of a tradesman not far from the episcopal palace. Their love-making is bright and amusing, and so is their conquest of the recalcitrant Churchman. Mrs. Darbishire, the lady of the uncomfortable story, is kept in the background, but she has about her a forlornness and sweetness that remove her from the ordinary woman who figures in the common divorce case. She is the victim of the cold-blooded sensualist of the story. There are one or two touches that just serve to reveal his true nature, and they are cleverly thought out. The effect and management of the concerted plot to expose him are unpleasant and rather out of key with the whole. Still, desperate diseases need desperate remedies, and the fortunes of a quartet of lovers are involved in the action.

The Aftertaste. By Compton Reade. (Greening & Co.)

'The Aftertaste'—of we are not quite sure what—by Mr. Compton Reade, shows that he has plenty to say, if not perhaps the happiest way of saying it. A part of his matter is not without interest and an air of knowledge of some phases of life; at other times it is both uninteresting and suggestive of little observation or power of differentiating various classes. Some people are compounded of human enough substance—passion, weakness, treachery, unreflecting good nature or the reverse; in fact, some of them are creatures of impulse pure and simple, and therefore human. The heroine is of these mixed ingredients, and so far is a not impossible person. But of certain persons' speech and action one declines to admit the likelihood—especially so with regard to the husband, Squire Crucival, who is really nothing. As for FitzHugh (an Eton boy, then a householder and a married man "about town"), the picture of his manners, talk, and those of his wife and her relations is overcharged, and not at all amusing even so. The book is made longer and more wearisome by the author's love of Latin and other quotations, which fit badly with writing half pompous and half slangy.

Le Friquet. Par Gyp. (Paris, Ernest Flammarion.)

French literature has not been happy in its recent novels. M. Anatole France is the perfect stylist and the acute observer and critic that we have long known, but the recent parts of his great "Bergeret" series are hardly novels. M. de Tinseau in his recent book is singularly inferior to himself; and the two brothers who write under the name of "J. H. Rosny" have in 'Le Chemin d'Amour,' according to their wont, struck out a new style, but have fallen only upon one which makes of their new novel bad Octave Feuillet. "Gyp," who had disappointed us of late, is in her new book better than her rivals, and almost back to her best level. The heroine is a perfect little creature, and is surrounded by well-drawn characters who properly play their parts, although, with the exception of a clown and a sculptor, who, like the heroine, are almost too good for this world, the more ordinary people are a little colourless. The drawback to "Gyp's" new book is, of course—for it pervades all her recent writings—her absolutely unreasoning hatred of the Jewish race. She spoils her little heroine by making her share to the full this utterly vulgar prejudice. Jews are hateful to the heroine, as to "Gyp," not on account of what they are, which to her is what the worst of plutocrats of any race may be, but hateful merely because born Jews; that is, Jews not by religion, but by descent. That they have been Catholics for some generations only aggravates their crime in the eyes of our author, and involves in a common treatment all Church people, and even priests and bishops, who recognize their Catholicism. To us this attitude of mind seems retrograde, and even stupid. But we have to take "Gyp" as she is, and, as among her admirers, we rejoice at finding that her pen has not in the least degree lost its cunning, nor, except for this blind fury against a particular people, her mind its wide sympathy.

Le Fantôme. Par Paul Bourget. (Paris, Plon.)

The disgusting plot of M. Bourget's 'Le Fantôme' is so wrapped up in the old-fashioned forms of a story largely told by letters and by diaries, that some French critics have pronounced it to be a pure and noble story. We may at least agree with them upon one point in connexion with it, namely, that in it M. Bourget is not seen at his best.

La Cadette. Par Marie Anne de Bovet. (Paris, Armand Colin.)

Mlle. de Bovet's new book is marked as intended for young ladies' reading, and is written in a manner to make the book suitable for the general eye. That it is well written is, of course, implied by the author's name. We are not, however, satisfied with the story, which concerns the perfections of a Cinderella who is happily married at the end to the man she loves—a creature so hopelessly unworthy of her that the reader feels that it would be better if her temporary despair had been permanent. The misprints which mark the publications of all French firms are particularly objectionable in volumes which, being suitable for family reading, are used abroad as reading-books for learning French; and it would be wise for French publishers who lay themselves out for the production of "Libraries" "pour les jeunes filles" to remember that such books sell abroad for the purpose indicated, and to take with them the pains in "reading" which are taken in English-speaking countries in regard to books in general.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

Canada under British Rule is a short history of Canada, from the competent pen of Sir John Bourinot, which forms a part of the "Cambridge Historical Series," and is printed and published at the University Press. Such a work was wanted. Few persons, under [illegible], will read the eight volumes in which the late Dr. Kingsford narrated the history of Canada.

The larger number to whom Parkman's fascinating volumes appeal with irresistible attraction learn what Canada was in the older and more picturesque days, but remain ignorant of its annals when life may be more prosaic, but has the advantage of being free and progressive. It is curious that the war for independence in the thirteen American colonies should have had as beneficial an effect upon Canada as upon the United States. Had the grievances of the colonists been redressed, the development of Canada would have been very slow. Sir John Bourinot quotes from Thomas Hutchinson, the last and most vilified of the royal governors of Massachusetts, a few lines which embody English policy now with relation to English colonies. The one thing needful, in Hutchinson's opinion, was that Parliament should not deprive the colonies of their subordinate power of legislation, nor "exercise the supreme power except in such cases and upon such occasions as an equitable regard to the interests of the whole empire shall make necessary." The chapter on the evolution of responsible government is both interesting and useful. It is rather crude, however, to characterize Lord Brougham "as a spiteful Scotch lawyer." Brougham disliked Lord Durham and dealt unfairly with his work in Canada; but he was once Lord Chancellor of England, and his failings were redeemed by great services as a law reformer. The author clearly explains the pernicious doings of the so-called "Family Compact," a body of men with the government in their hands, who opposed reform or popular representation because the result would be the loss of their undue influence and ill-deserved emoluments. Many of these men were descendants of the United Empire Loyalists who fled or were expelled from their native America after the Declaration of Independence, and made for themselves new homes in Canada. They did much for the development of the country, enduring great hardships with an equanimity which immigrants from Europe might not have displayed. Their mistake was that they considered themselves a class apart, deserving special consideration, and ready to treat others with the harshness of which their forefathers had been the victims. On the whole, Sir John Bourinot has done his work with discretion, and his book is a valuable addition to the series edited by Dr. G. W. Prothero.

The Hoosiers is the title of a book by Mr. Meredith Nicholson (New York, the Macmillan Company; London, Macmillan & Co.), in which the State of Indiana and its citizens receive an overflowing measure of praise. Indiana became a member of the American Union in 1816. Since then it has had three capitals—Vincennes, Corydon, and Indianapolis. The Paris Municipal Council is fond of changing the names of streets; in some Western States of America a fancy prevails for changing the names of capitals. Indeed, the principal cities in many States are not the capitals—New York, Philadelphia, and San Francisco being striking examples. Mr. Nicholson notes that the citizens of Indiana "came primarily of American stock," and have been less affected by "alien migration" than those of other States. He holds that the Hoosiers have won high places in literature as well as in the arts of practical life. He rightly says that "poetry seems to the amateur much more easily achieved than prose," and he mentions some not generally known names of versifiers, whom he styles poets. He is proud of the fact that Indiana has had a favourite son in the presidential chair, Mr. Benjamin Harrison, who is not classed among the great American Presidents. Mr. Harrison has written a book, and Mr. Nicholson refers to it in terms which are a good example of bathos: "His public services cannot obscure the fact of his authorship of 'This Country of Ours.'" Though writing with enthusiasm and knowledge of his subject, Mr. Nicholson is so lacking in the critical faculty and the sense of proportion that readers of his book may close it without being convinced of the superlative attractions of Indiana or the exceptional merits of its citizens.

Stage Coach and Tavern Days, by Mrs. Alice Morse Earle (New York, the Macmillan Company; London, Macmillan & Co.), is an addition to her interesting sketches of American life in the old colony days. Her last book, dealing with child life in the colonies, which we reviewed last year (*Athen.* No. 3782), appealed to a larger circle of readers than the present, yet the mass of curious details and the effective woodcuts presented here make it very attractive. The tavern signs which adorn her pages are as quaint and strange as any in the late Mr. Hotten's history of them. Many autobiographical confessions add piquancy to this volume. After telling how popular flip was in New England, and saying that "the dearly loved drink of colonial times was better made in America than in England," Mrs. Earle describes how she had some made from a recipe used by General Putnam, and laments that she had neither the tastes nor the digestion of her revolutionary sires; and she adds that "the indescribable scorched and puckering bitterness of taste and pungency of smell of that rank compound which was flip, will serve for some time in my memory as an antidote for any overwhelming longing for the good old times." She sets forth how careful the Puritans were to have proper provision made for man and beast. All houses of entertainment were licensed; but where none existed they fined the town, on the ground that "strangers were straitened." When fining failed, inducements were held out to him who should "undertake an ordinary," such as grants of land, free pasturage for cattle, or exemption from church rates and school taxes. The supervision over the tavern was as strict as it is on the Continent now, where the police oblige landlords to make returns of their guests. In like manner the New England tavern-keeper in Puritan times had to give the police particulars about the frequenters of his house, with the view of hindering him from harbouring "any rogues, vagabonds, thieves, sturdy beggars, masterless men or women." When a girl Mrs. Earle read 'Tom and Jerry; or, Life in London,' an inducement to do so being that it was among the things forbidden to her. From this book and others like it she obtained a notion that an English coachman was "a combination of Phœbus Apollo, a Roman charioteer, and the Prince Regent." She thought that American coachmen were equally glorious, "but with a lesser refulgence," and she recalls her disappointment when she first saw a specimen in the flesh, badly attired in fur garments, "and out of those ancient skins but one visible feature, a great, shining, bulbous nose." The reader of this book will find himself conducted through the byways of early New England history by a very genial and well-informed guide.

ANTHOLOGIES.

A Treasury of Irish Poetry in the English Tongue. Edited by Stopford A. Brooke and T. W. Rolleston. (Smith, Elder & Co.)—This big book, of nearly five hundred and eighty closely printed pages, may have a certain historical value, but Mr. Stopford Brooke, in his long and not very interesting introduction, is obliged to apologize for its doubtful value as poetry. "When the book was first projected," he confesses, with creditable frankness,

"I wished to include nothing in it which did not reach a relatively high standard of excellence. But I soon discovered—and this was strongly urged by my brother editor—that the book on those lines would not at all represent the growth of the history of Irish poetry in the English language. Moreover, our original purpose had already been carried out by Mr. Yeats in his too brief Anthology, and it was advisable that we should adopt a different aim."

Now what this really means is that Mr. Yeats has already printed, in his 'Book of Irish Verse,' everything worth printing—at all events, everything that can properly be called representative as well as good—in Irish poetry, and Mr. Brooke and Mr. Rolleston are therefore condemned, as it seems to them, to put quantity before quality, and to include in their collection a great mass of writing in rhyme which they are quite aware cannot possibly be called poetry. Mr. Yeats has excellent and scrupulous taste, but it may be doubted whether he has not now and then been somewhat lenient in his by no means "too brief" anthology. Mr. Brooke and Mr. Rolleston have perhaps here and there got hold of a charming piece of verse which had escaped Mr. Yeats, but for the most part their book is simply padding—a book made in the cause of patriotism and of instruction, not made with taste for the pleasure of people of taste. Is there any excuse for an anthology of verse if the pieces contained in it are selected for any other reason than their merit as poetry? It seems to us there is none. Every man has his own standards of what is finer and less fine in literature; tastes vary, though after all perhaps taste remains stationary; but to make an anthology of verse, and to say, "We do not claim for the poetry a lofty place," is to confess failure before the undertaking is begun. It is to admit that it should never have been undertaken. Mr. Yeats, in the introduction to his book, declares, "This book is founded upon its editor's likes and dislikes, and everything it contains has given him pleasure." After all, there is no other way of judging literature, and the excellence of a selection made upon personal likes and dislikes will depend simply on the degree of the editor's discrimination. There, at all events, we have something to go upon; we have a principle. But in choosing verse neither to please oneself nor on any artistic principle whatever, but to "illustrate very vividly the history of Ireland and of her movement towards a national existence," there is little likelihood of producing anything for which may be claimed "a distinct place in the temple of Poetry, and a bland and sympathetic interest from the students, the critics, and the lovers of literature." Interest in a national anthology should not be "bland and sympathetic"; interest in poetry should never be bland and sympathetic. To read the 'Book of Irish Verse' is to realize with enthusiasm how many fine poems have been written by Irishmen; to read the 'Treasury of Irish Poetry' is to realize how much bad verse has been written by Irishmen. It is not that the latter does not contain many fine things; it is that they are buried under the lumber of the indifferent things, instead of being drawn skilfully out of it. Here and there, in the midst even of the incoherences and platitudes of "the Poets of the *Nation*," we can find, by much searching, vigorous stanzas, passages of impassioned rhetoric, interesting outbursts of indignation. Dr. Sigerson's and Mr. Douglas Hyde's translations can be disentangled from the crowding company of Dr. Todhunter and Mr. Rolleston; there is always Mr. Yeats to read, and that still too little known poet of the mystics who writes under the name of "A. E."; Mrs. Tynan-Hinkson and Mrs. Clement Shorter and Miss Althea Gyles have each their song to sing, and Mr. Lionel Johnson his austere meditation to say over. There is, of course, Mangan, there is Ferguson, there is Allingham, each so personal and so imperfect; and there are the comic people, the writers of enticing jingle. But all these must be sought for, and with much lost

labour by the way. Mr. Stopford Brooke and Mr. Rolleston mean well, especially to Ireland; but they have done all they could to defeat their own intention by sending out into the world so large a book, in which there is so much that cannot interest Englishmen for any reason, and that can interest Irishmen only because it is Irish and not because it is poetry.

Mr. Laurie Magnus and Mr. Cecil Headlam have followed up their 'Prayers from the Poets' by producing *Flowers of the Cave* (Blackwood)—that is to say, "communings with death" by "the noblest minds" in verse and prose. Such limits are of the widest, and this collection contains many beautiful things, starting with Jeremy Taylor and ending with some passages from the New Testament. These it would have been better to omit, and other pieces really seem to have little claim to inclusion. There is already an excellent collection of English elegies; and such things are not so much "communings with death" as later and elaborated reflections of what the dead were. Tennyson's 'In Memoriam' is a treasure-house of varied things; it is not mainly a "communing with death": few, indeed, in poetry or prose, have held such communings. Landor's quatrain "I strove with none, for none was worth my strife," and Shakspeare's "All the world's a stage," are nothing of the kind. And why is the hundred and twenty-sixth Psalm included? It is a supreme piece of prose, familiar in one of the finest of literary settings; but it is a song of joy, with nothing mortuary about it, the references to sorrow being doubtless to the exile of the people of the writer. Beaumont and Fletcher's "Care-charming sleep, thou easer of all woes," is a wonderful thing, but only mentions death once incidentally. There are some striking French pieces, chiefly from Victor Hugo; but Dante is given in translation, as are Virgil and Homer, while nothing German is included. Within the wide limits here allowed we could not pass by the exquisite music of Heine. The editors' scheme includes the whole scene of Macbeth's death and that at Juliet's tomb. Most striking and most germane to the subject are the selections from Donne and Sir Thomas Browne. In fine, if the selectors had drawn their net a little closer, their book would have been more original, more interesting, but perhaps less popular with the ordinary reader.

Everything is in the best taste, inside and outside, in *The Book of Peace* (Chiswick Press), a selection of prose and verse made by Pamela Tennant. The prose is from the Bible and the 'Imitatio Christi,' and the readings are arranged for morning and evening each day for four weeks. Some ingenuity has been shown in the choice of the short poems which accompany the prose text. We expect to see Herbert, Barnes, and Blake, but it will be a surprise to many to find Ibsen in an idyllic mood. Sometimes the verse suffers from its position: 'To Willows,' by Bethia Hardacre, is pretty, but not equal to coming just after Isaiah. Blake's illustrations, which add to the attractions of the book, are more equal to the occasion.

A Little Book of English Lyrics and *A Little Book of Scottish Verse* are to be had in the pretty, small series in which Messrs. Methuen have issued several English classics. For the English garland no one is named as responsible, though the latent collector deserves all credit for his taste, and for his somewhat unusual self-denial in not penning a long introduction. The volume is very similar in range and contents to the earlier 'Golden Treasury,' as it stops with Hood and Poe, and avoids the perilous business of choosing from living poets. It does not, also, touch Tennyson, Browning, and Matthew Arnold, to whom many moderns narrowly and foolishly confine themselves. All that one can, within its limits, expect is included—indeed, the selection exhibits hardly any of the escapades by which anthologists strive to commend themselves as original and often betray themselves as Bœotian in taste. There is, however, too much of Gray, if nothing definitely mediocre. We find here the whole of the 'Elegy' (which is really too long to be a lyric), 'The Bard,' 'The Progress of Poetry,' and 'The Ode on Adversity,' besides other things. Cowper's "Suns that set and moons that wane" might have been included; it has an almost Elizabethan touch rare with him. It is pleasant to find that the merits of our old contributor George Darley are beginning to be generally recognized since the reprint of his work two or three years ago. His thoughts never found complete utterance, but he was a true poet, and there is clear inspiration in his 'Right Pithy Song' given here, though it is not so good as the first 'Song' in the new Oxford anthology.

This collection, like others of its kind, does not do justice to the sportive muse. Within the limits prescribed of some 450 pages this would, perhaps, be impossible; still one regrets the absence of such poems as Leigh Hunt's 'Jenny Kissed Me.' It is light poetry, no doubt; still it does not lack the sincerity of a mood. Is it that in this country to be gay is a synonym for dissipation, and so anything approaching that character is viewed with suspicion? Such prejudices ought not to linger in the twentieth century. We notice that the Scotch and English collection occasionally coincide in the choice of pieces, and think it would have been better to avoid definitely Scotch pieces in the latter—that is to say, pieces which are not household words everywhere, but require glosses.

Mr. T. F. Henderson has edited the Scotch selection, and, as an authority on the earlier dialect literature of the country, has made an able selection from its treasures—treasures somewhat obscure to the Southron, still explained here with all care. Much as we admire Dunbar and the lesser vernacular lights, often anonymous, with their indubitable humour and pathos, we venture to think that the collector has rather over-represented this side of his subject. He will have none of the versifiers of the Victorian era. Yet we think that Shairp's 'Bush aboon Traquair' deserved some of John Brown's enthusiasm, and even Stevenson, careless as he is about dialect, might have provided something. In these cases, indeed, copyright is often in the way, a fact that is not always put forward. Mr. Henderson does well, on the whole, in omitting traditional ballads, printing shorter poems and good pieces rather than masses of particular poets. The Scotch and English editors, where they include the same poems, do not always agree; *e.g.*, as to the probable authorship of "There's nae luck about the house," or in their glosses to 'The Flowers of the Forest.' The notes in each case are strangely silent as to "wede away" in this poem, though one can hardly expect an ordinary reader to understand a word which was thought difficult enough to merit discussion at a learned philological society. Mr. W. E. F. Britten provides a frontispiece to each of the volumes, his Scotch damsel being effective. The face of the lady who introduces the English lyrics does not take us.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The British Fleet: Is It Sufficient and Efficient? by Mr. Archibald Hurd (Blackwood & Sons), has an introduction by Admiral the Hon. Sir E. R. Fremantle. Now this admiral lately wrote, we think, to the Navy League, to suggest that they had somewhat exaggerated our deficiencies. He may be looked upon as belonging to the moderate rather than to the alarmist school among those who have recently held important command. It is, therefore, interesting to find that Sir E. R. Fremantle says of Mr. Goschen's reasons for not building faster, "It is impossible to accept these excuses as sufficient." He expresses his general agreement with Mr. Hurd, but adds "except that our cruisers are not only insufficient in number, but that many of them are dangerously weak in armament." He thinks that "our annual mobilisation is to a great extent a sham, and that a sudden mobilisation in the winter would show that.....we are still unready." Also our admiral declares that "we want.....colliers, distilling-ships, ammunition-ships, factory-ships, hospital-ships." Admiral Fremantle is a reformer, and concurs in Mr. Hurd's opinion in favour of the promotion of warrant officers to the rank of lieutenant. Mr. Hurd writes well. He prominently brings out our shortness in complements, and shows that we have no supply to fill in time of war the gaps which would immediately be left by sickness and casualties.

Mr. Grant Richards publishes a volume under the title *Drifting*, by an anonymous author, in which the politicians of both parties (but especially that unfortunate Mr. Gladstone who is picked out in all such volumes) are held up to contempt. The author is probably a young man, and his ability is tempered by a certain lack of knowledge. He assumes, for example, the extraordinary resources of the British Empire, as bearing upon its politics, in a way which requires investigation. The enormous natural resources of which he speaks are largely in India and the Crown colonies. Canada cannot compare in natural resources, as far as we have reason yet to know, with the United States; nor Australia with South America. An allusion to Sir Robert Hart as an Indian administrator also seems to suggest an imperfect acquaintance with facts. Sir Robert Hart has been a considerable administrator, but he became Inspector-General of the Chinese Customs as long ago as 1863, and has never, we believe, served any Government except that of China, although he was once offered and declined employment in China by our own. The author suggests, in stating that our trade is going backwards in Australia, while that of Germany and the United States is increasing, that his argument is a general one. He will find that, if he turns to our gigantic trade with Latin America, our trade is not decreasing, and that it compares favourably in the changes that it has undergone in Latin America with that of Germany and of the United States. In the case of Australia the trade of Germany is small, and although it is increasing, the figures are as yet not sufficiently important to form a base for any argument which is worth putting against that which is to be drawn from the larger figures over a much longer time in the case of South America.

Messrs. Sonnenschein & Co. are responsible for an Australian book on Proportional Representation, which developes a new scheme, rather more crude, we fear, than even those which it condemns. The title is *Proportional Representation applied to Party Government*, and the authors are Mr. T. R. Ashworth and Mr. H. P. C. Ashworth, of Melbourne. They think they have hit upon a scheme which combines the advantages of Party Government at its best with those of Proportional Representation. It rests, however, upon the declaration of candidates whether they will be classed "as Ministerialists or Oppositionists." Each elector is to be allowed to give either one or two votes to any candidate. Each political party is to be allowed one seat for every unit of representation contained in the aggregate votes polled by all its candidates. Of course, any such scheme is more absolutely in the clouds than are the previously proposed systems of Proportional Representation, inasmuch as every Irishman, every Roman Catholic, every Labour man, every one of every kind of sectional or particular interest, would fight to

the death against such a scheme, which no Government in any country would ever carry through by pressing it to the bitter end. The authors do not like the Australian labour parties, and in writing about them, and also in discussing the short life of ministries in the colonies, they seem entirely to ignore the case of New Zealand, which offers precisely opposite points to our notice. The authors suffer under the oppression of the Australian "will" for *shall*.

The Companion Dictionary of Quotations (Grant Richards), a series of extracts selected by Mr. Norman MacMunn, is not a work of reference, and does not pretend to be exhaustive; there is no index, but a fair amount of quotations are arranged under such headings as 'Grief,' 'Heroes,' 'Music,' in alphabetical order. The compilation, therefore, depends on the taste of the collector. Mr. MacMunn chooses to illustrate accepted truths, and thunders against the merely smart. We light by chance on 'Eloquence,' with quotation "With eloquence innate his tongue was armed," and 'Encyclopædia, The best,' for which Goethe is cited: "Clever persons are always the best encyclopædia." The first of these is without any point to make it worth remembering, the second not very deep. One may say, without being smart, that clever persons are always the best inventors of facts. It is fair to add that further research has shown some notable and quotable things which have not found their way into books like this. Preachers, writers, and, we must add, journalists overwork a small stock of quotations, so they may look at this pretty booklet with advantage.

Under the title of *Our Naval Heroes* Mr. Murray has issued the series of twenty short biographies which have appeared in the *United Service Magazine* during the last two or three years. The memoirs are of very unequal merit, some of them — especially that of the Earl of Torrington, by the late Vice-Admiral Colomb—being interesting, both as narrative and criticism; others, written without any particular knowledge—historical, biographical, or naval—and abounding in errors of detail or phraseology, seemed originally out of place in a professional magazine, and do not now increase the value of the book. It has, for instance, often been pointed out that to speak of a man as serving *on* a ship is, in the ears of a naval officer, an atrocity equal to speaking of "the 'orn of the 'unter" being "'eard on the 'ill"; but it occurs frequently in these pages. The grotesque error of calling Boscawen, who was not a knight, "Sir Edward Boscawen, K.C.B."—a style unknown before 1815—is probably the editor's; he is also presumably responsible for degrading Lord Hawke from his rank of Admiral of the Fleet, for the absurd style "Viscount Horatio Nelson," and for the neglect to supply an index — not that it is any great loss. The one redeeming feature of the volume is the portrait of Lord Anson, from a pastel drawing at Shugborough, which has not, we believe, been previously published, and is infinitely more lifelike than the familiar picture by Reynolds.

Messrs. Cassell & Co. have sent us a little paper-covered volume, *The Army Business and its London Office*, by "A Colonel in Business." We suspect our colonel, and should be inclined to find in him one who is far more a soldier and far less a commercial man than the title-page and the form of this book are intended to imply. There is not much that is new in the volume to those who have thought upon the question, but many of the suggestions as to the rearrangement of work in the War Office are in accordance with the general desire of the day. We doubt the wisdom of employing the term "Chief of the Staff," because of the controversies which have raged round the phrase since the report of the Hartington Commission, and also in France; and the history of the phrase in Germany as given by Mr. Spenser Wilkinson, in the words of Moltke, shows that different people attach such extraordinarily different meanings to the title as to make it one which is better avoided here if possible.

Mr. William Heinemann publishes a close and conscientious translation of a French work recently reviewed by us, *Ten Months in the Field with the Boers*, by an Ex-Lieutenant of General de Villebois-Mareuil.

Messrs. Macmillan have added *The Pioneers* to their illustrated edition of Fenimore Cooper, and *Ought We to Visit Her?* by Mrs. Edwardes, to their sixpenny series.

Bones and I is out in Messrs. Ward & Lock's new edition of Whyte-Melville. The picture of Arthur and Guinevere, which illustrates 'Guinevere,' we cannot praise; it is odd, like some of Whyte-Melville's opinions in this book.

We have on our table *The Life of Sir Walter Scott*, by Prof. W. H. Hudson (Sands & Co.), —*Mrs. Gaskell and Knutsford*, by the Rev. G. A. Payne (Gay & Bird),—*Blackie's Continental Geography Readers: Africa and Asia* (Blackie),—*A List of the Works contributed to Public Exhibitions by J. M. W. Turner, R.A.*, with Notes by C. F. Bell (Bell),—*University College, London, Calendar, 1900-1* (Taylor & Francis),—*Education and Life*, by J. H. Baker (Longmans),—*A Sketch of the Development of Philosophic Thought from Thales to Kant*, by L. Noiré (Macmillan),—*The Thoroton Society Catalogue of Engraved Portraits, Miniatures, &c.*, compiled by J. T. Godfrey and C. B. Stevenson (Nottingham, Cooke), —*Studies in Style*, by W. H. Helm (Heinemann), —*A Comprehensive Guide-Book to Natural, Hygienic, and Humane Diet*, by S. H. Beard (Russell & Co.),—*Golden Sunbeams*, Vol. IV., 1900 (S.P.C.K.),—*The Fortunes of Claude*, by E. Pickering (Warne),—*His Only Son*, by C. Darrah (Hood, Douglas & Howard),—*His Last Plunge*, by Nat Gould (Routledge),—*Uncle Silvio's Secret*, by H. Atteridge (Cassell),—*Tales and Poems of a Grandmother*, by M. A. Butterworth (Dent),—*Andromeda: a Lyrical Drama, and other Poems*, by W. Roberton (Everett & Co.),—*Ode to Lord Roberts*, by P. S. Clay (Russell & Co.),—*The Wisdom of Nathan Gray, and other Poems*, by D. Davies (Simpkin),—*Words from St. Paul's*, by W. Sinclair (Burleigh),—*The Religious Spirit in the Poets*, by W. Boyd-Carpenter, D.D. (Isbister),—*Red-Letter Saints* (S.P.C.K.),—*Die Behandlungen der Sage von Eginhard und Emma*, by Dr. H. May (Berlin, Duncker), —*Le Chemin d'Amour*, by J. H. Rosny (Paris, Ollendorff),—and *Die Vampyrsagen und ihre Verwertung in der deutschen Litteratur*, by Dr. S. Hock (Berlin, Duncker).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

All in Christ, from the Writings of H. C. G. Moule, 12mo, 3/6
Clarke (W. N.), A Study of Christian Missions, cr. 8vo, 3/6
Fowler (M.), Christian Egypt, 8vo, 6/ net.
Meyrick (F.), Scriptural and Catholic Truth and Worship, 5/

Law.

Chalmers (M. D.) and Owen (D.), Digest of the Law relating to Marine Insurance, 8vo, 10/
Williamson (J. B.), The Law and Practice of Licensing Sessions, 8vo, 12/6

Poetry and the Drama.

Beeching (H. C.), Two Lectures introductory to the Study of Poetry, cr. 8vo, 2/; sewed, 1/
Mifflin (L.), At the Gates of Song, Sonnets, 8vo, 6/
Robinson (J.), Irish Leaves, Poems and Songs, cr. 8vo, 7/6
Rossetti (D. G.), Poems, Vol. 3, 16mo, 2/6 net
Rudolph Schrolle, a Tragedy, by E. G., cr. 8vo, 2/6
Stratton (J.), Fireside Poems, 12mo, 3/6

Philosophy.

Whittaker (T.), The Neo-Platonists, 8vo, 7/6

History and Biography.

Allen (F. M.), Glimpses of English History, cr. 8vo, 3/6
Dodd (A. B.), Falaise, cr. 8vo, 7/6
Gardiner (S. R.), History of the Commonwealth: Vol. 3, 1654-6, 8vo, 21/
Graham (H. G.), The Social Life of Scotland in the Eighteenth Century, royal 8vo, 12/
Mullinger (J. B.), St. John's College, Cambridge, 5/ net.
Spears (J. R.), The American Slave Trade, 8vo, 7/6

Geography and Travel.

Little (A. J.), Mount Omi and Beyond, 8vo, 10/ net.
Wylde (A. B.), Modern Abyssinia, roy. 8vo, 15/ net.

Philology.

Cicero, Orations, edited by A. C. Clark, cr. 8vo, 3/; sewed, 2/6
Horace, Opera, edited by E. C. Wickham, 3/; sewed, 2/6
Jātaka, The, Vol. 4, translated by W. H. D. Rouse, roy. 8vo, 12/6 net.

Science.

Cabot (R. C.), Physical Diagnosis of Diseases of the Chest, 8vo, 10/6 net.
Gardner (H. B.), The Asphyxial Factor in Anæsthesia, and other Essays, cr. 8vo, 3/ net.
Gray (P. L.), The Principles of Magnetism and Electricity, cr. 8vo, 3/6
Gregory (R. A.) and Simmons (A. T.), A Manual of Elementary Science, cr. 8vo, 3/6
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Vine (G. T.), Theory Notes on Algebra and Mensuration, cr. 8vo, 2/6 net.
Warwick (F. J.) and Tunstall (A. C.), First Aid to the Injured and Sick, 12mo, 2/6
Wilson (J. W.), The New Hygiene as practised by Dr. Priessnitz and Others, cr. 8vo, 2/6

General Literature.

Becke (L.) and Jeffery (W.), The Tapu of Banderah, 6/
Clergy List, 1901, 8vo, 12/6
Crane (S.), The Monster, and other Stories, cr. 8vo, 5/
Dalton (W.), Bridge Abridged, 12mo, 3/6
Debrett's Peerage, Baronetage, Knightage, &c., Royal Supplement, 8vo, boards, 1/ net.
Gilman (C. P.), Concerning Children, cr. 8vo, 6/
Glanville (E.), Max Thornton, cr. 8vo, 6/
James (H.), The Sacred Fount, cr. 8vo, 6/
Kraszewski (J. J.), The Countess Cosel, translated by S. C. de Soissons, 8vo, 10/6 net.
Langbridge (F.), Love has no Pity, cr. 8vo, 6/
Mackie (J.) The Man who Forgot, cr. 8vo, 6/
Oppenheim (E. P.), The Survivor, cr. 8vo, 6/
Ridley (A.), Anne Mainwaring, cr. 8vo, 6/
Sin of Jasper Standish, by Rita, cr. 8vo, 6/
Tynan (K.), That Sweet Enemy, cr. 8vo, 6/
Whadcoat (G. C.), His Lordship's Whim, cr. 8vo, 6/

FOREIGN.

Theology.

Bardenhewer (O.), Vom Münchener Gelehrten-Kongresse, Biblische Vorträge, 4m. 50.
Braunsberger (O.), Canisii Epistulæ et Acta, Vol. 3, 23m.
Schiffini (P.), Tractatus de Gratia Divina, 8m. 40.

Music.

Pougin (A.), Jean Jacques Rousseau, Musicien, 5fr.

History and Biography.

Cresson (E.), Cent Jours du Siège à la Préfecture de Police, 1870-1, 7fr. 50.
Seippel (P.), La Suisse au XIXe Siècle, 3 vols. 66fr.
Thommen (R.), Urkunden zur schweizer Geschichte aus österreichischen Archiven: Vol. 2, 1371-1410, 18m. 40.
Zola (É.), L'Affaire Dreyfus: la Vérité en Marche, 3fr. 50.

Science.

Bunge (G. v.), Lehrbuch der Physiologie des Menschen, Vol. 1, 10m.
Herzfeld (J.) u. Korn (O.), Chemie der seltenen Erden, 5m.

General Literature.

Champsaur (F.), Lulu, 3fr. 50.
Goron, Le Calvaire d'Eugénie Valort, 3fr. 50.
Grébauval (A.), Le Flot qui Passe, 3fr. 50.
Lafargue (F.), Ruth, 3fr. 50.
Mérouvel (C.), La Passerelle, 3fr.
Pont-Jest (R. de), Sous le Voile, 3fr.
Turenne (R. A.), Le Roi du Klondike, 3fr. 50.
Vogüé (Vicomte de), Vanghéli, 2fr.

DR. SCARTAZZINI.

We much regret to record the recent death of Dr. Scartazzini, the most prolific and one of the most learned of all the writers who have ever devoted themselves to the absorbing task of studying and expounding Dante. John Andrew Scartazzini was born December 30th, 1837, at Bondo, the last Swiss village in the Val Bregaglia. He studied at the universities of Bâle and Berne, and his interest in Dante must have developed early, for, being invited in 1865 to give some lectures at Biel, he (most appropriately, considering the date) chose Dante for his subject. The lectures gave satisfaction, and at the request of a local publisher he undertook to prepare a work on the subject—a promise which was redeemed by the publication in 1869 of 'Dante Alighieri, seine Zeit, sein Leben, und seine Werke' (Biel, Steinheil). Meantime, having entered the ministry of the Reformed Church of Switzerland, he had gone (1867) to take the cure of souls at Abländschen, high up in the Simmenthal. In this remote spot he collected a fine Dante library (which circumstances

compelled him in later years to disperse), and continued his study of the poet. During the next seven years, spent partly at Abländschen, partly at Coire, where he held some teaching post from about 1872, he was preparing his great edition of the 'Commedia,' while articles in German and Italian—for he was, like most "Bundners," bilingual—poured from his pen. The 'Inferno' was published by Brockhaus of Leipzig early in 1874; the 'Purgatorio' in 1875. In this year Scartazzini became pastor of Soglio, in his native valley. 'Dante in Germania,' a curious and interesting medley of bibliography, criticism, and polemics, appeared under the auspices of Hoepli of Milan, vol. i. in 1881, vol. ii. in 1883, the 'Paradiso' accounting for the intervening year. In 1883 the Milan house also produced the handy little 'Manuale Dantesco' in two volumes. The 'Prolegomeni' to the 'Commedia' appeared in 1890, by which time the author had again removed, and was pastor at Fahrwangen, on the Lake of Hallwyl, in Aargau, a post which he retained for the rest of his life. It may be said that the present writer found memories of him—as a preacher—still current in the Engadine three or four years ago. At Fahrwangen his industry suffered no abatement, as the 'Dante-Handbuch' (Brockhaus, 1892), the one-volume edition of the 'Commedia' (Hoepli, 1893), and the 'Enciclopedia Dantesca' (Hoepli, 1896-8) sufficiently demonstrate; the last work, too, produced in a condition of sadly impaired health.

With all his learning, Scartazzini was hardly a scholar, as scholarship is reckoned here. His judgment as to the inferences to be drawn from the facts was often palpably unsound, and his opinions were notoriously unstable. Within a few years he would hold diametrically opposite views on some point, and express them with equal dogmatism, even when no fresh evidence of any value had come to light. However, his books will always remain a repertory of accurate information on the literature and criticism of Dante; and, for the rest, "Vagliagli il lungo studio e il grande amore."

THE MS. 'BOOK OF CUPAR.'

Edinburgh, Feb. 4th, 1901.

Recent correspondence in your paper points to an awakening interest in early Scottish literature, but it is a little disconcerting to find your columns on 2nd inst. describing the 'Book of Cupar' as "a copy of the revised edition written before 1449 of Abbot Bower's 'Scotichronicon.'" There is not a particle of evidence to show that it represents the text of Bower to a greater extent than any of the numerous 'Scotichronicon' MSS.: there is a good deal, indeed, which proves it to be an edition extensively rewritten not earlier than 1460. Its departure from the text of the Edinburgh College, Donibristle, Corpus Christi, and other MSS. is apparent not merely in some of its later books, but almost in its every chapter. Its relation to certain Scottish vernacular works attracted the attention and aroused the curiosity of Prof. Kölbing, when at work some years ago in the Advocates' Library. The Scottish History Society, which published a translation of Major's 'History,' would earn the thanks of students at home and abroad by doing a like service in the case of the far more valuable 'Book of Cupar.'

As regards the references to the Book of Maccabees adduced by your 'Literary Gossip' as "valuable evidence which has escaped attention in recent correspondence about 'The Bruce,'" everybody, I daresay, is aware at this time of day of the constant use made by early writers of that particular book of Scripture. To suggest, however, that the Maccabees passages cited in the 'Book of Cupar' are to be considered as parallels to anything in 'The Bruce' is surely not a note of that newer criticism which every one at present is so wishful to welcome. I took the trouble to turn up the verses in 1 Maccab. iv. 17-18, which we are told are "very nearly word for word the same as the much-discussed appeal" of Bruce to his followers "not to be greedy for plunder till after the battle ('Bruce,' xii. 305-11)," but found them to be far otherwise. In the Vulgate one reads:—

"And he said to the people: Be not greedy of the spoils; for there is war before us. And Gorgias and his army are near us in the mountain: but stand ye now against our enemies and overthrow them, and you shall take the spoils afterwards with safety."

Now a very slight comparison with 'The Bruce' shows that the immediate source followed by the poet was not Maccabees, but the anonymous 1438 'Buik of Alexander' (318, 17), which both Brown and Neilson quote in their rival essays. Adaptation of the identical passage of the translation is traceable in the 'Wallace' (vi. 515); and a line in 'The Bruce,' not in the French,

Na presoners zeit for till ta,

and the very similar thought in the 'Wallace,'

Luk that ye saiff na lord, captayn nor knycht,

show inter-relation that may be difficult satisfactorily to explain, but which all the same is there.

D. H. M.

*** Not a particle of evidence that Bower was author of the 'Book of Cupar'? D. H. M. has to reckon with the authority of Dr. W. F. Skene directly to the contrary; see his 'Fordun,' preface, p. xli, and compare pp. xviii, xlix. In any case it would require a very "new" critic to deny for the question of Barbour or diaskeuast the evidential utility of the 'Book of Cupar's' statement about Bruce's speeches to his men:—

"Virilibus sermonibus eos confortavit allegans fidencius, sicut semper solito in necessitate consuevit, historias regum et Machabeorum ac virorum illustrium qui sepissime cum paucis de multitudine triumphare inoleverunt, adducens tunc in medium illud primi Machabeorum....."

Undeterred by D. H. M.'s reference to the "newer criticism," we think that the Maccabee verses (requoted above by D. H. M.) do bear an astonishing likeness to 'Bruce,' xii. 305-11:—

That nane of 3ow for gredynes
Haf e til tak of thair richess
[Na presoners 3eit for till ta]
Quhill 3he se thame cumrayit swa
That the feld planly ouris be
And than at 3our liking may 3e
Tak all the richess that thar is.

The absence of the bracketed line, equally from the French and the Latin, is the very reason which makes it extremely difficult to declare that Bruce was necessarily quoting the Greek king's romance oration, and not the address of the Maccabee, whom, as shown in our paragraph, he had quoted before ('Bruce,' ii. 330-2) and had even quoted in the same Bannockburn speech (xii. 237-51). We leave the matter here, the paragraph not having been controversial. Combatants and critics will, we doubt not, draw their own corollaries.

THE SPRING PUBLISHING SEASON.

Mr. Nutt will publish in the course of the next few months: in the "Tudor Translations," Berners's Froissart, edited by Prof. W. P. Ker, Vols. II.-VI.,—in the "Grimm Library," Studies on the Legend of Sir Lancelot du Lac, by Jessie L. Weston,—The Hidden Servants and Other Very Old Stories, retold by Francesca Alexander,—A Garden of Simples, by Martha B. Flint,—Town and Country Poems, by A. E. I. Legge,—The Chevalier de St. George and the Jacobite Movements in his Favour, 1701-20, by C. S. Terry,—Heartsease: a Cycle of Song,—and a series of studies entitled "The Ancient East," translated from the German by Jane Hutchinson: The Realms of the Dead in Ancient Eygpt, by Prof. A. Wiedemann; The Tell-el-Amarna Tablets, by Dr. C. Niebuhr; The Babylonian and Hebrew Genesis, by Prof. H. Zimmern; The Babylonian Conception of Heaven and Hell, by Dr. A. Jeremias; and The Political Development of Babylonia and Assyria, by Prof. H. Winckler.

The Clarendon Press have in preparation the following books. In theology, classics, and Oriental literature: The Peshitto Version of the Gospels, edited by G. H. Gwilliam,—Notes on the Hebrew Text of the Books of Kings, by C. F. Burney,—Studia Biblica, edited by W. Sanday, Vol. V. Part II.,—Texts on Mount Athos, by K. Lake,—Samaritan Liturgies, edited by A. E. Cowley,—Eusebius, Præparatio Evangelica, edited and translated by E. H. Gifford,—Eusebii Chronicorum Liber, edited, with facsimiles, by J. K. Fotheringham,—Latin Versions of the Canons of the Greek Councils of the Fourth and Fifth Centuries, by C. H. Turner, Part II.,—Sancti Irenæi Novum Testamentum, edited by W. Sanday,—Legenda Angliæ, edited by C. Horstman, 2 vols.,—History of the Church of England from the Abolition of the Roman Jurisdiction, by the late R. W. Dixon, Vols. V. and VI.,—The Politics of Aristotle, edited by W. L. Newman, M.A., Vols. III., IV., and V., completing the work,—Ætna, edited by Robinson Ellis,—Notes on Thucydides, Book III., by H. F. Fox, M.A. In the "Oxford Classical Texts": Platonis Opera, Vol. II.; Xenophontis Opera, Vol. II.; Ciceronis Epistulæ ad Familiares, by L. C. Purser; Aristophanis Comœdiæ, Vol. II. Thesaurus Syriacus, Part XI., completing the work,—a Compendious Syriac Dictionary, by Mrs. Margoliouth, Part III.,—a Dictionary of Vernacular Syriac, by A. J. Maclean,—a Hebrew and English Lexicon of the Old Testament, based on the Lexicon of Gesenius, as translated by E. Robinson, edited by Francis Brown, S. R. Driver, and C. A. Briggs, Part X.,—a Catalogue of the Turkish, Hindûstânî, and Pushtû MSS. in the Bodleian Library, by H. Ethé, Part II.,—and Râmânuja's Srîbhâshya, translated by G. Thibaut. In the "Anecdota Oxoniensia": Firdausî's Yûsuf and Zalîkhâ, edited by H. Ethé; Kânva Satapatha Brâhmana, edited by J. Eggeling; and Bale's Index Britanniæ Scriptorum, edited by R. L. Poole and Mary Bateson. In English, modern languages, law, &c.: King Horn, edited by J. Hall,—Vols. II. and III. of the Complete Works of John Gower,—Plays and Poems of Robert Greene, edited by J. Churton Collins,—the Works of Thomas Kyd, edited by F. S. Boas,—Elizabethan Critical Essays (1570-1603), edited by G. Gregory Smith,—Notes on the 'Divina Commedia' of Dante, by H. F. Tozer,—a Summary Catalogue of Bodleian MSS., by F. Madan, Vols. V. and VI.,—Bosworth's Anglo-Saxon Dictionary: Supplement, by T. N. Toller,—Notes on English Etymologies, by W. W. Skeat,—British Colonies and Protectorates, by the late Sir H. Jenkyns,—Legislative Methods and Forms, by Sir C. P. Ilbert,—Studies in History and Jurisprudence, by the Right Hon. James Bryce, 2 vols.—The Civil and Criminal Procedure of Cicero's Time, by A. H. J. Greenidge,—The Alfred Jewel: an Historical Essay, by John Earle,—The Polyphonic Period of Music, by H. E. Wooldridge,—The Seventeenth Century, by Sir C. H. H. Parry,—Asser's Life of Alfred, edited by W. H. Stevenson,—The Landnáma-bóc, edited by the late G. Vigfússon and F. York Powell,—History of Agriculture and Prices, by the late J. E. Thorold Rogers, Vols. VII. and VIII.,—The Relations of History and Geography, by H. B. George,—An Antiquarian Companion to English History, edited by F. P. Barnard, and continuation of the Historical Atlas of Modern Europe, from the Decline of the Roman Empire, edited by R. L. Poole. In physics and philosophy, &c.: Micro-Anatomy, by Gustav

Mann,—A Text-Book of Arithmetic, by R. Hargreaves,—Geometrical Exercises, by A. Larmor,—The Works of George Berkeley, edited by A. C. Fraser, in 4 vols.,—and The Ethics of Spinoza, by H. H. Joachim.

Messrs. A. & C. Black are publishing Vol. III. of the Encyclopædia Biblica,—The Fatal Opulence of Bishops, by the Rev. H. Handley,—Clue, and the Corrections of Mark adopted by Matthew and Luke, both by E. A. Abbott,—The Apostles' Creed, by Prof. Harnack, translated by Stewart Means and edited by T. Bailey Saunders,—a second edition of Christianity and History, by Prof. Harnack, translated by T. Bailey Saunders, Scottish Cathedrals and Abbeys, by the Rev. D. Butler,—Studies in the Acts of the Apostles, by the Rev. Wm. Robertson,—War Impressions, by Mortimer Menpes, transcribed by Dorothy Menpes,—The Use of Words in Reasoning, by Alfred Sidgwick,—The Scott Country, by W. S. Crockett. Several new volumes in school-books, including The Old Senate and the New Monarchy, by Miss F. M. Ormiston,—Athens and Sparta, and the Struggle with Persia, by E. G. Wilkinson,—Voltaire, Contes et Mélanges, edited by F. B. Kirkman,—English History illustrated from Original Sources: 1307 to 1399, edited by N. L. Frazer; 1660 to 1715, edited by J. N. Figgis,—Poems of English History, selected by J. A. Nicklin,—Famous Englishmen, by J. Finnemore. In geography, science, &c.: Synthetical Maps of England and Wales, in eight sections, by W. R. Taylor,—World Pictures and Problems, by Miss J. B. Reynolds,—New Descriptive Geography of Africa, edited by A. J. Herbertson and F. D. Herbertson,—A Text-Book of Zoology, in 3 parts, by Dr. O. Schmeil, translated by R. Rosenstech, edited by J. T. Cunningham,—Introduction to the Study of Physics, by A. F. Walden and J. J. Manley: Vol. I. General Physical Measurements,—A Treatise on Elementary Statics, by W. J. Dobbs,—Jerusalem, a Guide, by E. A. Reynolds-Ball,—Switzerland, by W. A. B. Coolidge,—and several new editions.

HUCHOWN.

Clarendon Press, Oxford, Feb. 9th, 1901.

I had not overlooked the name Hugutio(nem), Uguccione, but I had rejected the supposition that it was the source of the French Huchon, because I believed that it was formed with a suffix peculiar to Italian. I have not had opportunity to investigate the possibility that it is not a special Italian formation, but a direct representative of some Germanic form. In the latter case, its identity with Huchon would be possible; though it would still not be clear why Huchon should have superseded Huon as the conventional rendering of Hugo.

As I find that some readers of the discussion have supposed that the British currency of the name was confined to Scotland, it may be worth while to refer to the entry in the 'Catholicon Anglicum,' p. 101: "*Huchoñ*, hugo, nomen proprium viri." Perhaps we shall be told next that the 'Catholicon' is of Scottish origin. By comparison with the attribution of the alliterative poetry to Hugh of Eglintoun, this suggestion looks almost reasonable.

On the question of the identity of Wyntoun's Huchown I do not propose to write further, unless I either see reason to abandon my own hypothesis or am able to produce evidence in support of it. Mr. G. Neilson's clever and interesting letter in the *Athenæum* of January 19th seems to me to leave the situation unchanged. Scotland stands where it did with regard to the hopelessness of its claim to the author of the 'Morte Arthure'; and it remains as unlikely as ever that Wyntoun would have spoken of Sir Hugh of Eglintoun otherwise than by his proper name.

Henry Bradley.

February 11th, 1901.

It is very possible that I may have been mistaken in suggesting that Eòghan is related to Huchown or any of its many forms; yet to say with Mr. Platt that Eòghan usually means Ewen and has been translated into Latin as Eugenius is to say what every one knows, and does not prove me wrong. Eòghan, with the exception of the Old Irish Aed (Gaelic Aodh, as in Mac Aoidh, or Mackay, which has also been equated with Hugh), is the most ancient Celtic name that still stands for Hugh. It appears in the Irish and Scottish documents under various disguises as Eugein ('Historia Britonum,' tenth century), Eogan, Uven, Heodgan, Heochgain, Heoghain, and Ewen ('Chronicles of the Picts and Scots,' edited by Skene). The form Eugein—also the oldest in Welsh, and, according to Prof. Rhys, derived from Esu-gen, or offspring of Esus—may well be the parent of Hugon, Huggin, Hutchin, Huchon and family. It is not, perhaps, easy to prove this conclusively, because, in connexion with the names of Scotland, it is not with a single language that we have to do, but with the presence of several languages each striving for the supremacy. Already, even in the twelfth century, Norse, English, and Latin influences were strongly at work, and they not infrequently changed the old Celtic names or displaced them altogether.

As to the Gaelic Uisdean—which appears in the Irish genealogies of 1407—it too may in the same way come from Eugein, or—and this is the more probable view—from the Norse Eystein, a name known in Scotland at an early date, and mentioned in the Northern Sagas about the beginning of the thirteenth century. In any case it is somewhat unlikely that it is borrowed from the English Huchown. It is true that Gaelic has not *ch* sounded as in *church*, and that when it appropriates a word like *coach* it does so by changing it into *coisde*. But it is equally the case that English, when it anglicizes Gaelic words in *s* with the *sh* sound, does so by converting *s* into *ch*: as "inch" for *innis*, island; Inch Gall for Innis Gall. A more pertinent example of this mutation is found for the name of Clandonald of Sleat, referred to in the 'Book of Leccan' (1400) as Clann Uisdinn. In an English paper prepared for the use of James VI., between 1577 and 1597, this Clann Uisdinn is called "Scheall Hutcheoun." Here the *s* in *siol*, offspring, is converted into *sch*, and *sd*, of Uisdinn, into *tch*. Thus also the law of vocal change to which my critic appeals proves nothing. I suspect that the true relation between Uisdean and Huchown, if it is ever to be found, will be found in the line of early dates and references.

R. M. O. K.

MONKS AND THEIR CATALOGUES.

St. Cross Cottage, Oxford, Feb. 17th, 1901.

May I ask you to allow me to make a few remarks on the review of Lambros's catalogue of the manuscripts on Mount Athos which appears in your last number?

Your reviewer says: "We do not, therefore endorse Prof. Lambros's polite φθόνος οὐδείς, but think it a matter of just annoyance that the completeness of his great work should be marred by this at best stupid, dog-in-the-manger conduct." I venture to think that this is unjust.

So far as the Laura is concerned, the monks refused Lambros permission to catalogue their MSS. because they had already begun an excellent catalogue of their own. Prof. Lambros gives a wrong impression in saying that they *intend* to produce a catalogue; the catalogue is at this moment in existence, and it is the work of a most able palæographer, Father Chrysostom. I had the privilege of working for a fortnight in the Laura in July, 1899, and I can say with certainty that Father Chrysostom's knowledge is great, that his enthusiasm is wonderful, and that this catalogue is already most excellent, though he is still working at it. In no sense is it inferior to that of Prof. Lambros, who ought, in my opinion, to have mentioned its existence, of which I can scarcely believe that he is ignorant.

With regard to Vatopedi the case is different; but there too there is a catalogue already in existence. The monks are, it is true, somewhat suspicious of strangers; but this is due largely to the fact, as they told me, that a foreigner some years ago cut off the marginal notes of one of their MSS.

I think that these facts throw a different light on the matter, and that your reviewer will admit that there is no reason why the monks should have allowed Prof. Lambros to supplant them. It would have been more to the point if he had introduced Father Chrysostom (perhaps it was Father Alexander in 1895) to the generous publishers who had helped him so much in his own work.

In conclusion, I may point out that the monks at Pantocrator have seen the error of their ways since your reviewer was there, and that I was enabled by their kindness to have any MSS. I liked brought into my own room, when I photographed, with their approbation, the whole of a lovely tenth-century octateuch with hexaplaric notes, of which the Cambridge LXX. Syndicate desired a copy. What library in Europe would do more?

Kirsopp Lake.

*** We are glad to hear such good and recent news from Mr. Lake. But from our experience of the chronic velleities of the monks, which never produce any result, we await with some curiosity the publication of the catalogues he mentions.

THE KELMSCOTT PRESS.

17, Rosemont Road, Richmond, February 19th, 1901.

As a book is advertised in your issue of the 16th inst. as printed "in Kelmscott type," and an announcement has reached me from an enterprising American bookseller headed "The Kelmscott Press Redivivus," in which various erroneous assertions are made, I hope you will allow me to state once more that the type of the Kelmscott Press is not, and never has been, in the market. Since April, 1898, when the Kelmscott Press was closed, the type has remained under the control of the trustees, for whom four lectures by William Morris, which are to be followed by other works of his, have been printed with it. Apart from the type, the distinctive feature of the Kelmscott Press books is the ornament that Morris designed for them. The original woodblocks for this are now in the British Museum, and the electros taken from them have been destroyed.

S. C. Cockerell.

Literary Gossip.

The additions to the 'Dictionary of National Biography' already announced will include not only a memoir of Queen Victoria, but also biographies of the late Bishop of London, and of a few other persons of note who died in the first three weeks of this year. The supplemental volumes will be three in number, and will be published, it is hoped, in the early summer.

Mr. G. W. Prothero will write on Dr. Creighton, who was himself for several years a leading contributor to the 'Dictionary'; Mr. Arthur Sidgwick on Frederic W. H. Myers; and the Master of Peterhouse on Richard Copley Christie. All who are acquainted with Mr. Lee's excellent and exhaustive methods of biography will look forward with interest to the article on the Queen, which is to be his work.

Messrs. Longman are going to publish 'My Autobiography: a Fragment,' by the late Prof. Max Müller. From the interesting and intimate preface, signed W. G. Max Müller, we learn that

"my father was always most critical of his own style, and would often, when correcting his proof-sheets, alter a whole page, because a word or a phrase displeased him, or because some new idea, some happier mode of expression, occurred to him; but in the case of his Autobiography, the only revision that he was able to give was on his death-bed, while I read the manuscript aloud to him."

We have already noted the excellent English style which the professor's careful work produced. The editor adds:—

"I have thought it right to insert the last chapter, which I call 'A Confession,' though I am not sure that my father intended it to be included in his Autobiography. It will, however, explain the attitude which he observed throughout his life, in keeping aloof, as far as possible, from the arena of academic contention at Oxford."

Among the illustrations will be some pencil drawings by the husband of Mendelssohn's sister Fanny, and a photograph of the professor taken by Thomson, the late Archbishop of York.

We are glad to learn that Mr. George M. Smith, who has been confined to his bed for six weeks from the effects of the surgical operation he has undergone, is now making steady progress towards convalescence.

The *Cornhill Magazine* for March opens with an article by Mr. C. H. Firth on the treatment of the sick and wounded in the Great Civil War, derived largely from unpublished documents. Mr. Basil Williams, late a gunner among the C.I.V., contributes a selection from the Boer war bulletins found by him in a Free State farmhouse. They consist mostly of copies of the official telegrams sent to Bethlehem during the earlier days of the war. Mr. J. A. Fuller Maitland writes a critical estimate of Sir Arthur Sullivan as a musician, and Mr. C. J. Cornish sums up the results of the recent Wild Bird Protection Acts. There are some verses by Mr. Arthur Godley, addressed to a college cat; and Mr. W. B. Duffield has brought to light a little-known episode in Napoleon's career in Corsica. Mr. Stanley Weyman, "Urbanus Sylvan," and Dr. Fitchett continue their contributions.

Macmillan's Magazine for March begins and ends with a tribute to the Queen, the first in prose, the last in verse. There is also another poem entitled 'The Passing of the Queen.' An article on 'Royal Edwards' gives a sketch of the kings of that name who have reigned, or should have reigned, in England during the ten centuries since 901. In 'The Coinage of Words' Sir Courtenay Boyle pleads for greater care in writing and speaking the English language. Capt. Eardley-Wilmot contributes a paper on 'Some French Prisons and their Inmates,' and compares the prison systems of France and England. A City Imperial Volunteer gives his experiences, in a pleasant spirit, of campaigning 'On the High Veldt'; and 'A Sketch from Memory' is an account of an interview with the first Lord Lytton, during which that versatile author gave his opinions on some of his contemporaries. 'A Pioneer of Empire' is a tribute to the memory of John Davis-Allen, who died last month.

We regret to hear that Mr. S. R. Gardiner has been obliged, by considerations of health, to give up his editorship of the *English Historical Review*, which he held for nearly ten years after the resignation of the late Bishop of London. The *Review* will henceforward, as was expected, be conducted by his colleague, Mr. Reginald Poole, who has been connected with it since its foundation in 1885. We hope that with rest and care Mr. Gardiner will soon recover his strength, and be able to carry on his great 'History' to its appointed end with the close of the Commonwealth.

The March *Blackwood* will contain an article on 'The Making of Modern Scotland'; also articles on the game of bridge; 'Army Shooting and its Improvement,' by an Infantry Officer; 'Oxford in the Victorian Age'; 'Portsmouth, February 1 – 4, an Impression'; 'Victoria R. et I.'; 'The Sick and Wounded in South Africa'; 'In Hebridean Waters,' by Hamish Stuart; and a character sketch of the Australian millionaire squatter Tyson, by Harold Parsons, entitled 'A Wanderer and a Gatherer.' 'Musings without Method' are devoted to an appreciation of the Queen's reign; and there is an article on 'King Edward VII.'

In order to make sure that the Guildhall Library bust of Chaucer is carved by a competent sculptor, Sir Reginald Hanson has offered to pay the cost of the work, provided that he may appoint Mr. Frampton, A.R.A., to do it. A proposal had been made to throw the execution of the bust open to competition. Sir Reginald found that several of the best sculptors would not compete; and as he was an old friend of Dr. Furnivall—having joined the Early English Text Society when he was sixteen—who had proposed the bust to the Common Council, he took advantage of that gentleman's last birthday to make the offer above named.

Mr. Coulson Kernahan cannot be accused of over-production, as four years have passed since the publication of his last volume. Messrs. Ward, Lock & Co. are to issue immediately a new book by him, some of the contents of which have appeared in the *Nineteenth Century*, *National Review*, &c. The title, 'Wise Men and a Fool,' is taken from Heine's saying that "wise men think out new thoughts and fools proclaim them." We hear that the book is on somewhat similar lines to Mr. Kernahan's 'Sorrow and Song,' but that the author has not confined himself to literary criticism, as some passages deal with religious matters, much as 'God and the Ant' and 'The Child, the Wise Man, and the Devil' did. R. L. Stevenson, Dr. George Mac Donald, the late Mr. Frederick Locker-Lampson, and Mr. Theodore Watts-Dunton are among the authors dealt with.

Messrs. Ward, Lock & Co. are publishing this week a detective story entitled 'Scoundrels & Co.,' which is also from Mr. Kernahan's pen.

The whole of the library of the late Mr. Richard Copley Christie has been left to his widow for life, but as soon as the catalogue is finished Mrs. Christie intends to give up all the books specially willed to Owens College.

We are glad to hear that Messrs. Longman & Co. hope to publish in the early autumn 'Human Personality and its Survival of Bodily Death,' by the late Frederic W. H. Myers, in 2 vols. The proofs of the greater part of the book had been revised by the author, and it will be brought out under the editorship of Miss Alice Johnson (editor of the publications of the English Society for Psychical Research) and Dr. Richard Hodgson (the secretary of the American branch of the same society), in whose charge he left it.

Mr. Chamberlain has varied long-established practice by accepting the dedication of Mr. Henry Lucy's forthcoming 'Parliamentary Diary.' This personally friendly interest in the work will not be found to affect its frankness of description and discussion of events in which the Colonial Secretary was directly concerned in the last Parliament.

Temple Bar for March opens with two sonnets on the death of Queen Victoria. 'William Hazlitt,' by Mr. Fyvie, is a biographical and critical sketch. Another article, dealing with 'The London Factory Girl,' gives a list of classes held for the benefit of factory workers, which is somewhat startling even in these days of Board schools. Fiction is represented by the serials of Mr. Crockett and Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Castle, and also by a story of the South African war entitled 'The Lamb.' 'Odds beyond Arithmetic' recounts the struggles of a new woman to see herself in print, and their lamentable results.

The extra series books of the Early English Text Society this year will be vol. ii. of Mr. G. C. Macaulay's edition of Gower's 'Confessio Amantis'; part ii. of Lydgate's version of De Guileville's 'Pilgrimage of the Life of Man,' Englished in 1426 by the command of Lord Salisbury, and edited by Dr. Furnivall; and Lydgate's 'Reason and Sensuality,' Englished from the French, and edited by Dr. E. Sieper, of Munich.

A thoroughly representative gathering on Monday last saw the presentation to Dr. Furnivall of the *Festschrift* in his honour. It was felt impossible for speakers to cope with all his Societies, still he had to reply to five separate congratulators.

Among Mr. Fisher Unwin's forthcoming publications is a story of village life in one of the remotest corners of North Wales by a new writer (Miss Gwendolen Pryce), entitled 'John Jones, Curate.' The author claims familiarity with the scenes depicted and a knowledge of the Welsh language as her credentials.

Mr. Henry Bradley has done the troublesome word "Law" for his new part of the 'Oxford English Dictionary,' and is now at "Lay," which he finds very difficult, on account of the indefinite sense in which the word is often used. Dr. Murray is at work on the K words. Mr. Craigie will probably start with the letter R. S will, we believe, have to form part of the seventh as well as the whole of the eighth volume of the 'Dictionary.'

Miss Dorothy Kempe, of the King's College Kensington ladies' branch, who took first-class English honours at Oxford, has undertaken to write the introduction to

Dr. Furnivall's new edition of Lonelich's 'History of the Holy Graal' for the Early English Text Society. Miss Kempe has also made a thorough study of the Laud MS. 595, which contains a unique Troy Book; and her paper is in type for our contemporary the *Englische Studien*.

In the "Temple Classics" Messrs. J. M. Dent & Co. will publish immediately, in two volumes, Emerson's 'Essays' (first series, second series, and 'Nature'), edited by Mr. Walter Jerrold.

The Creighton Memorial Prize at Newnham College, Cambridge, is this year awarded to Miss M. C. Malim for an essay on 'William Chillingworth in relation to the Parties of his Time.' This prize is annually offered to resident students of the college and to such as have left the college within six years for an essay on some subject connected with history or archæology.

Mr. Douglas Cockerell writes concerning "washing" books:—

"The writer of your paragraph professing to quote from me has made a serious mistake. To wash books with hydrochloric acid and lime is certainly a very dangerous process, by which many valuable books, not specially 'First Folios,' have been and are being destroyed. I advocate the use of another process, in which dilute sulphur*ous*, *not* sulphur*ic*, acid is used. The use of even dilute sulphur*ic* acid cannot be too strongly condemned."

The improvement in the Index to Hansard deserves a word of praise. The index used to be valueless except to members of Parliament. It is now an index of subjects as well as of names. "Board of Manufacturers, Scotland," for the wonderful body which manages the National Gallery at Edinburgh, should, we think, be "Board of Manufactures." "'Chicago' Smith" should be under "Smith" as well as under "Chicago." "Lindley, Baron, New Pier," is an amusing error. From a literary point of view we disapprove of "Prime Minister, see Premier," but the questioning member, rather than the index-maker, is responsible. Mr. Barton, having been "chaffed" when here as to the Australian preference for bad French over good English, has stated that he intends to be Prime Minister in future.

The report of the Booksellers' Seaside Holiday Home just issued shows increased receipts from all sources. The number of visitors has been larger than ever, especially during the winter months. The donations for the past year include 21*l.* from Messrs. Longman; Messrs. Macmillan have given 10*l.* 10*s.*; the Oxford and Cambridge University Presses, 10*l.* 10*s.* each; and Messrs. Simpkin, Marshall & Co. a similar sum. The petty expenses of this well-managed institution amount only to 3*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*

Mrs. Max Müller is undertaking a life of her husband in addition to the autobiography above mentioned, and would be much indebted to any of his correspondents if they would lend her letters in their possession. These should be sent to her at 7, Norham Gardens, Oxford, and will be returned. Messrs. Longman & Co. will publish the life.

The late Mr. Nash's copy of the first edition of Bunyan's 'Pilgrim's Progress' is now in the market, owing to the death of its owner. This unique copy, the discovery of which in 1886 gave rise to an interesting correspondence in *Notes and Queries*, has the portrait which is found in no other of the four or five copies of the first edition, and which, it was supposed, first appeared in the third edition. On examination at the British Museum it was discovered that there was a material difference in the plates in the Nash copy and the Museum copy of the third edition. The plate in the Nash copy has "Vanity" marked on the city from which the pilgrim flies, while in the third edition copy the plate is correctly marked "Destruction." Traces of the remains of the word "Vanity" are visible under the "Destruction" in the later plate.

M. Armande Silvestre, the well-known journalist, poet, and writer of *contes*, died on Wednesday last at Toulouse. He began by writing in 1866 'Rimes Neuves et Vieilles.' Several other collections of verse followed between 1874 and 1892. In 1880 M. Silvestre secured a new reputation by penning *contes* of a fantastic Rabelaisian sort for *Gil Blas* and other journals. He was also an art critic, and a maker of drama of different sorts, his best-known pieces being 'Henry VIII.,' 'Dimitri,' 'Sapho,' and 'Griseldis,' in which last he collaborated with M. Morand and secured an Academy prize.

At a recent meeting of the Paris Société des Amis des Livres, among whom were MM. Paillet, Beraldi, Hanotaux, and Claretie, and Baron Roger Portalis, it was decided to offer a prize of a thousand francs to the inventor of the best design of a new type for printing—presumably as a sort of celebration of the opening of the twentieth century. Apparently the prize is confined to French competitors.

M. H. Welter, the well-known Paris bookseller, announces his intention of publishing a monthly international organ of librarians and book-collectors under the title of *Le Courrier des Bibliothèques*. It will contain articles in French, German, English, Italian, "even in Spanish," he adds, and deal with all questions of library economy, bibliography, and literary history. M. Welter promises payment at the rate of "50 fr. par feuille" for original articles, and on a slightly lower scale for translations, &c. Payment at all for contributions to library journals will strike many as a refreshing novelty. M. Welter's scheme deserves success, for the need of an international library journal is evident.

Dr. Wilhelm Ihne, who is honorary Professor of English Philology at Heidelberg, celebrated his eightieth birthday on February 2nd. Dr. Ihne is best known as an historian, but is a good English scholar, as he has spent fourteen years over here as a teacher. The great work of his life (the eight volumes of the 'Roman History') occupied him for nearly a quarter of a century, the first volume appearing in 1868 and the last volume in 1890. Dr. Ihne is a Bavarian by birth.

The Parliamentary Papers of the week include Reports from H.M.'s Representatives Abroad on the Metric System, Part II. (2½*d.*); Return showing our Aggregate Naval Expenditure on Sea-going Force, Aggregate Revenue, Aggregate Tonnage of Mercantile Marine, &c. (1*d.*); Public Elementary Schools Warned, Return (1*d.*); and Returns of Endowed Charities in the Parishes of Hammersmith (10*d.*) and Fulham (9*d.*).

SCIENCE

ASTRONOMICAL BOOKS.

Modern Astronomy. By Herbert Hall Turner Savilian Professor of Astronomy in the University of Oxford. (Constable & Co.)—As a subsidiary title Prof. Turner calls this highly interesting work "some account of the revolution of the last quarter of a century," and indeed the changed aspect of astronomical science during the last half, and especially the last quarter, of the nineteenth century amounts to nothing less, unless we reckon it as the addition of a new science to the older one. We now look upon the problems of the stellar universe from a different standpoint, and even ordinary students are grateful to those who will lucidly place before them a readable sketch of the most important results which have been achieved by modern methods in modern times, using the word *modern* in the author's sense. Prof. Turner dedicates his book to Dr. A. A. Common, a past President of the Royal Astronomical Society, "an efficient volunteer in the astronomical army," whilst styling himself "a comrade in the regulars." The years, indeed, which he spent as second in command at the Greenwich Observatory made him fully acquainted with the latest developments of the time-honoured processes of astronomical observation and reduction, whilst his subsequent years of work at the University Observatory of Oxford have brought him into closer connexion with the new departments, which form what is now called the new astronomy. Hence our expectations were raised high at the appearance of this work; nor has its perusal in any way disappointed them. It originated, the author tells us in the preface, in three lectures given at the Royal Institution in the month of February, 1900; but the size of the volume is alone enough to show how largely the substance of these is here expanded and enriched by the addition of other matter. It is divided into four sections, the first three of which correspond to the lectures, their subjects being 'Modern Instruments,' 'Modern Methods,' and 'Modern Results.' Of the newer instruments by which the astronomical "revolution" has been effected, the most important is the gelatine dry-plate, which has made it possible to obtain results after long exposure by photography. No doubt the third section, on 'Modern Results,' will be considered the most generally interesting, but the shorter section, on the latest results of "modern mathematical astronomy," treats of the most important of these in a way that may be followed by any intelligent reader with only a small knowledge of the science.

Essays in Illustration of the Action of Astral Gravitation in Natural Phenomena. By W. Leighton Jordan, Assoc.Inst.C.E. (Longmans & Co.)—The expression used in the preface to this work, "The views advocated in these essays," enables the reader at once to see that the author is claiming (we can hardly say asking) acceptance for some new theories on scientific subjects. The novelty, however, in the views here advocated is in the author, not in his present work; for the germ of his theory of the action of the so-called astral gravitation, as well as the name itself, was put forth in an earlier and smaller treatise on 'The Winds and their Story of the World,' published so long ago as 1877. We will, in order to avoid all suspicion of misrepresentation, quote Mr. Jordan's definition of what, according to him, plays so large a part in the motions of both terrestrial and celestial bodies:

"*Astral gravitation* is a convenient term, and seems to me the most appropriate possible term, for

representing generally the *resisting force* of gravitation opposing all motion, whether it be universal gravitation resisting an impressed force or one aspect of a conflicting action of gravitation. It is the combined action of the gravitation of the universe, *excepting* the force whose action it opposes."

Our author considers that the action thus produced renders any projectile or centrifugal force in the planetary motions unnecessary, and that it is a mistake to speak of the *vis inertiæ* under the name of the first law of motion, that matter is utterly indifferent to a state of rest or motion :—

"In opposition to that idea, I contend that Newton's laws of gravitation themselves supply not only the *centripetal* force, as demonstrated by him, but also the *centrifugal* and the *motive* forces, so that the idea of the *vis inertiæ* of matter giving it an inherent tendency to perpetuate momentum imparted by an extraneous force is not wanted for the only purpose for which it was invented."

In the preface we are told that these views are a natural development of the Newtonian laws of gravitation, but we scarcely think that the author of the 'Principia' would recognize them as such. The earlier work is dedicated to the memory of René Descartes and Sir Isaac Newton, Bart. (*sic*, though Newton never was really a baronet), and it claims to show the connexion between the Cartesian vortices and the Newtonian law of gravitation. Without invoking the poet's remark about the "whirling vortices and rolling spheres" of the one and the "great simplicity" of the other, we may remark that the Cartesian theory is in its details opposed to the actual motions of the planets, every investigation in which has tended more and more to illustrate and confirm the Newtonian theory. How the so-called astral gravitation would act it would be very difficult to show ; nor can we think our author has done so, though we think we have seen some similar idea put forward before under another name. We recommend, however, all who are interested in the problems of the universe to peruse the work before us, since it gives an opportunity of proving our own existence according to the famous Cartesian syllogism. The essay on 'Newton and Modern Chemistry' is especially deserving of attention ; but with regard to the adherence of that great philosopher to the corpuscular theory of light, we recommend our author to study carefully Prof. Glazebrook's life of him in the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' and in particular the quotation from Young in the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1801.

SOCIETIES.

Royal.—*Feb.* 14.—Mr. A. B. Kempe, Treasurer and V.P., in the chair.—The following papers were read : 'Some Additional Notes on the Orientation of Greek Temples, being the Result of a Journey to Greece and Sicily in April and May, 1900,' by Mr. F. C. Penrose.—'The Transmission of the *Trypanosoma evansi* by Horse Flies, and other Experiments pointing to the Probable Identity of Surra of India and Nagana or Tsetse Fly Disease of Africa,' by Dr. L. Rogers,—'On the Influence of Ozone on the Vitality of some Pathogenic and other Bacteria,' by Dr. A. Ransome and Mr. A. G. R. Foulerton,—'On the Functions of the Bile as a Solvent,' by Messrs. B. Moore and W. H. Parker,—'On the Application of the Kinetic Theory of Gases to the Electric, Magnetic, and Optical Properties of Diatomic Gases,' by Mr. G. W. Walker,—and on 'Heredity, Differentiation, and other Conceptions of Biology : a Consideration of Prof. Karl Pearson's Paper "On the Principle of Homotyposis,"' by Mr. W. Bateson.

Geological.—*Feb.* 6.—Mr. J. J. H. Teall, President, in the chair.—Mr. A. J. Bolton, Mr. W. H. Cock, the Rev. P. H. Collins, Mr. J. Reeve, and Mr. F. H. Smith were elected Fellows.—Dr. F. A. Bather, in exhibiting rock-specimens, microscope-sections, and photographs illustrating blavierite, ophitic diabase, felsitic porphyry, petrosiliceous breccia, and other igneous and metamorphic rocks of the Mayenne, said that the specimens had been collected by him in the course of an excursion of the Eighth International Geological Congress, under the guidance of M. D. P. Oehlert.—Mr E. T. Newton exhibited some graptolites which had been obtained by Mr. H. J. Jessop in the course of a prospecting expedition in Eastern Peru.—Mr. A. K. Coomára-Swámy exhibited and commented on a lantern-slide showing spherulitic structure in sulphanilic acid.—The following communications were read : 'On the Structure and Affinities of the Rhætic Plant Naiadita,' by Miss Igerna B. J. Sollas (communicated by Prof. W. J. Sollas),—and 'On the Origin of the Dunmail Raise, Lake District,' by Mr. R. D. Oldham.

Feb. 15.—*Annual Meeting.*—The officers were appointed as follows : *President*, Mr. J. J. H. Teall ; *Vice-Presidents*, Mr. J. E. Marr, Mr. M. W. Monckton, Prof. H. G. Seeley, and Mr. W. Whitaker ; *Secretaries*, Mr. R. S. Herries and Prof. W. W. Watts; *Foreign Secretary*, Sir J. Evans ; *Treasurer*, Dr. W. T. Blanford.—The following awards of medals and funds were made : The Wollaston Medal to Dr. C. Barrois, of Lille ; the Murchison Medal to Mr. A. J. Jukes-Browne, of Torquay ; the Lyell Medal to Dr. R. H. Traquair, of Edinburgh ; the Bigsby Medal to Mr. G. W. Lamplugh, of the Geological Survey ; the Wollaston Fund to Mr. A. W. Rowe ; the Murchison Fund to Mr. T. S. Hall, of Melbourne ; and the Lyell Fund to Dr. J. W. Evans and Mr. A. McHenry.—The President delivered his anniversary address, which dealt chiefly with the evolution of ideas during the nineteenth century as to the genesis and classification of igneous rocks.

Society of Antiquaries.—*Feb.* 7.—Viscount Dillon, President, in the chair.—The President referred to the death of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, Patron of the Society, and it was resolved to present an address of condolence to His Majesty the King, congratulating him also on his accession. The President further referred in suitable terms to the death of Mr. Christopher Knight Watson, for many years a Fellow and Secretary of the Society.—Mr. J. L. Myres described the observations of Messrs. Randall-MacIver and Wilkin on "megalithic" monuments in the neighbourhood of the Roman site of Lambessa, in Algeria. These monuments prove to be examples of the same type of fortified farm-sites as that which occurs in Tripoli ; and in one instance an erect "trilithon" was found which corresponded in essentials with those which in Tripoli are known as *senams*, a word which is applied in Algeria also to stone monuments of all periods.—Mr. W. J. C. Moens, Local Secretary for Hants, reported the discovery of portion of an apse beneath the tower of Romsey Abbey Church.—Mr. C. R. Peers also read a paper on the same subject, of which the following is an abstract : The discoveries in Romsey Abbey consist of an apse on the site of the crossing and the bases of two walls on the south side of the nave. The latter consist of a flint and stone rubble wall running east and west from the first pier of the south-nave arcade to within 2 ft. of the fourth, where it ends without a return, and a rough wall running north and south, at the level of the second pier. The first of these walls is 19 in. thick, and plastered on the north face with a rough yellowish plaster, continuous with a floor of the same description, which exists for the whole length of the wall. The second wall is 3 ft. thick, roughly built, and stands on the plaster floor just mentioned, butting against the first wall. To the east of the second wall is a second plaster floor, on 8 in. of concrete laid on the first floor. A layer of rubbish, chiefly wood, lies on this, and in its turn is covered by a third floor of plaster. These floors clearly belong to the pits for stalls, and the walls are the substructures of stalls. From evidence found, they may date from the thirteenth and late fourteenth centuries respectively, and show that at one time stalls extended into the fourth bay of the nave, and were subsequently shortened or moved eastwards. The remains of an apse under the crossing show a wall 4 ft. 9 in. thick of flint rubble with an ashlar facing on both sides, only one course of this now remaining. A little Roman material is used. On the inner face of the wall are footings 1 ft. 10 in. wide, their bottom course 4 ft. below the existing floor level. The church shows four dates of Norman work, the earliest being two bays of the south aisle of the nave, and two responds of the north aisle—about 1093. The second is the main body of the church as it now exists, which was begun from the east end about 1120, and ends with the fourth bay of the nave on the south side. It probably took about forty years in building. The third work is the lower part of the west wall of the south transept and the eastern part of the south-aisle wall in the nave—about 1150. The fourth work is the fourth bay and respond of the north-nave arcade—about 1180. The key to the history of the church is to be found in the third work, which does not range with the second, either in masonry or design, and clearly occupies the site of walls standing when the second work was being built, and only removed when that work was sufficiently advanced to make the new church fit to be used without them. The evidence of the building shows that the early Norman part of the south-aisle wall in the nave was built against a wall of an earlier church, which stood till pulled down in 1150 at the general rebuilding, and was then replaced by the third work. The earlier church of which this wall formed part was most likely the church built in the middle of the tenth century ; and, on analogy with plans of existing churches of a similar date, known as the Dover type, the wall in question should have been the south wall of the south transept. The apse would be its eastern arm, and the history of this church would be that it kept its cruciform aisleless plan till about 1090, when it was enlarged by the addition of aisles north and south, of the width of the transepts, parts of which aisles still remain as the oldest work now above ground. In 1086 Christina, sister of Edgar Atheling, took the veil here, and doubtless brought an accession of wealth to the church, which would make building probable. The church as enlarged stood till the rebuilding of 1120-60, and was taken down when the new work was sufficiently complete to be used. Of its western termination no evidence is as yet to be found. The west wall of the south transept, as was pointed out by Mr. St. John Hope, would occupy the site of the eastern range of the early Norman monastic buildings, and could not therefore be built till their successors were ready for use ; hence the delay in its erection.—Mr. H. D. Harrod, by the kindness of Mr. E. M. Mobley, exhibited a small bronze cooking-pot of late thirteenth or early fourteenth century date, recently found at Barmouth.—Mr. L. B. Phillipps exhibited a miniature of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria.

Feb. 14.—Viscount Dillon, President, in the chair.—Lord Balcarres was admitted a Fellow.—On the motion of Sir H. H. Howorth it was unanimously resolved that a vote of condolence be passed to Capt. C. Watson on the death of his father, Mr. C. K. Watson.—Mr. Reginald A. Smith read reports on two early sites in Surrey, excavated in the spring of 1900. At The Hallams, Shamley Green, an ironstone cist was discovered in sandy soil, but a large cinerary urn, similar to some from Ashford, Middlesex, in the British Museum, was recovered only in pieces ; also a fine scraper and another flint implement. At Hawkshill, near Leatherhead, remains extending over many centuries have been found in a small area. Two shallow circular pits, located by the appearance of the turf, were excavated, and proved to be of prehistoric date, one yielding a bowman's wrist-guard of bone without rivet holes, some fragments of coarse pottery, and a quantity of charred wheat and clinker. The other contained some pierced lumps of baked clay and fragments of bone and pottery. A few yards distant is a ring in the turf, 100 feet in diameter, with an opening on the south, which, from a trial section, seems to mark a burial-place. In the same grounds, some years ago, were found over twenty skeletons with a few relics, including a piece of "wheel-money," iron knives, &c., and ranging between the late Celtic and Anglo-Saxon periods.—Dr. Colley March, Local Secretary for Dorset, communicated an account of the excavation of a number of pit-dwellings on Eggardun.—Mr. P. Norman, Treasurer, exhibited a curious allegorical illumination, painted by G. Hoepnagel in 1571.

Statistical.—*Feb.* 19.—Lord Avebury, President, in the chair.—The Chairman announced that the Council had submitted two memorials to His Majesty the King, of condolence and congratulations. He then delivered his annual address on 'The Growth of Municipal and National Expenditure.'

Linnean.—*Feb.* 7.—Prof. S. H. Vines, President, in the chair.—The President announced the terms of an address to His Majesty the King, which was unanimously adopted. He then called attention to the fact that the large collections of letters comprising the "Linnean Correspondence" and the "Swainson Correspondence" had recently been carefully arranged, and specially bound in folio volumes, the latter series at the cost of the Hon. Walter Rothschild, and that a handsome bookcase for their reception had been presented by Mr. Herbert Druce.—Mr. H. W. Monckton exhibited some lantern-slides showing a large ammonite in the Kimmeridge clay at Swanage, and several views taken at the Pentland oyster-bed at Tilly Whim, and the Purbeck oyster-bed in Durleston Bay.—Some remarks thereon were made by Mr. E. R. Sykes.—The President, whilst demonstrating the property possessed by certain vegetable liquids, such as cocoa-nut milk and the juice of the pine-apple and the potato, to cause the oxidation of guaiacum tincture in the presence of hydrogen peroxide, a blue colour being produced, drew attention to the recent researches of Raciborski on the subject. Raciborski has made the interesting discovery that certain tissues of the plant-body, more particularly the sieve-tubes and the latteiferous tissue, contain some substance, to which he gives the name *leptomin*, which likewise causes guaiacum

to turn blue in the presence of hydrogen peroxide, and has gone on to infer that this leptomin may be regarded as discharging in the plant a function analogous to that of hæmoglobin in the animal body. The President urged, against this assumption, that although both leptomin and hæmoglobin give the guaiacum reaction, yet this fact does not prove that leptomin can combine with oxygen, and can act as an oxygen-carrier in the organism, in the manner which is so characteristic of hæmoglobin; and that therefore the suggested analogy between the two substances is at least premature.—Mr. H. M. Bernard read a paper, of which an abstract had been previously circulated, 'On the Necessity for a Provisional Nomenclature for those Forms of Life which cannot be at once arranged in a Natural System.'—A discussion followed, in which Prof. Ray Lankester, Sir W. T. Thiselton-Dyer, Mr. Bateson, Mr. Elwes, and Prof. Jeffery Bell took part.—The discussion was adjourned to another meeting.

Entomological.—*Feb.* 6.—Canon Fowler, President, in the chair.—A motion to present an address of condolence and congratulation to His Majesty King Edward VII. on his accession to the throne was carried unanimously.—Mr. E. B. G. Nevinson was elected a Fellow.—The President announced that he had appointed as Vice-Presidents Mr. G. C. Barrett, Mr. E. Saunders, and Mr. G. H. Verrall. He also exhibited a specimen of *Colias edusa*, var. *helice*, with the margins of the wings entirely dark as in the male; and a variety of *Carterocephalus palæmon* with the hind wings dark save for one conspicuous orange spot.—Dr. T. A. Chapman exhibited a long series of Endrosæ collected during the last few years by himself, Mr. A. H. Jones, and especially Mr. Tutt, showing the relative approximation of *E. roscida*, *E. irrorella*, *E. aurita*, and the so-called *Kuhlweinii*. var. *alpestris*. Except *irrorella* from England, Finmark, and Tyrol, and a few *aurita* from Tyrol, all were from the Western Alps of Switzerland, Italy, and France. Examples from each locality, he said, when sufficiently numerous usually have a special facies. Some, as all those from Arolla, radiate; those from Bourg St. Maurice are without radiate forms, and so on. Some are more yellow; others deeper orange; some more mixed. Elevation tends to produce radiation, but no other general conclusion as to the effect of height, latitude, or longitude seems fully justified by the specimens.—Mr. G. C. Barrett exhibited for Mr. G. O. Day, of Knutsford, a black variety of *Aplecta nebulosa*, Tr., with white cilia, and an asymmetrical variety of *Fidonia atomaria*, Linn.—Mr. M. Jacoby exhibited a specimen of the genus Halticidæ.—Mrs. Nicholl exhibited a collection of Rhopalocera from the Lebanon district of Syria, and Mr. H. J. Elwes on her behalf read a paper explaining and illustrating the several species included. Among others Mr. Elwes drew especial attention to the specimens of *Thecla myrtale*, which, since it was described by Klug in 1832, has remained one of the least-known members of the Palæarctic fauna. No examples, it appears, had been taken in the interval until Mrs. Nicholl found it not uncommonly on the high mountains in May and June.—Sir John Llewellyn also made some remarks on the character of the country through which Mrs. Nicholl had travelled.—The following papers were communicated: 'A Revision of the Genus Astathes, Newm., and Allied Genera of Longicorn Coleoptera,' by Mr. C. J. Gahan; and 'A Preliminary Catalogue of the Lepidoptera-Heterocera of Trinidad,' by Mr. W. J. Kaye.

Meteorological.—*Feb.* 20.—Mr. W. H. Dines, President, in the chair.—An address of condolence and homage to His Majesty was agreed to.—Mr. E. Mawley presented his 'Report on the Phenological Observations for 1900.' During the greater part of the winter and spring the weather proved cold and sunless, but in the summer and autumn the temperature was, as a rule, high, and there was an unusually good record of bright sunshine. As affecting vegetation, the two most noteworthy features of the phenological year ending in November last were the cold, dry, and gloomy character of the spring months, and the great heat and drought in July. Throughout the whole of the flowering season wild plants came into blossom much behind their average dates—indeed, later than in any year since 1891. Such spring immigrants as the swallow, cuckoo, and nightingale were also later than usual in visiting these shores. If the British Isles are taken as a whole, the crops of wheat, barley, and oats were all more or less under average. The yield of hay was poor in the southern half of England, but elsewhere varied from a fair to an abundant crop. Turnips and swedes were almost everywhere deficient, but there was a heavy crop of mangolds. Potatoes were under average. This was a bountiful year as regards fruit, the yield of apples, plums, and all the small fruits being in excess of the average.—Mr. A. E. Watson read a paper entitled 'A Review of Past Severe Winters in England, with Deductions Therefrom.' From an examination of the records of the severe winters of the last three hundred years, he has come to the conclusion that they are most frequent in the years with the numbers 0-1 and 4-5. He is also of opinion that the severe winter in the middle of each decade is generally a late one (January to March), while that at the beginning or end of each decade is generally an early one (November to January).

Mathematical.—*Feb.* 14.—Dr. Hobson, President, in the chair.—The Chairman made appropriate reference to the loss the country had recently undergone by the death of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and then spoke upon the loss the Society had sustained by the recent death of its oldest Honorary Member, M. Charles Hermite.—Dr. Larmor gave an abstract of a paper by Mr. T. Stuart entitled 'The Distribution of Velocity and the Equations of the Stream Lines, due to the Motion of an Ellipsoid in Fluid Frictionless and Viscous.'—Lieut.-Col. Cunningham communicated a paper on 'Factorizable Twin Binomials.'—Mr. C. E. Bickmore also spoke on the subject.—Mr. Tucker gave a short account of a note on the Brocardal properties of some associated triangles.—The following papers were communicated from the chair: 'Concerning the Abelian and Related Linear Groups,' by Dr. L. E. Dickson,—'A Geometrical Theory of Differential Equations of the First and Second Orders,' by Mr. R. W. H. T. Hudson,—'A Note on Stability, with a Hydrodynamical Application,' by Mr. Bromwich,—'Remarks on Notation in Lie's Theory of Groups, and on Schur's Determination of a Continuous Group of Given Structure, with Remarks on Mr. Campbell's Paper' (read at the January meeting), by Mr. H. F. Baker,—and a 'Note on Curves similar and parallel to One Another,' by Mr. D. B. Mair.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Mon. Royal Institution, 3.—'Practical Mechanics,' Lecture VI., Prof. J. A. Ewing.
— Royal Academy, 4.—'A Glimpse into the Lives of the Great Masters,' Lecture III., Prof. A. Gilbert.
— London Institution, 5.—'Aquatic Autocrats and Fairies,' Mr. F. Enock.
— Institute of Actuaries, 5½.—'The Increase of Cancer,' Mr. R. Teece.
— Aristotelian, 8.—'Identity,' Dr. G. E. Moore.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'The Bearings of Geometry on the Chemistry of Fermentation,' Lecture III., Mr. W. J. Pope. (Cantor Lectures.)
— Institute of British Architects, 8.—President's Address to Students; 'Criticism of Designs and Drawings,' Mr. J. A. Gotch.
— Surveyors' Institution, 8.
— Geographical, 8½.—'Some Aspects of South American Geography,' Col. G. E. Church.
— Anthropological Institute, 8½.—'Maori Tatu and Moko,' Mr. H. Ling Roth.
Tues. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Cell as the Unit of Life,' Lecture I., Dr. A. Macfadyen.
— United Service Institution, 3.—'The Food Supply of the United Kingdom and Imperial Defence,' Capt. S. L. Murray.
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'The Rotatory Process of Cement Manufacture,' Messrs. W. H. Stanger and B. Blount.
Wed. Royal Academy, 4.—'The Upper Limb,' Prof. A. Thomson.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'The Outlook for the World's Timber Supply,' Dr. W. Schlich.
Thurs. Royal Institution, 3.—'Greek and Roman Portrait Sculpture,' Lecture I., Prof. P. Gardner.
— Royal Academy, 4.—'A Glimpse into the Lives of the Great Masters,' Lecture IV., Prof. A. Gilbert.
— Royal, 4½.
— Society of Arts, 4½.—'Railways and Famine,' Mr. Horace Bell.
— Hellenic, 5.—'The Greek House,' Prof. E. Gardner.
— London Institution, 6.—'The Literary History of the Bible,' Canon Benham.
— Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—Discussion on 'The Electrical Power Bill of 1900.' Paper on 'Cables,' by Mr. M. O'Gorman.
— Society of Antiquaries, 8½.—'Exhibition of Lantern-Slides of Anglo-Norman Doorways,' Mr. C. E. Keyser.
— Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts.—'Architectural Details from Southwell Minster,' Mr. F. H. Evans.
Fri. Royal Academy, 4.—'The Upper Limb, the Lower Limb,' Prof. A. Thomson.
— Philological, 8.—'Memoranda on Mediæval Latin,' Mr. J. H. Hessels.
— Geologists' Association, 8.—'The Post-Pliocene Non-Marine Mollusca of the South of England,' Messrs. A. S. Kennard and B. B. Woodward; 'The Pleistocene Fauna of West Wittering, Sussex,' Mr. J. P. Johnson.
— Institution of Mechanical Engineers, 8.—'Light Lathes and Screw Machines,' Mr. J. Ashford.
— Royal Institution, 9.—'Enamels,' Mr. H. H. Cunynghame.
Sat. Royal Institution, 3.—'Sound and Vibrations,' Lecture II., Lord Rayleigh.

FINE ARTS

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

The exhibition of Ruskin's drawings at the Royal Water-Colour Society's rooms in Pall Mall is profoundly interesting in the light it throws on Ruskin's personality. We see from them that Ruskin possessed almost all the requisite faculties for becoming a great artist, together with an energy and scrupulousness which are not always associated with the artistic temperament, but that he turned back in sight of the alluring prospect and became instead a missionary and a prophet. How far this was a conscious sacrifice on his part, and how far it was due to a conviction of some fatal limitation to his powers, it would be hard to say. We incline to think that it was chiefly the result of a desire for sincerity so passionate and instinctive that it impelled him to an illogical condemnation of the artifices of picture-making. In his earlier works, and those of his first tours abroad in the forties, his method seems based on that of Prout's architectural drawings. The line, in spite of its dexterity, is monotonous and leaden, and gives but a generalized and conventional rendering of form. It is curious that at this period he shows a preference for classical architecture, not disdaining even the baroque façades and fountains of Rome. But the interesting point about these earlier works is the proof they afford that as yet he had not abandoned the idea of painting pictures, for they are all more or less complete pictorial compositions in which the whole effect is envisaged with continuous attention throughout all the parts. One, indeed, the *Bay of Naples* (No. 305), is entirely successful from this point of view, and, in all, the traditions of picture-making still have authority over him. But the new insight, derived from Turner's work, into the intricacy and the infinite variety and the subtle interrelations which it is possible to discover in natural forms seems to have paralyzed his power of co-ordination. He appears to have despaired of ever uniting such complex parts into an indissoluble and complete whole. His eye and his imagination, liable to become intrigued at any point by following the curves of a withered bent, the shadows of pebbles, or the joints of masonry, refused from this time on to embrace the whole composition at a single glance, to keep the hierarchy of lines and masses needful to pictorial composition. Since his imagination could not embrace the whole effect at the same time that it probed the minutest detail, he was determined to forego the former, partly perhaps from a feeling that in tracing with loving care the exact forms of each detail he was in closer communion with the essential qualities, the actual life of natural things. And to this we must add the fact that, in spite of his energy and his unwearying devotion, his imagination was capricious and inconstant. In an interesting passage of 'Modern Painters' he gives the clue to this characteristic, which may very largely have determined his choice. He describes how, when walking from Sallenche towards St. Gervais on a cloudless afternoon, on one side of him rose "the mass of the Aiguille of Varens, heaving its seven thousand feet of cliff into the air at a single effort, its gentle gift of waterfall, the Nant d'Arpenaz, like a pillar of cloud at its feet; Mont Blanc and all its aiguilles, one silver flame, in front of" him. "But," he adds,

"I could enjoy nothing, and could not for a long while make out what was the matter with me, until at last I discovered that if I confined myself to one thing—and that a little thing—a tuft of moss or a single crag at the top of the Varens, or a wreath or two of foam at the bottom of the Nant d'Arpenaz, I began to enjoy it directly, because I had mind enough to put into the thing, and the enjoyment arose from the quantity of the imaginative energy I could bring to bear upon it; but when I looked at or thought of all together—moss, stones, Varens, Nant d'Arpenaz, and Mont Blanc—I had not mind enough to give to all, and none were of any value."

Whereupon he fraternized with some ants who were busy carrying small sticks over the road, and drew the conclusion that the human mind, on the whole, enjoys itself most surely in an ant-like manner.

And it is this ant-like manner of enjoyment that the great majority of these drawings evince. It is true that now and again, especially towards the end of his life, he would rapidly record, in the sketchiest and most impressionist manner, the *ensemble* of an atmospheric effect. But here again the abstraction was too complete, though in the opposite direction, to enable him to proceed any further. His imagination could thus be

focussed only on one point at a time; the energy and intensity of its operation were in proportion to the narrowness of its field. After he had once seen and understood Turner, the tax he imposed on his imagination was so high that it could never sustain the prolonged effort required for a complete composition. To this peculiarity we must add the excessive reverence for the actual facts of nature which led him to regard all conscious artifice in the light of a betrayal of truth. Of unconscious artifice, of subtle emphasis on a particular rhythm which he was predisposed to discover, his work is compact. As examples we may choose the *Verona* (39), where the lines of the roofs are twisted and curved into a meandering arabesque, and the *Baden* (25), where the houses carry on the lines of the curved hillside with a suspicious regard to their duty as parts of a preconceived pattern. But these slight unconscious alterations, resolving themselves for the most part into nothing more than a selected accentuation, were not sufficient to give the structural basis to a composition. Had Ruskin been born at a time when naturalism was confined to the filling in of a conventional and traditional formula of composition, all his loving care for the minutiæ of natural form would have taken its proper place; we might have had another Pisanello, instead of only a consummate annotator of nature. But this he lacked; and he never found the clue to that contemplation and ordering of the larger masses of form in nature, with a view to their pictorial expression, which gives its possessor, even when his statements are as superficial and generalized as Claude's, so commanding a power over the imagination. It was this which Turner, too, had inherited from earlier tradition and gained from the study of Claude himself; and without this his extraordinary power of analyzing the minuter forms of nature, which was what Ruskin admired in him, would fail of its effect.

Once or twice, under peculiarly happy conditions of the thing seen, Ruskin came nearer than usual to this power of co-ordination. In some of the studies of the Grand Canal, especially No. 81, the interest is not so much concentrated on particular points, the illumination is more continuously carried out, and as a result there is in these drawings an unusual sense of luminous space. The appeal is less directed to our curiosity or admiration, and more to the vague fundamental emotions, than elsewhere in Ruskin's work.

In the treatment of colour the same want of large co-ordinating power is evident. Nothing else in the room has the same consistency and depth of harmony as the splendid copy of Tintoretto's 'Adoration' (296). Not that Ruskin's colour-sense is not within its limits exquisitely sensitive — the drawing of an archivolt in St. Mark's (239) is a perfect harmony of dull gold and inky purples—but in his landscape he can as a rule find only here and there a contrast which appeals to him as perfect. He makes a note of this, and, unable to find a pervading scheme to embrace and lead up to this accent of interest, and unwilling to invent one, he frankly leaves the rest of his drawing in monochrome.

We have dwelt thus on the negative side of Ruskin's work because the marvellous dexterity, the instinctive rightness of feeling, and the passionate sincerity of these drawings prompt one at once to try to discover what it was that his nature lacked, or what he refused to acquire, in order to become more than a sympathetic interpreter of nature — a definitely creative artist.

SALES.

Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods sold on the 16th inst. the following pictures by the late Thomas Faed: Seeing Them Off, 315*l.*; No Rose without its Thorn, 126*l.*; The Doctor's Visit, 262*l.*; The School Board in the Cottage, 357*l.*

On the same day were sold the following, the property of the late Mr. H. W. De Winton. Drawing: J. Hardy, Jun., Taking Home the Game, 105*l.* Pictures: T. S. Cooper, Four Cows and some Sheep, 241*l.*; A Flock of Sheep, Canterbury Meadows, 215*l.*; Three Sheep in a Landscape, 105*l.*; Three Cows, and Three Sheep (a pair), 110*l.* Heywood Hardy, "I 'm going a-Milking, Sir," She Said, 157*l.*

Messrs. Foster sold on the 13th inst. a number of curious, large, and elaborately carved implements of jade, the works of Chinese artisans of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, among which were two sceptres; one of them fetched 33 guineas, the other 30 guineas.

Fine-Art Gossip.

To-day (Saturday) all lovers of art will be glad to congratulate Mr. Watts on the occasion of his eighty-fourth birthday.

It appears that, notwithstanding influential protests, the authorities of the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields are causing the steps in front of their church and the pavement at the foot of the steps to be altered in the manner they proposed. Without doing this, there is sufficient room for the traffic using the roadway, and the space might be increased by compelling omnibuses to stop on the wider part of the roadway, not on the narrowest part, as hitherto.

To-day (Saturday) Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods have arranged to sell several pictures, including characteristic drawings of landscapes by G. Barret, G. Cattermole, F. C. Cotman, Copley Fielding, J. Varley, and Jan Chelminski, as well as works in oil by J. Holland, Sir E. Landseer, J. Linnell, L. R. Mignot, P. F. Poole ('Oberon and Titania'), Hogarth ('Head of a Lady'), D. Maclise ('Installation of Captain Rock,' R.A. 1834, collections of J. Gillott and J. Miller), Constable, Etty ('Return of the Prodigal Son,' R.A. 1841, Lansdowne and J. Price collections), Callcott ('View on the Medway'), E. W. Cooke ('Venetian Fishing Craft,' R.A. 1873), W. P. Frith ('Lord Foppington describes his Daily Life'), G. D. Leslie, and Millais ('No!' R.A. 1875 and 1885, the famous picture which was engraved by S. Cousins).

The collection of tradesmen's tokens formed by Mr. W. G. Davis, of Moseley, Birmingham, which Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge will sell on Monday, March 11th, and four following days, is undoubtedly the most extensive assemblage of the kind ever submitted to public auction. The silver series is especially interesting, and not only is it nearly complete, but it includes many unpublished examples. Among others, we notice a token struck for T. Spence, bookseller; another which bears the inscription "Dr. Saml. Johnson, Lichfield"; and a third—of the highest rarity—struck for Miller, bookseller, with a beehive and books and the legend "Industry, Enterprise, Stability, Content." The tokens are chiefly of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, but there is a fine series of Warwickshire seventeenth-century issues.

Mr. Mortimer Menpes has a show of his impressions, in painting and etching, of the war in South Africa at the Fine-Art Society's Rooms in New Bond Street. The private view is to-day; the public will be admitted on Monday.

At the last meeting of the Council of the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers and Engravers, Mr. A. K. Morgan was elected an associate of the Society.

The forthcoming number of the 'Annual' of the British School at Athens, which will shortly be published for the committee by Messrs. Macmillan & Co. (being also, as usual, issued to subscribers), will be of exceptional interest and importance, for it will contain Mr. Arthur Evans's preliminary account (much fuller than any hitherto printed) of his brilliant discoveries at the Palace at Cnossus in Crete, and also a paper by Mr. Hogarth describing in detail his excavation of the Dictæan Cave. Both articles will be abundantly illustrated. The volume will also contain papers by Mr. F. B. Welch on 'The Influence of the Ægean Civilization on South Palestine,' and by Mr. J. C. Lawson on 'A Beast Dance in Scyros.'

Two other works of archæological interest, and both richly illustrated, which will shortly be issued by Messrs. Macmillan, are the long-promised monograph on 'The Monastery of St. Luke near Stiris,' by Mr. R. W. Schultz and Mr. Sidney Barnsley, and 'Libyan Notes,' by Mr. David Randall-MacIver and Mr. Anthony Wilkin.

Messrs. Bell have in preparation for publication in the autumn a large volume on 'Prof. Hubert von Herkomer, R.A., and his Works,' by Mr. A. Lys Baldry. It will be illustrated with upwards of a hundred specimens, reproduced in photogravure and half-tone, of the artist's works, not only in oil and water colour, but also in enamels, etching, and metal work; and will include the enamel full-length portrait of the German Emperor which has just been completed, together with several interesting pictures destined for the Academy Exhibition this year.

Artistic circles in Paris (where he was well known) and Brussels have occasion to regret the death, on Friday of last week and in the latter city, where he had worked continuously of late years, of M. Paul De Vigne, the eminent sculptor, son of Prof. Pierre De Vigne, of the Academy at Ghent. M. Paul De Vigne, born in 1844 at Ghent, was mainly a pupil of his father, and extended his studies in the French capital, where he contributed frequently to the Salon. His 'Poverella,' 'A Maiden of Pompeii,' 'Domenica' (1875), and 'Volumnia' are his best-known things. For 'Domenica' he obtained a Third-Class Medal, and, in 1878, for 'Volumnia' a First-Class Medal at the Salon. At Brussels his most ambitious work is over the porch of the Palais des Beaux-Arts, a group entitled 'Le Génie prenant son Vol.'

The arrangements for the International Exhibition of Fine Arts in the Royal Glass Palace at Munich are now being made. Prof. Freiherr Hugo von Habermann and Prof. Albert von Keller will go to Paris for the purpose of arranging the French division of the exhibition with the concurrence of Paris artists. Prof. Karl Marr has been requested to secure the co-operation of English and Scotch artists.

Prof. Furtwängler is to start in March or early in April for the island of Ægina, to conduct the new excavations at the Temple of Athena. The permission to excavate has been readily conceded by the Greek Government, and the necessary means have been provided by the Prince Regent of Bavaria.

Lectures in Greece have been arranged during the past three or four seasons under the auspices of University College, London. The scheme is on the same lines as that organized by the German Archæological Institute. It comprised last year not only lectures in Athens and a tour to the chief sites on the mainland of Greece, such as Mycenæ, Tiryns, Olympia, Delphi, and Epidaurus, but also a cruise in a special steamer on the Ægean, including a visit to Delos, Troy, and Cnossus in Crete. The programme will be repeated this year, with an extension to some sites on the coast of Asia Minor. It is arranged so as to fit, as far as possible, into the Easter vacation; the lectures in Greece will be from about March 21st to April 20th, and the Ægean cruise from April 1st to 14th. The list is not yet closed, but application should be made at once by any who wish to join to Prof. Ernest Gardner, at University College.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

Crystal Palace.—Saturday Concert.
St. James's Hall.—Popular Concert.

The Crystal Palace Concerts were resumed on Saturday, under the direction of Mr. Manns, who will be sole conductor until the end of the present series. On mounting the platform he was warmly received. The programme opened with the National Anthem, taken at a somewhat lethargic rate. The programme included three important Beethoven works. The prominence thus given to the master shows wise policy. However much musical fashions may change, the supremacy of Beethoven, whether in the sonata, quartet, or symphony, is still recognized. After the 'Coriolan' Overture, which was well played, came the Violin Concerto, with Lady Hallé as interpreter of the solo part. Her reading of the music was pure and dignified. Some of her notes in the first movement were sharp, but afterwards solo violin and orchestra were in agreement. The Larghetto was rendered with grace and feeling, and the Rondo with marked vivacity. The performance of Beethoven's Symphony in B flat was most delightful. Every point in the music was clearly made, yet without a trace of exaggeration: the fresh, buoyant Allegro, the tenderly plaintive Adagio, the quaint Menuetto, and the joyous Finale were all presented with skill and poetry. Mr. Manns is not yet living on his past reputation; he can still hold his own, although since he won for the Palace orchestra world-wide reputation other excellent conductors have sprung up, other attractions, whereby the interest of the public is now divided. At one time the Palace was the only place at which the great works of the great masters were efficiently performed. Such is not the case now; but there is room for all, and with strong programmes the Palace concerts ought still to flourish. By all means let important novelties be produced, and especially let native composers be encouraged so far as is reasonably possible. But no programme—as has happened more than once in the past—ought to be without some standard work which all can enjoy, and with which the ever-rising generation ought to become familiar. Miss Ella Russell, who was in good voice, sang "Softly sighs" from 'Der Freischütz,' and the Bach-Gounod 'Ave Maria,' Lady Hallé playing the violin obbligato, and achieved great success. Lady Hallé was also heard in a Spohr Adagio, which was rendered with charm and refinement.

We have mentioned the prominence assigned to Beethoven in the Palace programme. On the following Monday the whole of the instrumental music at the first Popular Concert of the season was selected from his works. The programme commenced with the Quartet in C sharp minor, Op. 131. There is really nothing fresh to say about the Ysaye quartet: it remains what it was from the outset—top-heavy; in sound and in feeling M. Ysaye clearly outweighs his associates. The work had, however, been most carefully rehearsed, and the rendering of the music evidently gave much pleasure to the attentive audience. Signor Busoni's solo was the Sonata in C minor, Op. 111. His playing of the first movement was exaggerated both in tone and time; the reading was petulant, not truly impassioned. The second movement was far more satisfactory. Great players always reach a certain level of excellence, but there are times in which they seem to enjoy special inspiration. Such was not the case with Signor Busoni on this particular evening, except in the middle movement of the 'Kreutzer' Sonata, which he afterwards played with M. Ysaye. In the opening Allegro both artists were now and then a shade too demonstrative; the music, however, was impressively rendered. Miss Beatrice Spenser was the vocalist. She has a good voice, but her Mozart singing was somewhat formal. The light songs by Monsigny and Nevin which she also brought forward were out of place in so serious a programme.

Musical Gossip.

A concert was given by Mr. Reginald Davidson at the Salle Erard last Thursday week. He has a good voice, though as yet he does not make the best use of it. Miss Vena Galbraith sang "Che farò," but, to judge from her rendering, did not seem quite to realize the meaning of the words. Miss Ivy St. Aubyn Angove, a young violinist, displayed taste and excellent technique in a Wieniawski solo. Mr. Willy Scott's reading of Chopin's Sonata in B minor was highly commendable; to sound technique and intelligent playing, time—for he is yet young—ought to add true feeling.

Mr. Charles Williams gave a concert at St. James's Hall last Friday week in support of the fund for free concerts to the poor at the Passmore Edwards Settlement and elsewhere. The orchestra, in which there are many ladies, is under the leadership of Miss Winifred Holiday. The playing, under the intelligent direction of Mr. Williams, was very good. The programme included some dance movements of Gluck, Brahms's Symphony in D, and Beethoven's Concerto in C minor, with Mr. Borwick as excellent interpreter.

The first of three pianoforte and vocal recitals by Miss Muriel Elliot and Mr. Mackinlay took place at the Salle Erard on Tuesday afternoon. Miss Elliot is a sound, intelligent pianist. Her rendering of the Sonata in B flat written in 1779 by Mozart, and of Bach's Chromatic Fantasia and Fugue, deserves praise. Mr. Mackinlay's singing was not satisfactory. He has some good notes in his voice, but the production is not smooth, neither is his style pleasing. Mozart's "Deh vieni" from 'Don Giovanni' was little more than a caricature. Mr. Louis Pecskai played Bach's Violin Chaconne intelligently, but the tone in the loud passages was rough.

Prof. H. W. Parker's 'Hora Novissima,' produced under the composer's direction at Worcester in 1899, was performed by the Royal Choral Society at the Albert Hall, under the direction of Sir F. Bridge, on Wednesday evening. The music is clever, thoroughly well made, though not deeply inspired. Works of this kind need refined renderings to present their good qualities to the best advantage. At this performance, however, there was a want of light and shade in the choral singing, while the orchestral playing, on the whole, was ragged and often too loud. The *a capella* chorus was fairly well sung, and the drop in pitch, considering the difficulty of the music, not excessive. The soloists, Madame Sobrino, Mlle. Giulia Ravogli, Messrs. W. Green and Andrew Black, acquitted themselves well. The programme included Beethoven's 'Choral' Symphony. Chopin's Funeral March was performed between the parts.

Dr. Elgar has published the Prelude of his 'Dream of Gerontius,' followed immediately by the 'Angel's Farewell,' the closing portion of the cantata, and, thus combined, the two portions were performed under Mr. Wood's direction at the Queen's Hall concert on Wednesday afternoon. The 'Farewell' is one of the composer's noblest inspirations, and even in this reduced form—*i.e.*, without the chorus parts, which have partly been transferred to instruments—is moving; but it does not create the same deep impression as when heard after all the storm and stress, the terror and anguish of the death dream. The solo was sung rather coldly by Madame Kirkby Lunn. M. Ysaye gave an exquisite rendering of the violin part of Bach's fine Brandenburg Concerto, No. 4, in G. The flute parts were admirably played by Messrs. Fransella and Borlee. There was an accompaniment of strings. M. Ysaye also played, and magnificently, the clever and effective 'Scottish' Fantasia of Max Bruch, which, when it was produced at the Philharmonic Society in 1883, was announced as a "Concerto," with which name the music naturally seemed at variance.

The Handel Society have consented to give Handel's oratorio 'Semele' at the People's Palace, on February 28th, for the benefit of the Stepney Relief Society.

Mr. Frederick Corder, in one of his recent interesting lectures at the Royal Institution, expressed the fear that, with all the modern orchestral resources at their command, composers will soon cease to devote their time to the writing of vocal music. That would, of course, be a pity, for musical art in all its branches ought to be cultivated. There is, however, some consolation in the fact that if the new be not forthcoming, vocal music of the past offers a rich mine whence may be drawn many an unknown treasure.

The Purcell Operatic Society announce performances of Purcell's 'Dido and Æneas' and the Masque from 'Diocletian' at the Coronet Theatre, Notting Hill Gate, for the week commencing March 25th. Miss Ellen Terry has kindly promised to open each night with 'Nance Oldfield.'

An executive committee has been formed in Milan with the object of erecting in that city an international monument to Giuseppe Verdi. A London committee is being formed for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions. It already includes the names of Sir A. Mackenzie, Signori Randegger and Tosti.

The winner of Mr. Alexander's prize for chamber music this year is Mr. Percy Godfrey, of Canterbury. The prize (20*l.*) is again offered for next year for the best trio for oboe, horn, and piano. The examiners will be Messrs. E. German and Hamish MacCunn, with Sir A. C. Mackenzie as referee. Manuscripts have to be sent to Dr. Yorke Trotter, principal of the London Academy of Music, by January 18th, 1902.

The cast of the new Savoy opera, 'The Emerald Isle,' which it is hoped may be produced at Easter, will include all the present "Savoyards." Miss Louie Pounds, who is at present appearing nightly at the Savoy with Mr. Evett in the musical duologue 'Pretty Polly,' is also engaged for the new opera. Mr. Edward German, as already announced, is completing the music of the score left unfinished by Sir Arthur Sullivan.

Herr Richard Buchmayer, of Dresden, contributes an interesting article to the first quarterly number of this year's *Sammelbande der International Musik-Gesellschaft* on three clavier compositions wrongly attributed to J. S. Bach, and published under his name by the Bach Gesellschaft. In all three cases that

society had only manuscripts, not autographs. But even the latter, except for some special heading, would not be decisive. Bach, indeed, from early years was given to copying the music of other composers. When a boy he transcribed suites by Dieupart and Grigny, and in after years he made a careful complete copy of Frescobaldi's 'Fiori Musicali.' The first piece to which Herr Buchmayer calls attention is a Prelude and Fugue in E flat, published by A. G. Ritter in 1884 in his 'Geschichte des Orgelspiels,' under the name "Joh. Christoph Bach." Notwithstanding this, H. Bischoff included it four years later in his Steingräber edition of Bach's clavier works, and the Bach-Gesellschaft copied from Bischoff, without any mention of Ritter. Herr Buchmayer has found a volume in the Leipzig Stadt-Bibliothek, formerly in the possession of Becker, in which the work is attributed to Joh. Christoph Bach, organist at Eisenach, and apart from the internal evidence of the music he points out that the other pieces in that volume are by contemporary musicians of Joh. Christoph Bach, uncle of J. S. Bach. The second piece is a Passacaglia in D minor, published in vol. xlii. of the Bach-Gesellschaft. Herr Buchmayer, has, however, found in the Cassel Library a manuscript in which it bears the name of C. F. Witt, court organist and capellmeister at Altenburg (died in 1716). This manuscript contains one important variation not in the Bach-Gesellschaft edition. Now Gerber, in his 'Lexicon,' under 'C. F. Witt,' mentions the work as "mit 21 Variat."—*i. e.*, one more than the Bach-Gesellschaft number. The third piece is a Toccata in A, which was published by Herr Pauer in his 'Old English Composers for the Virginals and Harpsichord' in 1879 as Purcell's, yet it appeared in the Bach-Gesellschaft in 1894. In 1895 it was included among the Purcell harpsichord music issued by the Purcell Society, under the editorship of Mr. Barclay Squire, who for this Toccata had at his disposal two manuscripts in the British Museum. E. Naumann, editor of the Bach-Gesellschaft volume (No. xlii.) which includes the piece, had as basis an old manuscript "leider wenig korreckt n. vieles zweifelhaft lassend." Evidence, both external and internal, certainly points to Purcell as its composer. It is, however, curious, as Herr Buchmayer points out, that the readings of the Purcell Society and Bach-Gesellschaft differ; also that, although in many instances the former seems to have the right reading, the latter appears at times—notably in one instance, where it supplies a whole bar which gives point and balance to the passage in question—the more satisfactory.

By the death of Mr. Harry Monkhouse last Monday comic opera loses an amusing performer.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Sun.	Sunday Society Concert, 3.30, Sunday League, 7, Queen's Hall.
Mon.	Monday Popular Concert, 8, St. James's Hall
Tues.	Royal Choral Society, 'Hiawatha,' 8, Albert Hall.
Wed.	Ballad Concert, 3, St. James's Hall
—	Miss E. Barnsand Mr. C. Phillipps Concert, 3, Steinway Hall.
—	Philharmonic Concert, 8, Queen's Hall
Thurs.	Mr. Denis O'Sullivan and Miss Elisabeth Reynolds's Concert, 3, St. James's Hall.
Sat.	Saturday Popular Concert, 3, St. James's Hall.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

St. James's.—'The Awakening,' a Drama in Four Acts. By C. Haddon Chambers.

Court.—'The Cigarette Maker's Romance,' a Comedy in Three Acts. Adapted from F. Marion Crawford by Charles Hannan.

Prince of Wales's.—'Peg Woffington,' a Play in Three Acts. Adapted from 'Masks and Faces,' by Charles Reade.

Following the lead of Mr. Sydney Grundy, Mrs. W. K. Clifford, and Mr. Barrie, Mr. Haddon Chambers has tried to solve the old question, What is to become of the mistress in presence of the wife? He has varied to some extent the character of the often-propounded problem, and he has introduced some side issues, but the thing remains practically the same. He is wholly on the side of the angels, and is the sternest of censors of immorality. Courage fails him to carry out his fine theories, and though he supplies an amusing picture of modern manners and tells cleverly a stimulating if not too pleasant story, he leaves us unconvinced. For one thing, his characters are painted in too high colours. His hero is frankly despicable, a simple *homme à bonnes fortunes;* the mistress is no less frankly detestable—a woman shameless, cruel, and pitiless, from whose empire a man would be thankful to be freed at any cost. On the other hand, his heroine, the wife that is to be, is a miracle of purity and indiscretion. On the strength of some dalliance in the country, which on the man's side at least has never been serious, Olive Lawrence comes to London, stays alone at an hotel, and calls at midnight at her lover's chambers. When he suggests that such proceedings are compromising, she fails to grasp his meaning; but as he will not let her stay, she accepts his escort to her hotel. Lady Margaret Staines, the most serious of Olive's competitors for a worthless prize, scents in the meek and rather demure maiden a dangerous rival. Calling upon her in her pretty cottage, she asks her what are her relations with the hero. These Olive naturally refuses to explain. Determined there shall be no mistake in the matter, she openly avows herself his mistress. Regarding this only as a device to separate her from her lover, Olive refuses to believe a word. When, however, instead of denying the accusation, the hero bows down in easily conceivable humiliation and accepts it, Olive sends him about his business and refuses to have any further communication with him. Up to this moment the play, though unpleasant in a portion of its motive, has been strong and effective. It has led to some powerful situations, and its intrigue has been conducted with much skill. At this point it breaks down. By the most transparent devices Olive is induced to visit her lover; and once back at his rooms, she has no choice but to pardon him. She makes a few wry faces over the matter, until he supposes her in earnest and bids her go. She then relents—very prettily, it must be confessed—and the pair kiss and are friends. Lady Margaret meanwhile—a tiger but now—effaces herself like a lamb. Other sweethearts have previously been got rid of, and all is well. The play is both interesting and clever, and has comparatively few dull moments. It is, however, the outcome of ingenuity and artifice, and, though it has dramatic scenes, is not dramatic as a whole. Mr. Alexander as the hero shows what is most plausible and agreeable in his method. Miss Fay Davis plays with much grace and tenderness as Olive, and Miss Gertrude Kingston acts powerfully as Lady Margaret. Mr. H. B. Irving, Miss Granville, and Miss Julie Opp take part in an excellent interpretation and help to secure for the play an eminently favourable reception.

A knowledge of Mr. Marion Crawford's novel will not add to the enjoyment of a visitor to the Court Theatre. Between the original work, with its exquisite treatment and its quaint and difficult psychology, and the comedy founded on it there is almost as much difference as between a psalm in the Vulgate and the same in a rendering of Tate and Brady. A delicate prose idyl is converted into a commonplace and conventional melodrama. The atmosphere is entirely changed. So far as regards putting back the action from near the close to the middle of last century, something may be said. Mr. Harvey wished apparently to bring it within the period covered by Dickens, and to give the characters a Dickensian flavour. Why, however, for the little colony of Russian exiles Germans and Jews are substituted we are unable to conjecture. The atmosphere of extreme poverty also disappears, and with it goes what was most human and pathetic in the motive. Vjera is no longer the pale, thin, careworn girl, whose long brown ringlet is her only beauty, and whose devotion to the hero is touching and exemplary. Anna, instead of being a colourless creature, distinguishable only by an inane giggle, is a pretty, sunny girl, whose good looks have touched the heart of Dumnoff. Count Skariatine himself, though he remains subject to his mysterious hebdomadal attacks, in the course of which he indulges in the delusions which science tells us constitute the most hopeless form of madness, is the victim of the dishonesty and treachery of a kinsman who has usurped his name, fortune, and station. One of the signs of his illness is now his loss of all memory of his name, which he seeks vainly to recall. Less than useless is the introduction of Anton Skariatine, his cousin, a prime agent in producing his sufferings. In the original the count is a sort of Russian Don Quixote, who, while earning his bread as a day labourer, retains all the courtesy, magnanimity, and bravery of a true noble. It is as a man whose every action is governed by the law *noblesse oblige* that he first proposes to Vjera, the one being whose helplessness commends her to him and from whom he has received constant sympathy and respect. The tenderness of his treatment departs when, instead of a common, unattractive workwoman, she becomes a radiant creature whose charms subject her to the persecution of Anton Skariatine. Her touching sacrifice of her hair, avowedly her only feminine grace, loses its significance when she has evidently plenty more left and still looks a fit consort for a man, whatever his estate. Having found an actor such as Mr. Martin Harvey, who is capable of playing the hero, Mr. Hannan should have kept to his original. Mr. Harvey's performance has much beauty and grace, and presents some aspects of the original. We wish even now it were possible to cut out the new features introduced, and present the whole of the Count Skariatine of our memory and our dreams. Mr. Sydney Valentine's Dumnoff is a robust and striking performance.

It may safely be assumed that the production of a new adaptation of Charles Reade's once popular novel involves an endeavour to evade some existing rights. To efforts of the kind the law, still curiously inept in such matters, furnishes every facility. The so-called novelty, which is anonymous, introduces one scene which, so far as we recall, has not previously been witnessed, and

makes some slight change in the disposition of the action. Characters and dialogue are, however, the same, and the interpretation is not appreciably different. Quin is still represented as merely a glutton, Cibber as a butt, and Mrs. Clive as a foil to Peg Woffington, her vivacious Irish rival. Miss Marie Tempest has been ill advised in following up Nell Gwyn with Peg Woffington. She exhibits no new facets of her art, and would have been wiser to have chosen a *rôle* in which she challenged less formidable comparison. Her acting is good enough in its way, but does not disturb our memories of her predecessors. As Mrs. Vane, Miss Suzanne Sheldon was pretty and sympathetic. Excellent presentations of Mr. Soaper and Mr. Snarl were given respectively by Mr. Holman Clark and Mr. H. Kemble.

Dramatic Gossip.

At the Garrick the old play 'Peril' is fairly satisfactory. Allowing for the exaggeration of detail which seems to be the inevitable result of familiarity, we find many of the parts well played, notably the Sir Woodbine Grafton of Mr. F. Kerr and the Crossley Beck of Mr. Eric Lewis. Mr. Kerr illustrates the exaggeration of which we speak. On retiring after breakfast to his room, to wait, as he says, for tiffin, he takes with him a pile of newspapers. This selfish proceeding, not unknown in club life, would be more effective if he selected a few periodicals instead of denuding the room. Mr. Kerr's performance is, however, excellent. Miss Violet Vanbrugh is acceptable as Lady Ormond, and Mr. Brandon Thomas moderately successful as her husband. As Dr. Thornton, Mr. Leonard Boyne's quiet, rather somnolent style was effective. It cannot be said that the piece has aged. The fact, however, becomes increasingly apparent that the change of scene from a *bourgeois* establishment to a house such as Ormond Court throws much added improbability upon the character of the visitors. Impertinence such as is shown would not be tolerated in the Crossley Becks, and is inconceivable in a man such as Sir Woodbine Grafton.

Upon the revival of 'The Adventure of Lady Ursula' at the Duke of York's some changes in the cast have been found unavoidable. These affect only the minor characters, the three or four central figures finding their original exponents. Lady Ursula remains the best part in Miss Evelyn Millard's repertory. Miss Millard wears her boyish costume with much grace, and has a mixture of inherent timidity and assumed swagger which exactly suits the part. As Sir George Sylvester, Mr. Herbert Waring is still seen to high advantage; and Miss Agnes Miller as Dorothy Fenton, Mr. George Raiemond as the Rev. Mr. Blimboe, and Mr. Charles Fulton as Mr. Dent reappear in parts in which they could not easily or advantageously be replaced.

For the production of 'Coriolanus' Mr. Benson strengthened his company by the addition of Miss Genevieve Ward, whose performance of Volumnia was the most noteworthy feature in the revival. Not one of the greatest Shakspearean parts is Volumnia, nor does it seem, except in the case of Mrs. Siddons, to have greatly stirred the public. It cannot be said that the Volumnia of Miss Genevieve Ward inspired similar feelings. It was, however, a fine piece of acting, and did not wholly depend for the effect it produced upon contrast with its surroundings. Mr. Benson's Coriolanus is intelligent and displays elocutionary ability. The general cast was adequate in an uninspired fashion.

The next novelty at the Criterion will consist of a comedy by Mr. R. C. Carton, but this will not be ready until Easter. 'Mamma,' an adaptation by Mr. Sydney Grundy of 'Les Surprises du Divorce,' will be given for a few weeks, with Mr. Arthur Bourchier in Mr. Hare's *rôle* of Jack Pontifex and Mrs. Charles Calvert as Mrs. Jannaway, first played by Mrs. John Wood. The first cast, when on September 24th, 1888, the play served for the opening of the New Court Theatre, included, in addition to the actors named, Mr. Arthur Cecil, Mr. Charles Groves, and Mr. Eric Lewis; Miss Annie Hughes, Miss Filippi, and Miss M. Brough. The original, which is by MM. Bisson and Mars, has been recently revived in Paris.

'The Tendon of Achilles' is the title of a piece by Mr. Louis N. Parker and Mr. Boyle Lawrence, which will be given in due course by Mr. Fred Terry and Miss Julia Neilson, though not, it is presumed, during their tenure of the Globe Theatre.

Mr. Alfred Maltby, whose death on the 12th inst. is announced, was a clever comedian with some unction. He won much reputation by his performance at the Criterion in 'Pink Dominos' and other pieces of the class. He is also responsible for the authorship of some plays.

The performance at the Paris Vaudeville of 'Décadence,' a new piece by M. Guinon, has, it is stated, been adjourned at the request of the Minister of Fine Arts, and Madame Réjane, who was to have played the heroine, will now appear as La Petite Marquise, a *rôle* of Madame Chaumont. The subject of M. Guinon's play was the marriages between French aristocrats and wealthy Jewesses.

Miss Ellaline Terriss will, it is said, play at the Vaudeville the heroine of a new comedy by Capt. Basil Hood, well known as a successful librettist. The title of this is likely to be 'Sweet and Twenty.'

'Die Schmetterlingsschlacht' of Herr Sudermann has been given at the Comedy, with Fräulein Else Gademann in the rather difficult part of the heroine. Undiscouraged by the results of competition at the outset of the present season, the promoters announce two further experiments in the production of German plays for next autumn.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell promises for the 27th inst. a revival of 'The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith.'

Miss Marie Tempest is credited with the intention of appearing as Becky Sharp in a dramatization of 'Vanity Fair.'

The death of one of the best-known Dutch actors, Wilhelm van Zuylen, is reported from Rotterdam.

To Correspondents.—F. H. T.—F. J.—P. W.—H. S.—W. H. H.—received.
C. L. O.—Such forms were not fixed in early times.
M. D.—Not suitable for us.
No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—The EIGHTH MEETING of the SESSION will be held at 32, SACKVILLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W., on WEDNESDAY NEXT, March 6. Chair to be taken at 8 P.M., when Antiquities will be exhibited, and the following Paper read:—'Notes on a Ramble round Thetford,' by Rev. H. J. DUKINFIELD ASTLEY, M.A.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1901.

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LITERATURE

Celtic Folk-lore, Welsh and Manx. By John Rhys. 2 vols. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

Whatever the reason may be, it must be admitted that the land of the Mabinogion has not in modern times sustained its reputation as the home of legend, and that the student of folk-lore does not usually regard Wales as a good field for his researches. Methodism has been blamed for this, like the Free Kirk in the Highlands and the "Indre Mission" in Denmark; but if the charge is well founded, the latter agencies have been less potent in rooting out popular beliefs than their counterpart in Wales. This comparative poverty of material must be carefully borne in mind in considering the two volumes in which the Oxford Professor of Celtic has brought together the results of his own collections and those of others. To those who have closely followed the development of folk-lore studies the majority of the chapters will not be altogether new, as most of them have appeared at different times in the proceedings of various societies; but there is an advantage in having them all collected here in a revised and often expanded form, and accompanied with that increasingly rare thing—a copious index.

Though Prof. Rhys in his preface disclaims the "comparative" system of exhibiting folk-lore, and even states that he has avoided this method of working, lest he should contaminate the native evidence with suggestions from outside sources, his book is not a mere collection of such tales, beliefs, and practices as strictly fall within the province of folk-lore. There is also a wealth of information on local matters, persons, place-names, words, and so forth, which, to those readers who are not specialists, may prove the most interesting feature of the work. In a country like Wales, where the bard and the antiquary have so persistently endeavoured to sophisticate tradition, there are many things requiring to be put straight, and Prof. Rhys has not hesitated to expose the devices of the "charlatans." Unfortunately, the collector of Welsh folk-lore cannot always escape from those whom he knows too well to trust implicitly. Tradition has now reached a stage at which the acquisition of material is not easy; one must either be content with a scrappy and unsatisfactory, though genuine, version, or accept the literary effusion of some earlier collector. Prof. Rhys has endeavoured to make the best of both, though he has been a little too generous in admitting the latter species. It is difficult to say how the general reader will take it, but the specialist will certainly wish that Mr. Rees, Glasynys, and others had been less enamoured of fine writing, and been content to tell a plain tale as they heard it. Much more satisfactory in this respect are the numerous specimens which Prof. Rhys gives of more recent contributions; these he usually prints in Welsh as well as in English, even when the Welsh is not very good. The practice is one which ought to be followed by all collectors of Celtic folk-lore, not merely in order to give the story in its native dress (though the actual words employed may often be of importance), but because it affords a good opportunity of preserving specimens of the spoken dialects. "The occasional reader who does not know Welsh" may even rise above his innate dread of *w*'s and *y*'s after encountering a few of these samples. The longest, however, that on pp. 176–84, is somewhat after the style of Mr. Rees and Glasynys, and would perhaps have been more at home in one of those Welsh periodicals from which Prof. Rhys has unearthed a considerable number of interesting items. Possibly this striving after literary form may be one of the reasons why really popular tradition has languished in Wales, just as the genuine local traditions in different parts of Scotland have been supplanted by newspaper versions.

The first three chapters contain a large collection of data, from which one may form a more or less complete idea of the "world of faery" as it exists in the present-day imagination of the Welsh people. The author confesses to a certain "want of method," and the confession is not altogether superfluous, as legends of very diverse types are often placed together merely because they were got from the same person. There may be some justification for this in the fact that the character and surroundings of the person in question are sometimes described pretty fully, so that the reader may be able to judge of the mental atmosphere in which certain beliefs or traditions flourish. The advantage, however, hardly counterbalances the defect, that versions of the same tale turn up many pages apart, while unrelated items follow each other in close succession.

This omission to classify the tales according to their contents is not without its influence on one of the main points for which Prof. Rhys contends, viz., that the Welsh fairies are closely associated with water, especially with the lakes. This is stated as follows:—

> "Speaking of the rank and file of the fairies in rather a promiscuous fashion, one may say that we have found manifold proof of their close connexion with the water-world. Not only have we found them supposed to haunt places bordering on rivers, to live beneath the lakes, or to inhabit certain green isles capable of playing hide and seek with the ancient mariner.....but other considerations have been suggested as also pointing unmistakably to the same conclusion."

In accordance with this view, the subject-matter of the first three chapters is said to be 'Welsh Lake-legends'; but many of the legends are not expressly connected with lakes, and some are even incompatible with such a connexion. The impression one gets from a study of the different tales is that the fairies are by no means all of the same order, a possibility which Prof. Rhys also admits. As there is every reason to believe that Welsh folk-lore is somewhat confused on this point, some comparison with fairies outside Wales is probably essential to a correct understanding of the situation. Though disclaiming the comparative method, Prof. Rhys has admitted it in a few cases (as on pp. 158, 268, and especially 326–9), and it might have been employed here with considerable advantage. Under the Welsh names of Tylwyth Teg, "the fair (or beautiful) family," Plant Rhys Dwfn, "the children of Rhys the deep," and Bendith y Mamau, "the mothers' blessings," more than one class of fairies are admittedly comprehended. Mr. Jones describes in detail two species of the Tylwyth Teg, neither of which has a necessary connexion with lakes or rivers, in the sense of living in or under them. Those of the one kind live in caves in the hills, are small of stature, arrant thieves, and steal unbaptized infants, leaving in their place "their own wretched and peevish offspring." Another account here speaks of them as small and ugly, "with yellow skin and black hair." A striking contrast to these is presented by the other branch of the Tylwyth Teg, to whom this name seems properly to belong. These are a handsome race, and possessed of no small wealth; as we learn from some of the tales, they are especially rich in cattle. They are usually seen dancing in circles, especially in the combes, or valleys, and mortals who are rash enough to join in the dance are often carried off and detained among them for many years.

Although these two classes of fairies may be a little confused in the modern Welsh mind, there can be no doubt that they were originally quite separate. The former is the exact equivalent of the Danish *bergfolk*, the latter of the *ellefolk*. In Denmark, as in Wales, the two are not always clearly distinguished from each other, but it is not difficult to eliminate the slight confusion in either case. The handsome fairies have also a close parallel in the *huldres* of Norway, who have plentiful flocks and herds in the mountains. That these fairies have cattle is, in fact, a commonplace of folk-lore, but there is one interesting example in O'Fotharty's 'Siamsa an Gheimhridh' (p. 123), which in another way is connected with the Welsh stories. In this case the man who came in contact with the "good people" could only see the cattle and the fairy mansion when he sat down on a certain grassy hillock, so that the Irish fairies are near of kin to Plant Rhys Dwfn, whose country could only be seen from a particular spot, about a square yard in extent, on which certain herbs grew.

The greater number of the tales relating to these hill-fairies are connected with their dancing and its results (as is also the case with the Danish *ellefolk*), and one of these is of a very striking character. A young man succeeds in getting a wife from among them on condition that he is never to touch her with iron. The promise is broken when he accidentally strikes her with a bridle which he throws to her, and the fairy at once takes her departure, only returning once by night to see to her child's comfort. It is true that the oldest version of this tale, that of Walter Mapes, makes the fairy come out of and return to a lake; but this does not prove that lake-fairies and hill-fairies are quite the same thing, like the lepers and leopards of the Highland preacher. The story is unusual, but has its parallels elsewhere, as in the French tale where the fairy wife departs on hearing the word *mort*, which was taboo to her.

As the ugly fairies closely resemble the Danish *bergfolk* in appearance and habits, so the stories about them are remarkably alike. Very common is that in which a mortal woman assists at a fairy birth, and happens to touch one of her own eyes with a certain ointment. As the result of this she is able to see the fairies when they are ordinarily invisible, but one day is thoughtless enough to betray this fact by addressing one of them in the market-place. "With which eye do you see me?" asks the fairy, and on receiving an answer either destroys the eye or takes away its power. Few tales are more widely spread than this, but it is significant of the imperfect state of Welsh folk-lore that in the first version given by Prof. Rhys there is no mention of anything being done to the eye by the fairy. The Welsh stories of changelings usually make the imp reveal his true character by the device of brewing (or making a pasty) in an egg-shell, except in cases where rough treatment or exorcism is employed. All these devices are equally well known in Denmark, together with one which seems to be wanting in Wales: a little pig is made entire into a sausage, and the changeling's exclamations of surprise reveal the fact that he is older than he looks. Evidently "auld-farrant bairns" were not in favour among our ancestors.

It is clear that these fairies belong to a much lower grade of culture than the other class. In many cases they require human aid to accomplish very simple operations. On p. 64 it is part of a plough that has to be mended for them; but though Danish *bergfolk* also plough, this is probably less original than the version on p. 241, in which the article is a "peel" for putting bread into the oven. Even here it is doubtful whether the Welsh version has got "the right hang" of it. The ploughman who has heard the voice saying, "The peel wants a nail," finds peel, hammer, and nail lying ready for him at the end of the field. In the Danish version it is only the broken peel which is laid down, and the man supplies the nail. The fact that something made of iron is needed no doubt explains why the little folk could not mend the peel themselves; as Prof. Rhys says, "They seem never to have been very strong in household furniture, especially articles made of iron." Accordingly, they are always borrowing the flat-iron (*gradell*), and pan (*padell*) used for baking. Iron articles were thus objects of desire, not of dread, to this class of fairies, a fact which Prof. Rhys seems to have overlooked when he speaks of

> "the sallowness of their skins and the smallness of their stature, their dwelling under ground, *their dislike of iron*, and the comparative poverty of their homes in the matter of useful articles of furniture."

It is the more comely set which seem to have an aversion to iron, as indicated by the tale referred to above.

Prof. Rhys has apparently found only a single example in Wales of a story common in Denmark, in which a fairy household are annoyed by the dirty water from a farmhouse running down into their own dwelling. Here again the Welsh version is probably defective, as it omits to say at the outset that the farmer's cattle were always dying on his hands, being really killed by the little folk in revenge for the nuisance. That this was stated in the original version may be inferred from the words:—

> "The fairy then advised him to have his door in the other side of his house, and [said] that if he did so his cattle would never suffer from the *clwy' byr.*"

That bands of fairies should have been met by travellers in the dusk even in quite recent times, chattering away in their own speech, is not surprising. The same thing has frequently happened in Denmark, and there also the little people are given to smoking, an idea which seems to be new to Prof. Rhys. This means, of course, that the tales are constantly shifted onwards in time, like those about heads of colleges, so that modern features naturally creep in. What a narrator tells as having happened to his grandfather was almost certainly told by the latter about *his* grandfather, and so on.

With these two classes of fairies Prof. Rhys, partly following tradition, associates the real water-fairy, and it is with a striking legend relating to one of these that he opens his book. In its general features it is not unlike that of the fairy bride already cited. After some trouble, a young farmer induces the "lake-lady" to be his wife, and she brings as her dowry a goodly stock of cattle and sheep. When the husband has broken his promise by striking her three times, she returns to her native element, taking all the cattle with her. Despite the similarity of the stories, there is no real reason for assuming that the lake-lady and the hill-fairy are near relatives, as Prof. Rhys has done, even using the name of "lake-lady" when the fairy is not described as such. That both of them have cattle is quite in accordance with the general beliefs of Britain and Scandinavia. Sea-cows (*sækýr*) are well known in Icelandic legend, yet the sea-dwellers (*sæbúar*) are never identified with the elves (*álfar*). The *havfrue* in Denmark pastures her cows on shore, and even quarrels with the farmers over her right to do so. The people at Shawbost in Lewis once secured a number of the mermaid's cows, and detained them for some time. One morning they forgot a necessary precaution, and the mermaid called them back to her with a formula of the same character as those which occur in the Welsh tales. There would thus seem to be fully as good reason for associating the "lake-lady" with the mermaid, as is actually done on p. 256. The Welsh mermaid is very much akin to her sisters in other seas, and the tale in which she warns the fisher of the coming storm has its counterpart elsewhere.

After a careful consideration of the materials contained in these chapters, one is inclined to think that Prof. Rhys has given undue prominence to the water element, and that a clearer classification of the legends would have materially assisted the discussion of the ethnology of the fairies in chap. xii. One would like to know, too, whether the name "people of the red coats" is a common one for the fairies; the same colour is mentioned several times, but without further explanation.

The two chapters on Manx folk-lore are somewhat awkwardly placed, though it is difficult to suggest a better arrangement, and it is more natural to go on to the 'Folk-lore of the Wells.' The wells are of two kinds: those which have healing powers, and those which are traditionally said to have overflowed and formed a lake. With reference to the former, Prof. Rhys discusses the question as to the real meaning of the articles thrown into, or left beside, the well; and holds that the money, pin, &c., thrown into the water are an offering to the well or its guardian, while the rag attached to the adjoining bush is the means of removing the disease. This view has been questioned, but there is every reason to believe that it is correct, for not only are offerings made to wells for other than healing purposes, but the rag may be differently disposed of. More interesting, as linking Welsh tradition with Irish, are the legends of Ffynnon Grassi and Ffynnon Gywer, which through the negligence of their guardians were allowed to swell into the lakes of Glasfryn and Bala. These are associated by Prof. Rhys with another class of tales of inundation; but the connexion is by no means clear or certain, even though both forms of the legend may be told about the same place:—

> "In the case of Llyn Tegid, the less known and presumably the older story connects the formation of the lake with the neglect to keep the stone door of the well shut, while the more popular story makes the catastrophe a punishment for wicked and riotous living."

Prof. Rhys is sceptical about the "wicked and riotous living," and suggests that the ethical motive has been brought in to justify a piece of fairy revenge, which otherwise might seem excessively severe. It is not certain, however, that fairies are at all concerned in the case, for stories bearing a marked resemblance to those given in chap. vii. (cf. also p. 73) are well known in Denmark, and are directly associated with Heaven's punishment for crime. The most striking parallel is probably this:—

> "Where Bav-sö now is, there once stood a house, and in it lived a man who lodged travellers. Finally the Evil One gained so much power over him that he killed a rich merchant and took possession of his money. Next morning the man went up on the high ground to the north of the lake, and called out three times, 'When shall this murder be revealed, and when shall it be avenged?' A voice

from above answered that it would be revealed after a hundred years, and then the house would sink into the abyss. The man comforted himself with the thought that the vengeance would not be exacted in his lifetime; but he lived to be so old that he was on his deathbed only a few days before the hundred years were ended. He then sent for a priest and confessed his sin. When the priest went away he left his service-book lying on a chair, and had gone some distance before he noticed this. He sent his man back for the book, but when he reached the place again the house had disappeared and the lake was there. Only the chair, with the book lying on it, came floating to the shore."—Kristensen, 'Danske Sagn,' iii. 240.

So remarkably does this coincide with the tales given by Prof. Rhys that his theory of fairy revenge seems difficult to maintain. There is every likelihood that the two classes of tales of inundation are distinct in origin, and it is not at all remarkable that in localizing them they should occasionally overlap.

In the chapter on 'Welsh Cave Legends' there is much of historical and local interest, though most of the tales resolve themselves into the common one of the national hero who is lying in some cave with all his warriors, waiting for his country to need his aid. That on 'Place-name Stories' is in the main an examination of the Mabinogion tale of the 'Hunting of the Twrch Trwyth.' Full of interest as the discussion is, there are two points on which one does not feel satisfied. Even if the legend, and the names which occur in it, can only be explained by supposing that the Brythons received it from the Goidels, does it necessarily follow that the Goidels preceded the Brythons in Wales? This conclusion has been opposed by at least one prominent Celtic authority, and further discussion is required before it can be assumed as a basis for theories on the origin of legends. The manner in which the tale passed from the Goidels to the Brythons also involves the question whether an elaborate legend like the hunting of the Twrch Trwyth is really folk-lore at all, in the usual sense of the word. It is just as likely to be the work of some man of learning with a taste for the study of place-names. The extraordinary difficulty which seems to attend the transference of really national legends from one language or people to another, except through literary channels, is more in favour of a scholarly than a popular medium in cases like this. As the Goidelic question is prominent in the closing chapters, it would be well to be sure that one is really dealing with folk-lore here, and not with conscious literary invention. Specialists are perhaps too apt to regard the details of Celtic romance as having a basis in popular belief; no doubt the scribe of the Táin was right in saying "some are poetic figments.....some were written to amuse fools," and it is very difficult to decide how far mediæval Irish credulity really went.

The general problems raised by Prof. Rhys are of much interest, but space is wanting to enter into the numerous points of detail on which comment might be made. One or two may, however, be noticed. In the Manx chapters there is mention of the *oural losht*, in which "one calf was sacrificed as a burnt offering for the rest of the cattle." The name here is almost sufficient to show that Biblical knowledge has affected the meaning of an old practice. Probably the burning was originally intended to disclose or kill the wizard or witch (compare p. 305), a device well known in various parts of England. In Lancashire a live cock, stuck full of pins, was formerly used for the purpose. The etymology suggested for *fenodyree* is not very convincing, even with allowance for the peculiarities of Manx phonetics. In Nicholson's verses on p. 325 "*rippish* freaks" is surely a misprint for "frippish." The fairy whose name is found out in the nick of time (a tale of which Prof. Rhys has much to say) is not uncommonly a female: this is the case in a Basque version, where her name is Marie Kirikitoun. The soul-wanderings mentioned on pp. 601–4 represent a very widespread belief: in Scandinavia the usual form in which the soul appears is that of a mouse. "Bale-fire" is not an accurate rendering of O.N. *bál-för*, and the line "What is the son of man, quick or dead, to me?" is still less faithful to the original.

These items, however, and others that might be cited, are small matters in a book of seven hundred pages which is a useful presentation of Welsh folk-lore as a whole. It is difficult to say how far the author's conclusions will hold good when the study of the subject has made further advances towards the position of an exact science. Comparison with the beliefs and traditions of the surrounding countries will be necessary to determine what is general and what is specially Welsh; after that it may be possible to divide the native element between Brython and Goidel on the lines indicated by Prof. Rhys. It is to be hoped that his appeal for further contributions to the store of legends will meet with a hearty response. We cannot afford to lose any Welsh folk-lore that still exists.

Wellington's Men: Some Soldier Autobiographies. Edited by W. H. Fitchett, LL.D. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

As the author truly observes, "history treats the men who do the actual fighting in war very ill. It commonly forgets all about them." Mr. Fitchett seeks to remedy this deficiency by giving us the history of Wellington's most famous campaigns as told, not by the commanders or the historians, but by the actual fighters. In the narratives of the latter—passages from which are woven into the book before us—truth is strong and effective. It must, however, be remembered that the regimental officer or man—apart from his prejudice in favour of his corps and comrades—can only describe what took place on a very limited area, and that discrepancies between the accounts of two brother officers, standing within a few yards of each other, concerning even regimental operations, are not uncommon. The four autobiographies selected may be familiar to the military student, but are practically inaccessible to the general reader, being old and rare. They are Capt. Kincaid's 'Adventures in the Rifle Brigade in the Peninsula, &c.'; the narrative of "Rifleman Harris," of the old 95th; Sergeant Anton's 'Recollections of Service in the 42nd'; and Capt. C. Mercer's account of his troop of horse artillery at Waterloo.

These narratives present what may be termed inside views, and a glimpse of the spirit and feelings of the army not then available through the medium of the press. Goethe at Valmy, it is true, analyzed the feelings of a combatant, but his example was not followed till much later by any spectator who could hold a pen as well as a gun. Perhaps the most interesting account is that of Kincaid, who served throughout the Peninsular war and the Waterloo campaign with the Rifle Brigade. He described clearly and well what he saw and experienced, but, fanatical Green Jacket that he was, he ignored as unworthy of notice what any other corps outside his own did. Kincaid at the capture of Badajos was with four companies of Rifles told off to line the glacis in order to fire at the ramparts and the top of the left breach, so he naturally saw more than the stormers themselves, and his account is a good contribution to the history of the siege. Mr. Fitchett casually mentions a bit of romance such as rarely happens in modern days:—

"One curious incident in the siege of Badajos may be related. The day after the assault two Spanish ladies, the younger a beautiful girl of fourteen, appealed for help to two officers of the Rifles, who were passing through one of the streets of the town. Their dress was torn, their ears, from which rings had been roughly snatched, were bleeding, and to escape outrage or death they cast themselves on the protection of the first British officers they met. One of the officers was Capt. Harry Smith of the Rifles. Two years later he married the girl he had saved in a scene so wild. Capt. Harry Smith, in after years, served at the Cape as Sir Harry, and this Spanish girl, as Lady Smith, gave her name to the historic town which Sir George White defended with such stubborn valour. The two great sieges of Badajos and of Ladysmith are separated from each other by nearly a century; but there exists this interesting human link betwixt them."

Kincaid, in his story of the Rifle Brigade in the Waterloo campaign, writes with approval of the gallant behaviour of the Household Cavalry during the retreat from Quatre Bras, but tells a humorous anecdote about them:—

"The only young thing [sign of youth] they showed was in every one who got a roll in the mud (and, owing to the slipperiness of the ground, there were many) going off to the rear, according to their Hyde Park custom, as being no longer fit to appear on parade! I thought at first that they had been all wounded, but, on finding how the case stood, I could not help telling them that theirs was now the situation to verify the old proverb, 'The uglier the better soldier!'"

At Waterloo Kincaid's battalion, of which he was adjutant, occupied with three companies a knoll in front of Picton's division opposite La Haye Sainte, from which it was separated by a hollow road. When D'Erlon's attack on Picton was made the advanced three companies of the Rifles fell back on the main position, "but not before some of our officers and theirs had been engaged in personal combat." As for the pursuit of the retreating French, Kincaid says:—

"This was the last, the greatest, and the most uncomfortable heap of glory that I ever

had a hand in, and may the deuce take me if I think that everybody waited there to see the end of it, otherwise it never could have been so troublesome to those who did. We were, take us all in all, a very bad army. Our foreign auxiliaries, who constituted more than half of our numerical strength, with some exceptions, were little better than a raw militia—a body without a soul, or like an inflated pillow, that gives to the touch and resumes its shape again when the pressure ceases."

The narrative of another Rifleman, but in the ranks, follows. Harris, the author, a Dorset sheepboy originally, writes in a graphic style, and was evidently observant and cool enough to note what went on in moments of hard fighting. One charm of his story is his excessive frankness. The British soldier of that day was a curious mixture, as indeed he is now. He would jest about his enemy's death or wounds if any comical circumstances attached to them. If his assailant was only wounded, he would show him the utmost humanity; if he were dead, he would plunder him. Indeed, he would plunder a dead British officer without scruple. At the battle of Vimiero a comrade said to Harris during a pause in the fighting:—

"'Harris, you humbug,' he said, 'you have plenty of money about you, I know, for you are always staying about and picking up what you can find on the field. But I think this will be your last field-day, old boy. A good many of us will catch it, I suspect, to-day.' 'You are right, Low,' I said, 'I have got nine guineas in my pack, and if I get shot to-day, and you yourself escape, it 's quite at your service. In the meantime, however, if you see any symptoms of my wishing to flinch in this business, I hope you will shoot me with your own hand.'"

Harris's account of the retreat to Corunna brings that terrible march vividly before our eyes. Sir John Moore was subjected to much obloquy at this time. The Duke of Wellington, however, asserted that he could discover no fault in him, except that perhaps he should when advancing have made fuller preparation for the retreat which must necessarily follow.

Sergeant Anton, of the 42nd Highlanders, tells his story in a somewhat stiff and formal manner. The special interest of it is that it throws much light on the hardships of soldiers' wives on active service, and gives an account of the part which the 42nd played at Toulouse. In that hard-fought battle the regiment lost 457 of all ranks—rather a heavier casualty list than those which in these days appal the British public.

The experiences of Capt. C. Mercer during the Waterloo campaign form the most valuable of all the autobiographies, for he was a cultivated man, whose observation was not confined, like the others, to his own unit.

In the retreat to Waterloo on the 17th of June, Lord Uxbridge accompanied Mercer's troop in their dash into Genappe, the French cavalry being close at their heels. Uxbridge ordered Mercer to follow him with a couple of guns into a narrow lane. At about fifty yards from its termination Uxbridge caught sight of a body of French light cavalry apparently waiting for him:—

"The whole transaction appears to me so wild and confused that at times I can hardly believe it to have been more than a confused dream—yet true it was—the general-in-chief of the cavalry exposing himself amongst the skirmishers of his rearguard, and literally doing the duty of a cornet! 'By God! we are all prisoners' (or some such words), exclaimed Lord Uxbridge, dashing his horse at one of the garden-banks, which he cleared, and away he went, leaving us to get out of the scrape as best we could. There was no time for hesitation—one manœuvre alone could extricate us if allowed time, and it I ordered. 'Reverse by unlimbering' was the order."

The difficult feat was, however, accomplished, and Mercer brought back his two guns through Genappe, finding at the further end Uxbridge collecting some hussars to effect a rescue.

During the cannonade which wound up the retreat Mercer came across an interesting visitor. Sir Thomas Picton had received his appointment at the last moment, and, hastening up from Wales, had embarked for the Continent without having had time to make proper provision for his outfit. Besides, the rough and tough old fighter cared little for personal adornment:—

"Whilst we were thus engaged, a man of no very prepossessing appearance came rambling amongst our guns, and entered into conversation with me on the occurrences of the day. He was dressed in a shabby old drab greatcoat and a rusty round hat. I took him at the time for some amateur from Brussels (of whom we had heard there were several hovering about), and thinking many of his questions rather impertinent, was somewhat short in answering him, and he soon left us. How great was my astonishment on learning soon after that this was Sir Thomas Picton!"

Mercer was second captain in a troop which boasted picked horses. They received a great compliment from Blucher at a cavalry review near Gramont.

"Each subdivision — nay, each individual horse—was closely scrutinised, Blucher repeating continually that he had never seen anything so superb in his life, and concluding by exclaiming, 'Mein Gott, dere is not von orse in dies batterie wich is not goot for Veldt Marshal': and Wellington agreed with him."

We must not quote any more, but refer the reader to these striking narratives. The editor's style is fluent, but he is a little too fond of dwelling on obvious points. It is pleasant to find a satisfactory index.

The Inhabitants of the Philippines. By F. H. Sawyer. (Sampson Low & Co.)

On the strength of fourteen years' residence and travel in the Philippines, the author naturally claims to speak with authority on all that concerns the inhabitants of the group—a claim we are far from disputing; and he was specially moved to write by a desire to refute what he considers the harsh and unfair judgments commonly passed on his native friends. There is some humour in his quotations from the American official reports; thus: "Mr. Whitelaw Reid denounces them as rebels, savages, and treacherous barbarians. Mr. McKinley is struck by their ingratitude for American kindness and mercy." The truth is, as indeed we gather from the author's careful notices of the various tribes, that every degree of social culture is represented, from the Tagals, who have been Christians for centuries, and who even under great provocation treat their prisoners, both Spaniards and Americans, with humanity, and are "fairer fighters than the Boers"—from these and other civilized tribes of Malay origin, as the Visayas and Pampangos, down through descending stages of savagery to the Aetas and other tribes of Negrito affinities who are still at human sacrifices and head-hunting. Then again there are the Moros, a piratical race chiefly of Arab extraction. Mr. Sawyer is inclined to think them irreclaimable, but they have much affinity, racial and social, with the piratical tribes of North Borneo, whose reclamation was one of the most brilliant triumphs of the Rajah Brooke.

"The Spanish gun-boats had stopped the inroads of the Moros by sea, and detachments of native troops along the coast stopped the raiding by land. For twenty years the Tagbanúas had suffered little, and for several years absolutely nothing from the Moros, yet they apparently could not realise their security, and were afraid to accumulate anything lest it should be taken from them. To the ravages of the pirate, there has succeeded the extortion of the usurer, and John Chinaman waxes fat whilst the wretched Tagbanúa starves.....I trust that the change of government may result in some benefits to these poor people, and that a Governor or Protector of Aborigines may be appointed with absolute power, who will check the abuses of the half-caste and Chinese usurers, and give the poor down-trodden Tagbanúas, at one time, I firmly believe, a comparatively civilised people, a chance to live and thrive.....The Chinese are mostly herded together in Manila, and in some of the larger towns. Some few venture to keep stores in the villages, and others travel about at the risk of their lives in the sugar, hemp, and tobacco districts, as purchasers and collectors of produce. I consider that they should not be allowed to do this, for the invariable result of their interference is to reduce the quality of everything they handle. Their trade is based upon false weights and measures, and upon adulteration or insufficient preparation of the produce. They are very patient with the natives, and this gives them a very great advantage over a European, even if the latter is used to Eastern ways. An American would probably have less patience than any European in negotiating a purchase of produce from an up-country native; the waste of time would exasperate him. I feel sure that most of those who know the Philippines will agree with me as to the evil results of the operations of the Chinese produce-brokers. Adulterated sugar, half-rotten hemp, half-cured tobacco, badly prepared indigo—that is what the Chinaman brings in. He spoils every article he trades in, and discredits it in the world's markets. The Chinese nowhere cultivate the soil, except the gardens and market gardens around Manila, and a few of the large towns. This is, perhaps, not due to their unwillingness to do so, but because they dare not; the natives are too jealous of them, and their lives would not be safe away from the towns.....But amidst all this extortion from the Spaniard, and notwithstanding the ever-present hatred of the native, the Manila Chinaman is a sleek and prosperous looking person, and seems cheerful and contented."

On the whole the author considers the people to be both industrious and intelligent, as is shown by their proficiency in various arts and crafts, derived in most cases from Chinese rather than from Spanish sources. One striking characteristic, common to the Malay race, and not, the author says, the fruit of Spanish teaching, is the high standard of honour in business matters.

In the Tagal the author finds

"much to like and admire.....all have some good to say of him, and with reason. But the piratical blood is strong in him yet. He requires restraint and guidance from those who have a higher standard for their actions than he has. Left to himself, he would infallibly relapse into savagery. At the same time he will not be governed by brute force, and under oppression or contumelious treatment he would abandon the plains, retire to the mountains, and lead a predatory life. Although not just himself nor truthful, he can recognise and revere truth and justice in a master or governor. Courageous himself, only a courageous man can win his respect. He is grateful, and whoever can secure his reverence and gratitude will have no trouble in leading him. I have testified to the Tagal's excellence in many handicrafts and callings, yet I greatly doubt whether they have the mental and moral equipment for any of the professions. I should not like to place my affairs in the hands of a Tagal lawyer, to trust my life in the hands of a Tagal doctor, nor to purchase an estate on the faith of a Tagal surveyor's measurements. I do not say that they are all untrustworthy, nor that they can never become fit for the higher callings, but they are not fit for them now, and it will take a long time, and a completely changed system of education, before they can become fit. What they want are examples of a high type of honour and morality that they could look up to and strive to imitate. There are such men in America. Whether they will be sent to the Philippines is best known to Mr. McKinley..... That the commerce of the islands, now mainly British, will ultimately pass into American hands, can scarcely be doubted. They are not yet firmly seated in power, but their attitude to British and foreign firms is already sufficiently pronounced to allow an observant onlooker to make a forecast of what it will be later on. Dominating Cuba, holding the Philippines, the Sandwich Islands, and Porto Rico, the Americans will control the cane sugar trade, the tobacco trade, and the hemp trade, in addition to the vast branches of production they now hold in their hands."

But Mr. Sawyer also essays to throw his ægis over the Spanish administration, and here it is more difficult to follow him. "It was indeed corrupt and defective, and what Government is not?" This is not serious reasoning. A few isolated acts of beneficence are named, as the abolition of the tobacco monopoly and the erection of telegraphs. He lays much stress on the fact that out of the six governors-general he has known, two were actually honest men. At the same time he admits that any such governors are promptly driven out of office by means of bribes from the clerical and other interests to the authorities at Madrid; whereas the more unscrupulous governors, who have paid heavily for their appointments, retain them by the same means. Mr. Sawyer recounts various iniquitous actions, mostly tragic, but some comic, as when a broken bridge is left unrepaired so that money may be made by the improvised ferry. In short, he damns his clients with the very faintest of praise; and though he also encountered two honest bishops, it is not clear that the administration could have produced a fuller tale of righteous men than Sodom of old.

"The foulest blot upon the Spanish Administration in all her former colonies was undoubtedly the thorough venality of her infamous Courts of Justice.....And if some solitary alcalde might cherish in his heart some spark of honour, some lingering love of justice, there were two elements in the country to extinguish that spark, to smother that feeling. Woe betide the alcalde who would decide a case, whatever its merits, adversely to any one of the religious orders. I personally knew an alcalde who (at a great price) had obtained the government of the province of Batangas, from whence his immediate predecessor, also well known to me, had retired with a large fortune, but leaving everybody contented so far as could be seen. He had kept on good terms with the priests. His successor unfortunately forgot this cardinal rule, and allowed himself to be identified with some anti-clerical Spaniards. Every kind of trouble fell upon that man, and finally he was recalled to Manila and received a severe reprimand from General Primo de Rivera, who was said to have received $12,000 for turning him out.....The second influence I referred to is the presence of the heathen Chinee in the islands. To a Chinaman the idea that a judge should take bribes seems as natural a thing as that a duck should take to the water. And yet the Chinaman will not, unless he knows he is on the right track, brutally push his bribe under the judge's nose. Either he or one of his countrymen will from the judge's arrival have rendered him good service. Does the judge want a gardener or a cook? Ah-sin soon provides an excellent one who never asks for his wages. Have some visitors arrived at the Alcaldia? Ah-sin sends in a dozen chickens, a turkey, and the best fruits. Is it the judge's name-day? The wily Celestial presents a few cases of wine and boxes of fine cigars. Is the roof of the Alcaldia leaking? A couple of Chinese carpenters will set it right without sending a bill for it. Then, having prepared the way, should Ah-sin be summoned before the Alcalde, he may confidently hope that his patron will not hurriedly give judgment against him, and that he will probably get a full opportunity to present substantial reasons why the suit should be decided in his favour."

Mr. Sawyer is one of those observers who note with what little wisdom the world is governed. Among officials, civil and military, especially among his own countrymen, he finds a Carlylean proportion of fools. But here is a strange insinuation; speaking of the Filipinos, he says:—

"Their so-called courts-martial no more thought of acquitting an accused person than a regimental court-martial in England would"! He was disappointed with the American generals, of whom he had great hopes, founded apparently on their ignorance of their profession; but, alas! they did no better than the more conventional "men who have vegetated in the futile routine of a barrack or military station."

Of the religious orders he writes somewhat uncertainly. They are "not wholly bad," and have done good work in the past. On the other hand, their misdoings brought about the revolt of the Tagals; and Mr. Sawyer considers that the Americans, by restoring to the orders their lands and privileges, have even seriously delayed the pacification of the country. Considering the relations that existed for a time between the Americans and the Philippine national leaders, he does not think that the latter have been generously or even fairly dealt with; but, however this may be, "the archipelago is at present in absolute anarchy..... and now no white man dare show his face more than a mile from a garrison." He blames the supporters of the United States Government for advising young men with capital to go out as planters, and he adds:

"To all who contemplate proceeding to or doing any business, or taking stock in any company in the Philippines, I recommend a careful study of my book. They cannot fail to benefit by it."

Notwithstanding this solemn caution, however, he thinks that there is a valuable opening for energy backed by capital in gold-mining, although the gold-producing districts have been only very superficially explored.

In his account of the tribes, besides a full description of their occupations and of such industries as sugar, tobacco, and hemp (*Musa textilis*), he mentions in detail many customs especially interesting to the folk-lore student. He refers to the

"curious nervous disorder amongst the natives of the Far East which is called *mali-mali* in the Philippines and *sakit-latah* amongst the Malays of the Peninsula and Java. It seems to be a weakening of the will, and on being startled, the sufferer entirely loses self-control and imitates the movements of any person who attracts his attention."

And he adds:—

"Amongst the Europeans who have been long in the Islands, many are said to be 'chiflado,' a term I can only render into English by the slang word *cracked*. This occurs more particularly amongst those who have been isolated amongst the natives. It is not easy to account for, but the fact is undeniable. I have heard it ascribed to 'telluric influence,' but that is a wide and vague expression. Perhaps the explanation may be found in the extreme violence of the phenomena of nature. The frequent earthquakes, the almost continuous vibration of the soil, the awe-inspiring volcanic eruptions, with their sooty black palls of ash darkening the sky for days together, over hundreds of miles, the frightful detonations, the ear-splitting thunder, the devastating rage of the typhoons, the saturated atmosphere of the rainy season, and the hot dry winds of Lent, with the inevitable conflagrations, combine with depressing surroundings and anxieties to wreck the nerves of all but the strongest and most determined natures."

He propounds a view which we have not seen stated before, viz., that the populations which depend mainly on rice-growing "are always poor, and little advanced in civilization." The industry entails periods of severe and unhealthy labour, alternating with long intervals of idleness. It is the first step on the upward path when an Eastern tribe cease to grow rice and begin to import it, applying their labour to a higher class of industry. The author introduces an unlovely word also new to us, viz., to "hostilise," meaning, apparently, to make war on.

There is a full chronological appendix, occupied chiefly by the record of wars, earthquakes, and pestilences; but where is the index?

Monsieur Bergeret à Paris. Par Anatole France. (Paris, Calmann Lévy.)

The doctrine of the new book of M. France—which it is impossible to call a novel, although it is in form a fourth part of the Bergeret series of "Histoire Contemporaine," of which the others were reviewed by us as novels—is that for the present the wicked must triumph amid the applause of fools and cowards, while the future belongs to a literary and poetic Socialism which now must be held to count M. Anatole France among its prominent writers as fully at least as it counts Mr. Bernard Shaw or M. Jaurès.

The Dreyfus case has, indeed, been destructive in France to letters. As we pointed out last week, it has destroyed the gaiety of the most gaily French of writers, "Gyp." On the other side, it has ruined as novelists M. Zola and M. France. There is only one subject, indeed, upon which those formerly fast friends, "Gyp" and M. Anatole France, agree, their hatred of the anti-Semitic Jews—the ladies, for example, recently naturalized and baptized, but now devoted to Catholicism and Nationalism in the fashionable world. The language used of them by the two writers is identical.

M. France opens playfully, and leads on the reader in the belief that he is going to find again the placid beauties of 'L'Orme du Mail.' In at least three chapters that sweetest of dogs of romance, Riquet, figures largely, and there is no personage in any modern novel that we are more delighted to meet again. These early chapters are full of little bits of the most characteristic work of M. France, such as "Sanity is that which most scares us in a madman." There is a description of the advice given by M. Bergeret to a Nationalist hero who, while a most devoted admirer of the army and of conscription, wishes to prevent his son from performing his own service, in which the professor tells him to try the school of watchmaking or that of Oriental tongues. The latter, he says, was once excellent as a means of escape. On being told that it is spoilt, M. Bergeret replies that

"it is still pretty fair. There is, for example, a Polynesian tongue which was last spoken at the beginning of the century by an old yellow-skinned lady, who when she died left behind her a parrot from whose beak a German scholar received a few words of the tongue, from which he made a lexicon"

which is not difficult to "get up." Conversations of M. Bergeret and his sister present us once more with a pleasant contrast between the dreams of the philosopher and the practical middle-class nature of his relative. "'Space has as little reality as time.' 'That is possible, but it is very dear in Paris, as you will find in looking for apartments.'" This, too, pleases us: "There are no longer many Republicans in France, because a French Republic cannot form Republicans. It is absolute Government in France which makes Republicans." We limit the statement by the insertion of "France," because the speaker is evidently alluding to his own country only, and has not Switzerland or any true republic of Republicans in his mind. Here is a remark which we must quote in the original French:—

"Je découvre sur le tard que c'est une grande force que de ne pas comprendre. Cela permet parfois de conquérir le monde. Si Napoléon avait été aussi intelligent que Spinoza, il aurait écrit quatre volumes dans une mansarde."

Here is another equally good passage:—

"Mais ils savent trop bien.....comment on trempe les énergies nationales pour ne pas s'efforcer, par tous les moyens possibles, d'assurer à leur pays les bienfaits de la guerre civile et de la guerre étrangère.....C'est avec innocence qu'ils sont les ennemis du genre humain."

And here another:—

".....les républicains qui ne veulent plus de la République, mais qui sont républicains tout de même. C'est un état d'esprit qui n'est pas rare à Paris, dans le petit commerce."

On the politics of his country M. France is as enlightening as usual:—

"In the brain of a workman, in the place where the middle class lodge their stupid and cruel prejudices, there is an empty hole. We have to fill it. This will be done. It will take long. In the meantime it is better that it should be empty than full of toads and snakes."

When, however, we reach the middle of the book we find ourselves in the purest political pamphleteering; and, unfortunately, laboured attacks upon all the political personages that M. Anatole France has quarrelled with, since he espoused the cause of the innocence of Dreyfus, detract from the beauty of the passages of dream. These last are out of place in the Bergeret series when they assume a preponderance which wholly extinguishes the story and characters of the tale. Then, too, M. France goes backwards and forwards from his perfect modern French—which has become in this volume so simple as to be sometimes namby-pamby, but which is always exquisite, of course, in style—to a somewhat tortured imitation of Rabelais. We must, however, give our readers some specimens.

In a conversation with his daughter M. Bergeret talks Socialism without knowing it:

"'Papa, c'est le collectivisme, cela,' dit Pauline avec tranquillité. 'Les biens les plus précieux,' répondit M. Bergeret, 'sont communs à tous les hommes, et le furent toujours. L'air et la lumière appartiennent en commun à tout ce qui respire et voit la clarté du jour. Après les travaux séculaires de l'égoïsme et de l'avarice, en dépit des efforts violents des individus pour saisir et garder des trésors, les biens individuels dont jouissent les plus riches d'entre nous sont encore peu de chose en comparaison de ceux qui appartiennent indistinctement à tous les hommes. Et dans notre société même ne vois-tu pas que les biens les plus doux ou les plus splendides, routes, fleuves, forêts autrefois royales, bibliothèques, musées, appartiennent à tous? Aucun riche ne possède plus que moi ce vieux chêne de Fontainebleau ou ce tableau du Louvre. Et ils sont plus à moi qu'au riche si je sais mieux en jouir. La propriété collective, qu'on redoute comme un monstre lointain, nous entoure déjà sous mille formes familières.'"

How is wrongdoing to cease and the world to be changed? The answer is:—

"'Par la parole, mon enfant. Rien n'est plus puissant que la parole. L'enchaînement des fortes raisons et des hautes pensées est un lien qu'on ne peut rompre. La parole, comme la fronde de David, abat les violents et fait tomber les forts. C'est l'arme invincible. Sans cela le monde appartiendrait aux brutes armées. Qui donc les tient en respect? Seule, sans armes et nue, la pensée. Je ne verrai pas la cité nouvelle. Tous les changements dans l'ordre social comme dans l'ordre naturel sont lents et presque insensibles.'"

Here is a philosophic passage about the existence of evil:—

"Le mal est nécessaire. Il a comme le bien sa source profonde dans la nature et l'un ne saurait être tari sans l'autre. Nous ne sommes heureux que parce que nous sommes malheureux. La souffrance est sœur de la joie, et leurs haleines jumelles, en passant sur nos cordes, les font résonner harmonieusement. Le souffle seul du bonheur rendrait un son monotone et fastidieux, et pareil au silence. Mais aux maux inévitables, à ces maux à la fois vulgaires et augustes qui résultent de la condition humaine ne s'ajouteront plus les maux artificiels qui résultent de notre condition sociale. Les hommes ne seront plus déformés par un travail inique dont ils meurent plutôt qu'ils n'en vivent."

The following quotation, placed in the mouths of the Nationalists, is less dreamy than that we have just made—less merely cynical than some of the bits we have taken from the earlier portion of the book; but it is fine and true. It lies, as will be seen, between the simple style of M. France and his Rabelaisian imitations:—

"'Je suis pacifique, monsieur Bergeret. Mais, Dieu merci! je ne le suis pas comme vous. La paix que je veux n'est pas la vôtre. Vous vous contentez bassement de la paix qui nous est imposée aujourd'hui. Nous avons l'âme trop haute pour la supporter sans impatience. Cette paix molle et tranquille, dont vous êtes satisfait, offense cruellement la fierté de nos cœurs. Quand nous serons les maîtres, nous en ferons une autre. Nous ferons une paix terrible, éperonnée et sonore, équestre! Nous ferons une paix implacable et farouche, une paix menaçante, horrible, flamboyante et digne de nous, grondante, tonnante, fulgurante, qui lancera des éclairs; une paix qui, plus épouvantable que la plus épouvantable guerre, glacera d'effroi l'univers et fera périr tous les Anglais par inhibition. Voilà, monsieur Bergeret, voilà comment nous serons pacifiques. Dans deux ou trois mois, vous verrez éclater notre paix: elle embrasera le monde.'"

Another passage, also proceeding from a Nationalist mouth, explains why very recent attempts to raise Paris have failed:—

"'On peut faire beaucoup ce jour-là. On peut soulever les masses profondes.' 'Vous vous trompez.....Vous méconnaissez la physiologie des foules. Le bon nationaliste qui revient de la revue tient un nourrisson dans ses bras, et il traîne un moutard par la main. Sa femme l'accompagne, portant un litre, du pain et de la charcuterie dans un panier. Allez donc soulever un homme avec ses deux gosses, sa femme et le déjeuner de sa famille!...Et puis, voyez-vous, les foules sont inspirées par des associations d'idées très simples. Vous ne leur ferez pas faire une émeute un jour de fête.'"

The Meaning of Good. By G. Lowes Dickinson. (Glasgow, Maclehose.)

Mr. Dickinson, in the preface to this charming and suggestive book, seeks to justify his use of the dialogue form; the book itself is its own best justification. Its object is to discuss, in a manner which will appeal to others besides professed students of philosophy, what is good—that is, what is the true goal of human desire and wherein lies the final satisfaction of human will. This question the writer assumes to handle in a speculative and doubting spirit. That he speaks with breadth and candour no reader can be insensible; but "the certain opinions of my own" which he confesses to suggesting do indeed pervade and fashion the dialogue. What these are may be briefly indicated.

To turn first to almost the end of the dialogue, the writer claims to have come to certain main conclusions, or rather to have elicited certain main postulates of the will: first, that good has some meaning; secondly, that we know something about that meaning; thirdly, that among our experiences the one which comes nearest to good is that which is called love; fourthly (and more tentatively), that good can be realized by us, which involves the assumption of per-

sonal immortality. Mr. Dickinson early enunciates and often repeats his view that knowledge of good is a matter not of intellection or reason, but of perception or right opinion: the business of reason is "to tabulate and compare results"; the perception of good is "something direct, immediate, and self-evident," through the medium of an internal sense—an eye, as it were, of the soul. The philosopher, seeking to clear and purify this perception, must venture widely forth into the world of living experience; his search must not cramp or prison his spirit, but lead him,

"made free of the illimitable main, to follow under the yellow moon the car of Galatea, her masque of nymphs and tritons, her gliding pomp of cymbals and conchs, away through tempest and calm by night or day, companioned or alone, to the haunts of the far Cabeiri and the home where the Mothers dwell."

Relying, then, on the verdict of this perception which is to be derived from the interrogation of experience, Mr. Dickinson dismisses attempts to define the good by any single formula or criterion, such as infallible instinct, the evolutionary course of nature, the utilitarian formula; he also rejects the attempts to define the good by any *à priori* process of reasoning; and he repudiates, mainly perhaps by an appeal either to common sense or to moral feeling, the view that although there is an absolute good which is real, *our* good and evil are merely "appearance": the good of which Mr. Dickinson is in search is the good of conscious beings, analogous to and including ourselves. He next goes on to examine various kinds of experience, in order to determine if any of these is the good. Activity in general, ethical activity, the enjoyments of immediate physical sensation, art and knowledge, all in turn are candidates for the place of the good, and all are in turn rejected. Finally, the relation between persons we call love is adjudged to be that in human experience which most satisfies our conception of a good; and it is concluded that the ultimate good, to be realized, if at all, in a heaven beyond this life, must consist of an eternal and all-comprehensive relation of all persons with each other in a harmonious relation of love. Mr. Dickinson reduces the business and activities of life in their essence to relations between human beings; in our life, taken in its true interpretation, he finds the testimony and promise of the ideal consummation:—

"Our pleasures and pains alike, our longing and dissatisfaction, our restlessness never to be quenched, our counting as nothing what has been attained in the pressing on to more, our lying down and rising up, our stumbling and recovering, whether we fail, as we call it, or succeed, whether we act or suffer, whether we hate or love, all that we are, all that we hope to be, springs from the passion for good, and points, if we are right in our analysis, to love as its end."

For the development of this elevated optimism Mr. Dickinson finds a harmonious medium in the dialogue. He has imitated with remarkable success the Platonic model as exemplified (say) in the 'Gorgias.' In these modern pages, indeed, we have not the shaded banks and translucent stream of the Ilissus, with the music of the grasshopper; it is in a Swiss villa that the friends meet: there, sheltered from the noonday heat, with the fountain bubbling in the garden, and the sound of the mowers at work in the opposite meadows that stretch up to the dark pine slopes, the conversation takes place. The philosophic dialogue has failed in many hands, but manipulated as it is by Mr. Dickinson, it offers many advantages and many amenities. The writer of a set treatise must follow a definite logical plan and maintain a level of logical thoroughness; in a dialogue there is room for dramatic touches, for the introduction of the personal note, for raillery and wit alternating with passages of enthusiasm or richly coloured rhetoric in the quick phases of the talk. It is easy to bring in different points of view, to suggest and reject an idea with just as much thoroughness as the occasion demands. And Mr. Dickinson has not failed to practise the Platonic art of showing just so much of his hand at a time as suits him, and of accepting or rejecting an idea for a reason which, though inadequate or even fallacious, is striking enough to pass current at the moment; the real reason lies deeper in the main motives of the dialogue. But the dialogue form is not without its delusions, too; conversation is a pleasant and inspiring mode of correcting and extending philosophic ideas, but the serious student cannot dispense with solitary thought. Under the pleasing exterior of the dialogue the hard knots and insoluble riddles lie; they are disguised, not abolished. Nor are the free play and clash of opposite views which appear in a dialogue all that they may seem. A dialogue in which two or more opposed dogmas were maintained by disputants, each equally convinced, each equally ready and powerful in argument, would be of a very polemical character. The eight interlocutors (including himself) in Mr. Dickinson's dialogue are, with one subordinate exception, of a distinctly academic type. Perhaps some man of action, who combined clearness of insight with force of character and urbanity and breadth of view, might well have been added. Of the speakers, the biologist offers most occasion for criticism: he appears to hold the place and meet with the treatment which Plato used to reserve for the Sophist. Modern science might have found a better representative, but she has been sadly ill-treated by the philosophers, partly because her votaries have often every gift but that of writing. Nor ought there ever to be in so charming a conversation an interruption which takes the form of a dubious pun or an answer conveyed by a whistle.

The acceptance or rejection of the main conclusion to be collected from Mr. Dickinson's book must be determined largely by the reader's subjective tendency; it is certainly not in the realm of objective fact or of logical reasoning that the proof is to be obtained, or, at least by the writer himself, sought. About life as we know it Mr. Dickinson is frankly pessimistic; only if our souls are eternal, and have a life beyond this life, can the millennium be realized. But his belief in such eternity must be based on the conviction that incomplete existence here cannot fail to find somewhere its completion. The conviction rests on a belief in the preciousness of the individual human life: there is strictly no answer to those thinkers who—contemplating the casual chances under which human lives take their origin, the vicissitudes and uncertainties under which their temporal course is run and concluded, the infinite universe in which we pigmies live—have found in acquiescence in a limited and humble view of human destiny a truer greatness than in immortal, but, as they thought, unwarranted aspirations. Nor can Mr. Dickinson deny that there is intrinsic imperfection in the universe: this earthly existence, which is for him all but worthless, is still a fact. Again, the union of souls is to be all-comprehensive: it can, then, only come into existence when all the destined souls have completed their earthly career and have been received into the eternal heaven. Does, then, eternity begin only when time has ended? and do earth and the temporal course of things vanish utterly away?

We find Mr. Dickinson, indeed, singularly indifferent to the whole of the material universe; yet, whether that is to be regarded as real in itself or as the form and vesture of some reality behind, it is an ever-present and almost dominant fact in man's life as we know it, and cannot abruptly be banished even from anticipations of the future. And in Mr. Dickinson's analysis of the elements of human experience it seems undeniable that he is everywhere impatient of admitting any which are not of a personal character, in the sense that they involve direct relations to persons. Yet much of life is not personal in this sense, and much that has a real claim to be regarded as good. Mr. Dickinson rejects the idea of activity as a good, by showing the imperfection of isolated activities; but there is the conception of the self as a system, in which a central idea is harmoniously developed by means not of casual and haphazard, but of regulated activities. Again, he regards moral action merely as a means to an end; but there is a further and essential element in moral action, the realization of the will, or, as is sometimes said, of the higher instead of the lower self. Nor can devotion to knowledge or art be dismissed without a recognition that in either pursuit the spirit feels itself to be in relation to a reality which is not itself or a person like itself. Closely connected with these activities is the religious impulse. All these outgoings of the spirit seem to have a certain affinity to love, and yet not to come within the only conception of love which these pages are ready to admit: a view of man's present state or future destinies appears incomplete if these elements are not somehow included. Mr. Dickinson's view is a kind of mysticism; but mysticism mostly involves the union of the finite self with, and its absorption in, an infinite idea or supreme being; it is thus closely allied with the soul's moral, religious, æsthetic, or idealistic aspirations, while it neglects its relation to the other finite selves. Mr. Dickinson's mysticism contemplates the unity in feeling of all finite selves, to the neglect, as it seems, of the impulses just mentioned.

It has not been possible to do more than indicate some main lines of possible divergence from reasonings here offered. Nothing has been said of the fine 'Sonnet of Dedication,' or of the remarkable myth

with which, in Platonic fashion (or, to speak more strictly, in the fashion of Plato in his middle period), the dialogue concludes; for these the reader must turn, as he ought, to the dialogue itself.

NEW NOVELS.

The Sacred Fount. By Henry James. (Methuen & Co.)

Mr. James narrates this story in the first person, so that the experiences and reflections of the narrator appear as if they were Mr. James's own: in order to keep up the dramatic illusion, we shall preserve Mr. James's own name in describing the narrator, though it must not be imagined that we regard his use of the first person singular as anything but a dramatic fiction. "Mr. James," then, one summer day found himself at a London terminus on the way to a country house party, which, we are to believe, was one of the smartest: for example, not only do the husbands pair off as a matter of course with other people's wives, but they do not even take the same trains as their lawful partners; moreover, the food and the pictures and other luxuries of a decadent civilization are all to be found of the very best at this smartly unconventional establishment. Poor "Mr. James," the dramatic character, evidently not being wholly at home in such a smart set, is naturally somewhat impressed and rather shy at the prospect before him; but he very sensibly determines to make the most of a unique occasion by going about with a mental note-book and an inquiring disposition; and he does not lose an instant in beginning. For at the station he sees a Mr. Long, whom he had once or twice before met at the same house, but who had always hitherto consistently cut him at other places. This gentleman he had consequently put down as a fool; but on this occasion Long recognizes him with some warmth, and the change is so remarkable and surprising to "Mr. James," that he immediately assumes that Long has become quite intelligent, and devotes his inquiring mind through the rest of the book to trying to find out how such a change has come about. He has not arrived at the end of his train journey before he has elaborated a theory in collaboration with a Mrs. Brissenden, who of course is travelling down without her husband, and who, in the well-known way of smart people, habitually calls this husband "poor Briss." The theory, shadowy as it is, seems to be the chief point of these pages, so we shall leave anybody who is sufficiently interested to find it out for himself. To find confirmation for it "Mr. James" has a merry time of it with all the other characters of the book. He goes about button-holing all the men, generally opening with "My dear man," to show his intimate knowledge of polite society; and even the ladies of the party have an occasional "my dear woman" tossed to them. He does not impart to any of them his theory—he is far too subtle for that—but he tries to lead them, by the most terribly long-winded conversations, into admissions of a position of which they are supremely unconscious. To do them justice, most of his interlocutors are supremely bored by him, and have very little scruple in telling him so. "You can't be a providence and not be a bore," says one of the "good women" plainly enough to him. But if his interlocutors are bored, what must his readers be? for, not content with writing out all these subtly incoherent conversations at length, he sometimes interrupts them for four or five pages on end to explain the portentous signification which his imagination sees in a droop of the lips or a movement of the hand. The book ends up with a conversation of about one hundred pages with Mrs. Brissenden. It takes place in the drawing-room after twelve, when most of the ladies have gone to bed and the servants have been "squared" (another subtle and characteristic touch of smart society) to leave the lights on. As a result of this terribly improper conference in the full blaze of the electric light, it appears that not only is "Mr. James's" theory incorrect anyhow, but that it is absolutely gratuitous, as the fact which it should have explained is not a fact, for Long turns out to be as great an ass as ever. The whole book is an example of hypochondriacal subtlety run mad. The characters in the book are simple, stupid English people, direct and comparatively uninteresting, and "Mr. James" becomes simply a bore, besides being vulgar, in his absurd attempt to read into them subtle conditions of soul of which they are totally incapable.

The Believing Bishop. By Havergall Bates. (George Allen.)

'The Believing Bishop' is the story of one who believed and was—damned. This commentary on his life and death is made, not by ourselves, but by one in the story who looked on and watched the course and consummation of the bishop's career, and the effect, or want of effect, on the times of utterly unworldly conduct and action. Entire self-abnegation and love of others marked every step of his path. The man whose story is here told was determined to carry out literally in his daily life what he believed to be the exact teaching of the Christ instead of the formal one. As a Churchman, and still more as a bishop, he deliberately made an attempt at what has been called "living the life." The result may be imagined, or, if not imagined, a result, according to the author, may be read of in this volume. The complete sincerity, simplicity, and profound conviction with which the man went to work are manifested from start to finish. The story is not told with any art—indeed, a bald sort of manner is employed throughout. The hopelessness of attempting to carry out one idea in the surrounding complexities of late civilization is shown at every turn, whatever the writer's own intention may have been. Like the man who could not see the town for the houses, the bishop thought that the hierarchy and organization of the Church smothered the object and reason of its being, and he was anxious to show "a better way." How he did so, or if he did so, the reader can see for himself.

The Man who Forgot. By John Mackie. (Jarrold & Sons.)

Mr. Mackie's story is written in the breezy open-air style suitable to a man of action, a style which is in refreshing contrast to the *limæ labor* so evident in many conscientious manipulations of our language. He tells his tale in the direct manner appropriate to a novel of incident. The constructive pivot of the narrative is an interesting case of amnesia, in which the subject, a young baronet, is found voyaging to Australia and surrounded by various interesting people on the British India Company's boat. Among them are a sagacious Scotch doctor; a pertinacious, but entirely mistaken detective (who takes the young man for a noted anarchist of whom he is in pursuit); and the person who has known "Mr. Goodacre" in his former life, a young lady whose interest in him is of a tender kind. The characterization is generally good, but the author reaches his highest point in describing this lady. Such a little "lump of smartness," bravery, passion, and humour is well calculated to magnetize many boat-loads of male passengers. We need not describe the course of events, in which the eruption of Krakatoa plays an important part.

The Tragedy of a Pedigree. By Hugo Ames. (Greening & Co.)

The Oxford don who is the object, from an entirely impersonal point of view, of his middle-aged sister's solicitude and attachment, remarks that "pedigrees are vulgar nowadays." In spite of this unorthodox remark, the managing little lady with the stumpy figure and tomato-coloured face carries on a ceaseless struggle to interest him in the bluest-blooded demoiselles of the county. For is he not the last of his race? and will not the old seat go to strangers if Arthur Welwyn, the externally cold academic mannerist, fail to do his social duty? Therefore are there gatherings of the Tory, a dinner, and then a dance, all of which bring together a number of people who for the most part talk a good deal better and more epigrammatically than is generally the case in society. The brother and sister are well described and contrasted. Good, also, is the process by which the beautiful Lady Callaby and the austere Welwyn by degrees evoke each other's deepest feelings. There is a tragedy — of the blankest modern kind—but the public will find this out for themselves.

HISTORICAL ROMANCES.

Philip Winwood. By R. Neilson Stephens. (Chatto & Windus.)—In this story of the war of American independence, told as by a contemporary, there is an agreeable flavour of the eighteenth century. The style is neither too antiquated nor too carefully imitative. As a rule, an author is not very wise to write historical romances until he has established a safe reputation, and Mr. Stephens, though he has written several novels, has hardly gained such a position. 'Philip Winwood' is well written and has some other merits, but it is not likely to be so successful even as it deserves to be. The early part of the hero's career is interesting, and though the interest flags when the war breaks out, it revives later on, as persevering readers will discover. Such readers are, however, not to be counted on. Some of the characters are well portrayed, care has been taken to ensure historical accuracy, the pictures of New York are well sketched, and the whole book gives one the pleasant impression of a writer who has genuine literary taste.

Gwynett of Thornhaugh: a Romance. By Frederick W. Hayes. (Hutchinson & Co.)—It is not necessary, though it is permissible, to mention Mr. Hayes in the same breath with Dumas, and to talk of mantles and so forth; but such references shall be avoided. There is no exaggeration in saying that his book shows a real power to thrill and fascinate, a power not to be discovered every day nor in all the clever work of the school of the modern romanticists. Mr. Hayes has chosen for his time the end of the lengthy reign of Louis XIV. It is surcharged with human interest, teeming with plot and counterplot, intrigue and veiled assassination, conducted by people who are all that is most elegant and artificial in manners, and much that is most infernal in conduct. The time and the free hand may be said to be with him, and he makes the most of them. The Kent squire is once more portrayed, and his adventures are again exciting. Some of the great figures of the past who were in Mr. Hayes's former tale are here again, notably Marlborough. The rogues and villains, both men and women (and there is more roguery and villainy than nobility), are very striking. The squire's is a fine nature, and his gallantry and goodness stand out in strong relief against the dark background of scheming courtiers and time-servers. The Regent also appears much and remarkably in the new romance. His part, both in dialogue and action, is excellent. His reputation for cynical wit and *bonhomie* was great, and is not damaged in this presentment. The meeting and verbal fencing between him and "Veuve Scarron" at St. Cyr and elsewhere show him and his author at a high level. Mr. Hayes is daring and dramatic; he ventures to conjure with all the great names and big situations of the day; but his end may be said to justify his means, and 'Gwynett of Thornhaugh' is a fine piece of historical fiction.

The Weird of "the Silken Thomas": an Episode of Anglo-Irish History. By R. Manifold Craig. (Russell & Co.)—'The Weird of "the Silken Thomas"' is an odd title, but it will not dismay good people who know their history and remember the principal figures in the Geraldine Rebellion of 1534. Others, amazed and bedazed, may ask who or what is or was a Silken Thomas. Thomas Fitzgerald (or Geraldine, as in Ireland the family was often called) was deceived by his enemies into the belief that his father had been put to death by order of the king in London. With hopeless audacity he headed a band of open rebels against the authority of the most masterful Henry who ever sat on the English throne. The hero of this romance is therefore a real person. His quaint sobriquet came from the silken attire he loved. His weird or destiny was wild and sad, in part resulting from his youth and headstrong character, the condition of the distressful country, the tyranny of Henry, and especially his betrayal at the hands of local intriguers. It was a dark affair altogether in which he became involved, full of mixed motives and action, wherein a deceptive letter played an important part. Out of this episode, well fitted for romantic purposes, the author has woven his story. The narrative is put into the mouth of Martyn, a youthful scrivener devoted to the house of Fitzgerald. The language and manners of the time and the speech of the common people are supposed to be reproduced by the writing of the half-scholarly, partly bedridden youth. This sort of picture must, of course, be a good deal taken on faith, but the author seems to have used discretion in his treatment of the conditions and mode of life in the earlier part of the sixteenth century. The touches are neither too archaic nor too abruptly modern, as is often the case in the historical novel. Somehow, the careful and constant spelling of "windore" for *window*—when obsolete spelling seems to have been for the most part rejected—pulls one up with just a suggestion of Wardour Street antiquity. The Silken Thomas is a gallant, but most forlorn figure—in his unrequited love and his rash anger and sorrow for his father—pitted against the awful power of king and pope. His death is the only possible escape from the net. The byplay amongst the minor characters is not without a measure of interest. The man of brain, heart, and muscle, who at times appeals to the superstitions of his countrymen for their good, is a fine fellow. Though not the hero of the story, he is the hero of the young scrivener, whom he ultimately restores to health and strength. A facsimile of the important letter supposed to have led to the rebellion is attached to the book.

ORIENTAL LITERATURE.

Le Livre des Avares. Par Abou Othman al-Djahiz de Basra. Texte arabe, publié d'après le manuscrit unique de Constantinople par G. van Vloten. (Leyden, Brill.)—'The Book of Misers' belongs to that branch of literature which by the Arabs is called "Adab," a term of very wide application, for which English has no exact equivalent, though "culture," "polite learning," or, to use an old-fashioned style, "the humanities," come near it. Coleridge's 'Table-Talk' on a small and the 'Deipnosophistæ' of Athenæus on a large scale may serve as examples of what is meant. This is a highly interesting and instructive work. It consists chiefly of anecdotes, many of which deal with contemporary personages and present, as the editor points out, a graphic picture of middle-class life in the great Arab cities. For these misers, or "economists," as they sometimes preferred to call themselves, were not sporadic misanthropes. They formed an influential section of society; they were well-to-do, often rich; their avarice was a philosophy and rule of conduct, and, like all devil's advocates, they could quote Scripture for their purpose. One naturally asks, "How did this state of things come about?" Dr. van Vloten explains it with his usual lucidity and acuteness:—

"Au 2e siècle de l'hégire, au déclin de la dynastie omaïyade, tout l'argent s'était amassé dans les mains de quelques privilégiés, les grands seigneurs arabes, les serviteurs des Omaïyades, les hauts employés et les gouverneurs des provinces. C'était le temps des grandes largesses, des gaspillages du trésor public et aussi des exactions, des malversations et des procès *de repetundis*. Sous le khalifat des Abbasides, notamment à Basra, ville commerciale par excellence, une bourgeoisie avait commencé à se développer imbue de tout autres principes que ceux des conquérants de la période précédente. Combinons l'esprit du profit et de l'intérêt personnel d'une époque commerciale avec le caractère sémitique, extrême en tout, dans la libéralité comme dans la convoitise, et nous aurons expliqué l'avarice et la parcimonie raffinées décrites dans notre livre."

The dialogues scattered through the text have an important bearing on the relation between colloquial and literary Arabic at this period. It is evident, if Djahiz is to be trusted, that the popular idiom, however it may have degenerated from classical purity, *e.g.*, in the loss of inflexions, was still a language, not a mere dialect. Djahiz employs a number of curious Persian words: among others we find *abârîn*, which resembles the ancient *apêra* and throws light on methods of pronunciation: *bârchîn* from *pâra*, a "morsel" (cf. *bârdân*); and *bânwâ*, which is translated by the Arabic *yâ maulâya*. Probably Dr. van Vloten is right in reading *bânwîn*, but his note leaves us in doubt whether he derives the first syllable from *bân* lord or *bân* house. At any rate, the latter alternative alone seems admissible, and the word will then signify "master of the house," "husband" (*kadkhudâ*). Nothing more difficult can be imagined than to edit a text of this kind from a single manuscript: but Dr. van Vloten has done his work in a manner which must increase his already high reputation for accurate and resourceful scholarship.

Ein hebräisch-persisches Wörterbuch aus dem vierzehnten Jahrhundert. Von Dr. Wilhelm Bacher. (Strasburg, Karl J. Trübner.)—The valuable lexicon from which Dr. Bacher has drawn the materials for this volume is the work of a Persian-speaking Jew, Solomon the son of Samuel, whose native town Gurgâng (Urgendsch) is still a flourishing commercial centre in Russian Turkestan. His object in compiling it was to further and facilitate the Biblical studies of his countrymen, and the fact of his having done so bears witness, as the editor observes, to their culture and spiritual zeal. The principal sources of the work, apart from the Bible, are the Targums on the Pentateuch and the Prophets, the Talmud, Mischna, and Midrasch, and the Halachoth Gedoloth. In most cases the author is content to explain each word of his vocabulary by appending its Persian equivalent in Hebrew characters, but the work also contains a large number of more or less complete definitions, which are written in Persian or Hebrew, and occasionally in Arabic. The excerpts published by Dr. Bacher are of great philological and lexicographical interest. Perhaps the most striking feature is the list of nearly 1,100 "unknown words." These fall into three classes: variants, for better or worse, of known words; words derived from Greek, Syriac, Persian, or Arabic; Hebrew and Aramaic words, some of which can be referred to roots already known, while others admit of no explanation from existing materials. Dr. Bacher has published the whole list in the original, adding a Latin translation of the author's explanatory text. He has found it necessary to leave gaps here and there, as was only to be expected, but no praise can be too high for his learning, industry, and ingenuity. Students of Neo-Persian lexicography will learn with pleasure that he intends to make from the rich stores at his disposal what is sure to be a very weighty contribution to this sadly neglected subject.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

We are beginning to find *The Politician's Handbook* useful. It is edited by Mr. Whates, and the volume called 'Session 1901,' which is really the volume for 1900 with a few things belonging to January, 1901, is published by Messrs. Vacher & Sons. The drawback to the book is obviously that those who have to work upon a subject require rather the reference to the original documents, which are easily to be found in any public or club library, or in a good newspaper office, than long quotations from them such as are here given. On the other hand, if Mr. Whates were merely to digest the papers he would be, perhaps, upon the ground of the 'Annual Register.' The difficulty seems to us to be almost as well faced as possible, but it continues to exist. Mr. Whates appears to be impartial. The public generally differs from him where he supposes Lord Salisbury to have had a "triumph" in his China policy; but he attacks the present Government so fiercely over lack of military preparation for the war, and especially over the opening phases of the war and the Ladysmith entanglement, that it would seem that any undue tenderness with regard to China is not caused by party feeling.

When we come to the body of this book of reference we find under 'Honduras' sixteen articles and an appendix of the Treaty of Navigation set out at length. Now this treaty is almost entirely what Foreign Offices call "padding"; that is, the words of it are taken literally from other treaties and constitute common form. It would have been better to have only two or three lines about it, unless it was found to differ from the ordinary model or draft treaty such as we have with almost every Power in the world;

and in that case the difference alone should have been pointed out. While a great deal of space is given to this Honduras treaty, there is nothing about the Nicaragua Canal except the Hay-Pauncefote Convention and the article of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty referred to in it. Now we are not sure that it would have been possible, consistently with the scheme of this work, to give explanations, but the mere text of the rejected treaty would have been greatly improved in interest by the insertion of something more—as, for example, a note of the action taken by the Senate with regard to it. In the somewhat full account of the naval policy of the year the strongest set of words employed by Mr. Goschen to explain the deficiency of the programme is not quoted, although the words have been the text of innumerable speeches and articles. The book is accurate in detail. We note that under 'Bahamas' the old-fashioned phrase "the Bahamas" is in one case used.

Pride and Prejudice. By Jane Austen. With an Introduction and Notes by E. V. Lucas. 2 vols. (Methuen & Co.)—Happy the man who has not read all Jane Austen's novels; happier he who has read none. Not that they are likely to pall after a second, third, or even (witness Disraeli) seventeenth reading, but the suspense, the exhilaration, the charm of discovery have passed away. From an epicurean standpoint there is much virtue in ignorance, if it be economized judiciously. Such persons—and, we hope, many besides—will be attracted by these pretty and companionable volumes, which are excellently printed and in every way worthy to inaugurate a new edition. It is always interesting to compare one's own impression of the individual characters in a great novel, and of the story as a whole, with that which other minds have formed. Should not an introduction, so far as it is critical, be relegated to an appendix or tailpiece? No self-respecting reader wants to be told what he ought to think: he wants to be told what he ought to know. When he has finished the story he will be ready to criticize the critics. Mr. Lucas has little to fear on this score. He does, indeed, impeach the credibility of Mr. Collins. Let us walk warily; this is holy ground. The question need not be pressed whether Mr. Collins is on the clergy list to-day, for only a pessimist will maintain that the Church is incapable of rearing him. Most readers, we suspect, while admitting a touch of malicious exaggeration, will find him both credible and convincing, so long as he is not torn from his surroundings to be analyzed in cold blood. Mary Bennet they will abandon without demur, but Mr. Collins and his delicious absurdities never. Apart from his bold, bad treatment of the reverend gentleman, Mr. Lucas writes with wise appreciation and admirable taste. He is unfortunate, perhaps, in calling Jane Austen's art "unconscious," as if she were a sibyl. That she cultivated it "chiefly for fun" is very possible—the "Spieltrieb" is a well-recognized phenomenon—but she did not play blindfold. As Mr. Austin Dobson remarks, "there is scarcely a page but has its little gem of exact and polished phrasing; scarcely a chapter which is not adroitly opened or artistically ended; while the whole book abounds in sentences over which the writer, it is plain, must have lingered with patient and loving craftsmanship." To notice another small point, the statement that all the naval men in her books are good fellows suggests a reference to Admiral Crawford in 'Mansfield Park,' who is certainly not a good fellow except in the convivial sense.

The Cambridge Press have just published two interesting booklets. One contains a lecture by Prof. Jebb on *Macaulay*, the other two discourses on *The Study of Poetry*, by the Rev. H. C. Beeching. The Greek Professor's judicious account is in some sort an apologia for Macaulay—a belated apologia, we may add, since, after a period of undue attack, Macaulay's many merits are again being recognized. The lecture lays stress on a point we have made, that Macaulay should not be given for educational purposes without some hint of his deficiencies. He clung to the concrete too much to see, for instance, that Johnson's was a fine speculative mind. Alliteration is, we think, an evident feature of Macaulay's style, though the moderns lay it on so thickly that it may escape their dulled ears in his case. Mr. Beeching dares to talk about fancy and imagination at some length, going deeper than usual into the things that make great poetry. Yet he may well please the casual reader, and will attract the small but honourable minority who do their thinking for themselves.

We have received *The English Catalogue of Books for 1900* (Sampson Low & Co.), an invaluable book of reference for the editor's shelf. Besides the usual features, there is a special list of books on fishing, which supplements the 'Bibliotheca Piscatoria' of 1883 both in an earlier and later direction.

We have also before us *The Newspaper Press Directory for 1901* (Mitchell & Co.), which contains several special features. The colonies are amply noticed in a supplement.

Daddy's Girl, by L. T. Meade (Newnes), looks like a child's book, but it is singularly unsuitable for youthful readers, being chiefly concerned with fraudulent finance, social intrigues, and matrimonial bickerings. "Daddy's Girl," who moves in so unsavoury a *milieu*, is a little angel of eight, lovely, spirited, and absolutely devoted to her worthless parents. The story of the martyrdom which ends her short life is too sad; the sentiment of the whole book is overstrained. 'Daddy's Girl' is not wholesome reading for children, and it is scarcely likely to appeal to the grown-up world.

A volume of essays on persons, mostly writers, reaches us from M. Albert Fontemoing, of Paris. It is from the pen of M. Louis Delaporte, and has for title *Quelques-uns*. The articles on M. Anatole France, M. Abel Hermant, the sculptor Dalou, and the late Ary Renan please us greatly; and it is pleasant to find in the case of Renan *fils* an appreciation so serious of a character which has left so profound an impression.

Mr. Murray continues his excellent edition of Borrow with *The Gypsies of Spain*. There are some capital illustrations, that facing the title-page, of a marriage dance, being particularly spirited.

A briefer edition of *Edward White Benson, Archbishop of Canterbury* (Macmillan & Co.), will meet a wide demand.

We have received *The Clergy List for 1901* (Kelly's Directories), a useful volume, which maintains a very high standard of accuracy.

Vol. III. of *Poems*, by Dante G. Rossetti, is out in the pretty "Siddal Edition" (Ellis & Elvey). Mr. W. M. Rossetti writes a note of preface about the occasion of the poems.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Harnack (A.), What is Christianity? translated by T. B. Saunders, 8vo, 10/6
Hooker (R.), Confession and Absolution, edited by the Rev. J. Harding, cr. 8vo, 2/6
Jackson (S. M.), Huldreich Zwingli, the Reformer of German Switzerland, 1484-1531, cr. 8vo, 6/
Roberts (C. M.), A Treatise on the History of Confession up to 1215, cr. 8vo, 3/6

Law.

Gover (W. H.), A Concise Treatise on the Law of Capital and Income as between Life Tenant and Remainderman, 8vo, 7/6
Kelke (W. H. H.), An Epitome of Personal Property Law, 6/
Mews (J.), Annual Digest of all the Reported Decisions of the Superior Courts during the Year 1900, roy. 8vo, 15/

Fine Art and Archæology.

Byl (C. F. V.), Practical Military Sketching, cr. 8vo, 3/6 net.

Poetry and the Drama.

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Hallard (J. H.), The Idyls of Theocritus, translated into English Verse, 4to, 5/
Ward (F. W. O.), New Century Hymns for the Christian Year, extra cr. 8vo, 5/

Bibliography.

English Catalogue of Books for 1900, roy. 8vo, 6/ net.

History and Biography.

Gooch (G. P.), Annals of Politics and Culture, 1492-1899, 8vo, 7/6 net.
Hodgson (Lady), The Siege of Kumassi, 8vo, 21/
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Walford's County Families of the United Kingdom, 1901, imp. 8vo, 50/
Williamson (Mrs. C. N.), A Bid for a Coronet, extra cr. 8vo, 6/

FOREIGN.

Fine Art.

Boutet (H.), Les Modes Féminines du XIXe Siècle, Vol. 1, 50fr.
Galerie (La) de Tableaux de M. Rodolphe Kann à Paris, 500fr.
Thode (H.), Tintoretto, 4m.

Bibliography.

Chantilly: Le Cabinet des Livres, Manuscrits, Vols. 1 and 2, 80fr.

History and Biography.

Fontane (M.), Histoire Universelle: Vol. 11, La Papauté, 7fr. 50.
Franklin (A.), La Vie Privée d'Autrefois, 3fr. 50.
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MR. F. S. ELLIS.

We hear, with great regret, of the death from pneumonia of Mr. Frederick S. Ellis, at Sidmouth, last Tuesday night, after four days' illness. It was only a few weeks ago that we announced that Mr. Ellis was about to prepare his reminiscences. The son of an hotel-keeper at Richmond, and the brother of Sir Whittaker Ellis, Mr. F. S. Ellis took to the old-book trade, was assistant to Thomas Rodd, and gradually raised himself to the head of the trade, till Bernard Quaritch came to the front and disputed his title to the place. Mr. Ellis was the official buyer for the British Museum, a post which it was believed that Quaritch expected. Quaritch certainly used to bid against Ellis for every book that he knew or thought the Museum wanted. He once boasted that he had cost the Museum over seventy thousand pounds in this way. On the other hand, Ellis said that he often let Quaritch in for a bad bargain by bidding spiritedly for a book he did not much want, and then leaving it to a high offer by his rival. But it was as the friend of Rossetti and Burne-Jones, and the buyer of their pictures, and as the publisher and friend of William Morris and Rossetti, that Mr. Ellis was best known in artistic and literary circles; and when he gave up business his devotion to Shelley led him to compile and print at his own cost a handsome concordance to the poet, which his old rival Quaritch published. Then for the Kelmscott Press he edited 'The Golden Legend,' Shelley, Herrick, Cavendish's 'Life of Wolsey,' 'Sir Perceval,' &c., and lastly the magnificent 'Works of Chaucer,' which will ensure immortality to his name.

Mr. Ellis was one of the most genuine, genial, and warm-hearted men that ever lived, and was greatly loved by a large circle of friends. Since Morris's death he had edited for the "Temple Classics" 'The Golden Legend,' and Englished the 'Romance of the Rose.' His friends hoped that he had many more years of work before him, as his abilities were of a high order. They can now only mourn the loss of a true-hearted fellow-worker and intimate.

CAVIL.

Union Society, Oxford, Feb. 19th, 1901.

I should like to draw attention to a curious point of linguistic usage which arises in a review of the new volume of the 'Encyclopædia Biblica' in the *Athenæum* for February 16th. On p. 202 the reviewer says: "The same author's articles on the Book of Isaiah and the Book of Job.....from the point of view of textual criticism leave nothing to cavil at."

Some time ago, in glancing at one of the volumes of the 'New Oxford Dictionary,' I happened to notice the word "cavil," and was surprised to find that it was defined exclusively as meaning "a captious, quibbling, or frivolous objection: the raising of frivolous objections," and the corresponding verb as "to object, dispute, or find fault unfairly or without good reason."

Apparently, therefore, Dr. Murray does not recognize the sense in which we are accustomed, with the reviewer, to use the word, as meaning "to criticize or find fault with" without any necessary suggestion of unfairness or captiousness.

No example is cited of such a use, and it would be interesting to know whether it is characteristic solely of the spoken as distinct from the written language, or not.

Claude Jenkins.

THE SPRING PUBLISHING SEASON.

Messrs. Duckworth & Co.'s announcements for the spring season include: The Country Month by Month, by J. A. Owen and Prof. G. S. Boulger,—Peter Abelard, by J. McCabe,—Princes and Poisoners, translated from the French of F. F. Brentano by George Maidment,—in the "Modern Plays" Series: The Revolt and The Escape, by Villiers de l'Isle-Adam, translated by Theresa Barclay,—The Banner of St. George: a Picture of Old England, by M. Branston,—in the "Saints" Series: Joan of Arc, by Prof. L. P. de Julleville; St. Dominic, by Jean Guiraud; and St. Chrysostom, by Aimé Puech.

Mr. R. Brimley Johnson's spring announcements include: A Wanderer, from the papers of the late H. Ogram Matuce, by C. F. Keary,—Idylls of the Fells, by J. T. Kingsley Tarpey,—Mimes and Rhymes, by Arthur Rickett,—Carpet Plays, edited by Lucian Oldershaw: I. Cranford at Home; II. In the Italian Quarter, as performed at the Vaudeville, by Rosina Filippi; III. A Comedy, by W. Kingsley Tarpey; IV. The Paying Guest, by Lucy Snowe,—Love's Disguises, a Book of Little Plays, being four of a sequence and one other, by Oliver Madox Hueffer,—Poems, by Ernest Radford,—In Memoriam,—Sonnets, by E. B. Browning,—in the "Complete Library," The Works of Keats, edited by H. B. Forman, Vols. IV. and V., and The Works of Lamb, edited by T. Hutchinson, in nine volumes.

Mr. John Long announces Paul Le Maistre, by Frederic Carrel,—Once Too Often, by Florence Warden,—The Royal Sisters, by Frank Mathew,—The Golden Wangho, by Fergus Hume,—Virgin Gold, by William S. Walker,—Nobler than Revenge, by Esmè Stuart,—The Three Days' Terror, by J. S. Fletcher,—Plato's Handmaiden, by Lucas Cleeve,—Anna Lombard, by Victoria Cross,—Veronica Verdant, by Mina Sandeman,—A Woman-Derelict, by May Crommelin,—Women Must Weep, by Sarah Tytler,—A Son of Mammon, by G. B. Burgin,—The Mission of Margaret, by Adeline Sergeant,—new novels by Mrs. Lovett Cameron and Mrs. Coulson Kernahan,—Mrs. Musgrave and her Husband, by Richard Marsh,—and Mary Bray, X, her Mark, by Jenner Tayler.

SALE.

Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge sold on Monday and Tuesday, the 25th and 26th ult., the following books from the libraries of the late Wm. Radford (of Chigwell) and others: Locker-Lampson's Catalogue of his Library, 1886, 5*l.* 5*s.* Vallance, The Art of Wm. Morris, 1898, 9*l.* 10*s.* Tailfer's Colony of Georgia, uncut, Charles-Town, 1741, 9*l.* Franklin's Edition of Cato Major, 1744, 14*l.* Memoirs of Major Stobo of the Virginia Regiment, 1800, 28*l.* Boileau, Œuvres, 1694, presentation copy from the author, 14*l.* 10*s.* Bradshaw's Railway Time-Tables, first edition, 1839, 25*l.* Charlotte and Emily Brontë, six autograph manuscript School Themes in French, 15*l.* Jacquard, Pourtraicts et Figures des Habitans du Nouveau Monde, *c.* 1590, 12 plates, 17*l.* 17*s.* Jost Amman's Livre des Métiers, en Allemande, 1568, 16*l.* Arraignement of the Whole Creature at the Bar of Religion, &c., 1631, 11*l.* Badminton Library, 28 vols., 26*l.* Alken's Specimens of Riding near London, 1821, 23*l.* Original MS. Legal Record Book of James Emmott, Notary Public of New York, 1766-68, 17*l.* 15*s.* Pennsylvania Gazette, 1768-91 (not consecutive), 67*l.* 13*s.* Browne's Religio Medici, surreptitious edition, 1642, and another, 18*l.* 10*s.* Milton's Areopagitica, Of Education, &c., first editions, 1644, 33*l.* Lafontaine, Fables, Oudry's plates, grand papier d'Hollande, old morocco, 1755-9, 126*l.* Sir Joshua Reynolds's Works, 2 vols. (244 plates), original impressions, 100*l.* Sir John Conway's Meditations and Prayers, W. How, 1571, 19*l.* Rich. Corbet's Certain Elegant Poems, first edition, 1647, 16*l.* Coryat's Crambe, 1611, 10*l.* N. D'Arfeville, Navigation du Roy Jacques V. autour de son Royaume, Paris, 1583, 35*l.* 10*s.* Denton's Brief Description of New York (date cut off), 1670, 75*l.* Homilarius Doctorum super Evangelia, &c., s.a. (*c.* 1473-4), 29*l.*

'HENRY BARROW, SEPARATIST.'

Hatherlow Parsonage, by Stockport, Feb. 20th, 1901.

In your notice of 'Henry Barrow, Separatist,' (February 9th), which has only reached me this week, the writer displays a fine scorn of the "amateur in history." But he should be sure of his ground, else his criticisms may become, as in this case, very injurious aspersions.

Thus: 1. He is right, unfortunately, in saying that I am not familiar enough with the Domestic State Papers. But is he therefore right in asserting, as he does twice emphatically, that my work is "second-hand," drawn almost entirely from "second-hand" sources? In view of the fact that the book claims to be an "original research into the sources of Free Church history," and contains a list of nearly thirty contemporary authorities (besides Barrow) which I profess to have consulted carefully for statements, &c., made in the text, this charge is obviously most serious. If sustained, it makes me out a literary impostor. But it is not sustained at all—unless, indeed, we are to suppose that nothing is an original authority which is not still unpublished.

2. On the strength of two or three alleged mistakes or oversights, confined to two or three places in a volume of four hundred pages, he finds that I have "by no means a mastery of even" my "second-hand" sources:—

(*a*) He thinks I ought to have been better up in Barrow's family history. I did my best; but my purpose did not require me to be very minute, though it required me to avoid any serious error. And this I have done, my critic himself being witness. For, with all the fuller information to which he seems to have access, he differs from me only on two points.

(*b*) He is confident that I am wrong in giving the (usual) date 1586 instead of 1587 as the year of Barrow and Greenwood's arrest. His authority is the Domestic State Papers. But though these are of the greatest weight, Barrow's word seems to me equally so, if—as I have been forced to admit—it is borne out by other circumstances which make the earlier date almost a necessity. Hanbury, whom the reviewer mentions with respect, was aware of this when he quoted the year 1587 and then changed it to 1586.

(*c*) He speaks of an indictment at Norfolk (I presume he means Newgate), and then goes on to date the conferences as follows: "March 9th, March 17th, March 18th, 1589/90, April 13th, 1590, June 14th ('the 14th of the third month' is June, not March, as Mr. Powicke prints it), and June 20th." He thinks my arrangement is chaotic; but it is correct all the same. His ignorance of the original documents has betrayed him into a manifest error, for it has made him fail to see that the 14th of the third month must in this case be March, inasmuch as the correspondence of the prisoners (in April and May) with Egerton followed the conferences and presupposed them.

(*d*) He refers to my chronology of Barrow's writings (App. iii.), where I quote the title 'Conferences and Letters, &c.,' and add "the full title is missing in Dr. Williams's copy." I meant simply to indicate a fact about this particular copy, and might easily have supplied the missing words, "lately passed between two prisoners in the Fleet," from my note-book.

Fred. J. Powicke.

*** 1. We have reasons for characterizing Mr. Powicke's references as second-hand ones. For instance, on pp. 79-80 he quotes a State Paper, giving first of all the exact and proper

reference to the original, and adding "(quoted by Arber in 'Story of the Pilgrim Fathers,' p. 33)." According to recognized and strict usage, such a method of reference can only mean that Mr. Powicke has gone to the original. But this he has demonstrably not done, as Arber's text, though better than that given in the Calendar, is not absolutely correct. The original reads, "to be recaled from their errors by reason or els their satisfaction if they could touching their opinions." Arber's text reads, "to be *removed* from their errors by reason or else *further* satisfaction *of the world* touching their opinions." Mr. Powicke gives Arber's text verbatim, without a suspicion that it makes nonsense. This is taking a quotation at second hand. But not only so: by referring exactly and specifically to the original, Mr. Powicke lays himself open to the suspicion of trying to pass off a second-hand quotation as a first-hand one, and this is a much more serious matter. Similarly, on p. 9 he refers to Harl. MSS. [*sic*] 6848 [*sic*, without folio reference] as the authority for his statements as to Barrow's connexion with Gray's Inn. Now the Gray's Inn Register is in print. Failing that, there are transcripts from 1521 to 1674 in Harl. MS. 1912. Where, then, is this useless reference by Mr. Powicke taken from? It is from Arber. We can prove from other parts of his book that Mr. Powicke has not seen Harl. MS. 6848. The reference in foot-note 2, p. 4, "Harl. MS. 5189, fo. 31," is wrong. There is no reference to Barrow in either fol. or p. 31. This reference appears to be taken from Dexter at second hand, and Mr. Powicke makes it worse by omitting one of the children. All the references in foot-notes 3, 4, and 5 on p. 33 are wrong. The first, fol. 27 (19), shows that Mr. Powicke has quoted an enumeration he does not understand. It should be fol. 19 (or p. 27); fol. 35 should be fol. 36 (or p. 62); and so on. Now all these references are put down in such a way as to lead to the impression that they are first-hand. This is unpardonable.

2 (*b*). Mr. Powicke refers to the date of Barrow's arrest. He will understand, we hope, that in this section, on the strength of a State Paper, we suggest an emendation in the received account of Barrow's imprisonment. If it is a true emendation, it produces, we think, order out of a chaos of dates. But whether provable or disprovable, there is in this portion of the criticism no condemnation of Mr. Powicke in especial, for his mistake is one made by all previous writers, if it should finally turn out to be a mistake.

(*c*). As to the date of the conferences, it is quite out of the question to argue concerning the third month of an Elizabethan year. It can only be one thing, the third month counting from March 25th. Mr. Powicke is right about "the indictment at Norfolk," which was a misprint for "Newgate."

(*d*). Our criticism with regard to Appendix iii. was measured by the extent of our disappointment. Appendix iii. has in it the germs and substance of a really good and solid contribution to history of the very kind we most want, and we turned to it most eagerly. But it is plain to us that the writer has had no practice in bibliographical work. We take it to be of the very essence of bibliographical work to state the exact location of each item, giving not merely the library, but the press-mark in that library, then size, date, place; then to proceed to the internal examination, and finally to the enumeration of subsequent editions and to the collation.

Literary Gossip.

Messrs. Longman will publish in the spring 'The Mystery of Mary Stuart,' by Mr. Andrew Lang, with portraits. This is an investigation into the character of Queen Mary, especially as to her relations with Bothwell and the other murderers of her husband Darnley. The author has enjoyed, through the kindness of Father Pollen, the advantage of using authentic materials hitherto unknown to historians, namely, a number of the MSS. employed by Mary's enemies in getting up their case against her. Among these are notes of evidence, and a series of indictments framed by the Earl of Lennox, the father of the murdered Darnley, with hitherto unpublished anecdotes, and a paper which appears to be the first draft of George Buchanan's famous 'Detection' and of the 'Book of Articles.' By the help of these documents, and by a fresh examination of the State Papers, of a long MS. statement by Sir Robert Melville, and other sources, the author hopes that he has thrown new light on the mysteries of the reign, especially on the policy and character of Maitland of Lethington. The book will be illustrated with portraits, pictures of historic scenes, coloured designs from contemporary drawings and caricatures, facsimiles of handwritings (bearing on the question of forgery of the Casket Letters), and, by the kindness of the Duke of Hamilton, with photographs of the famous Casket at Hamilton Palace.

The executive committee appointed last November to decide the form of the memorial at Cambridge to the late Prof. Henry Sidgwick have agreed on a university lectureship in moral science, to be called the Sidgwick Lectureship. It is generally known that Henry Sidgwick gave during his lifetime several large sums of money to enable the University to strengthen its staff of teachers. The committee (of which Dr. Peile, Master of Christ's College, is the treasurer) hope to raise not less than 2,000*l.*, of which about 600*l.* has already been promised without solicitation.

Miss Denison, encouraged no doubt by the success of her collection of Lord Ossington's letters, is engaged on a volume of Archdeacon Denison's correspondence. The Archdeacon of Taunton was brother of the Speaker and of Edward Denison, the Bishop of Salisbury, and was as clever a writer of letters as either of his brothers. He was a protagonist in the ecclesiastical disputes of the period 1850–60, and the archbishop's judgment depriving him of preferment for unsound doctrine was reversed by the Court of Arches and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The archdeacon published an autobiographical volume entitled 'Notes of my Life, 1805–1878,' which went through several editions. He was Vicar of East Brent for upwards of fifty years, and was an active correspondent almost up to his death in 1896.

Mr. Fisher Unwin has arranged to publish in his "Story of the Nations" Series a volume on Greece from earliest times to the Roman occupation, by Mr. E. S. Shuckburgh, the translator of the recently published letters of Cicero.

Mr. W. H. Wilkins is engaged upon a work on Caroline of Anspach, the consort of George II. He hopes to be able to utilize hitherto inaccessible documents, which will afford important new material. The book will in all probability be ready for publication in the autumn.

Mrs. Charlotte C. Stopes is about to publish a volume entitled 'Shakespeare's Family.' It is written on purely genealogical lines, viewing Shakspeare's position rather as a resident in Stratford-on-Avon and a Warwickshire gentleman than as a writer. The author hopes to show conclusively that, on the mother's side, Shakspeare was descended from Alfred the Great. The work will be illustrated by sketches, facsimiles, and many pedigrees, and will be published by Mr. Elliot Stock.

Prof. George C. W. Warr died very suddenly last Thursday week, in the midst of his work. Described as an "ex-Fellow of Trinity, Cambridge," he was elected in 1870, but never actually a Fellow, as he objected, as a matter of general principle, to the tests then required. Largely owing to his efforts, these were removed; but on standing again for a fellowship, he did not get it. A good scholar, he chose to do work of a popular and dramatic character in the classics which might have come from an ordinary man; but he was useful as a translator and expounder, chiefly of Greek, to the general world, his latest work being a version of the 'Oresteia' for English readers. He was also a busy worker in several university movements and much interested in art matters. A pleasant and accomplished man, he will be much missed by his friends. Just before his death he was writing for the *Athenæum*, to which he had been a contributor for some years.

Messrs. Skeffington will publish immediately a memorial volume of about twenty-two sermons by the late Rev. S. J. Stone. It will include a set of addresses on 'The Seven Last Words.'

This year Owens College, Manchester, which was founded in 1851, is celebrating its jubilee. A committee, of which the Duke of Devonshire is chairman, has just issued an appeal to the public to raise 150,000*l.* to complete the endowment and equipment of the college. More than 20,000*l.* is asked for to extinguish existing debts, especially on the medical buildings, and a considerable sum is required to make the yearly income of the college balance its expenditure. But the committee has also before it the necessity of extending the work of the college in various directions. Among the special objects for which money is sought are the establishment of new Chairs in English Literature, Hebrew, and Architecture, and generally for a further development of the Arts side of the college; the establishment of an institution for bacteriological investigation and hygiene, the further increase of research fellowships, and the creation of a pension fund. Owens College, says the appeal, was the first institution outside London set up to supply the great cities of England with a university education. It is still the largest of them, both as regards the number of its teaching staff and students and the size and completeness of its buildings. The appeal goes on to lay special stress on the number of eminent men among its old students, and the large output of original work from its members, not only in natural science, but in medicine, history, literature, and philology.

'The Curious Career of Roderick Campbell' is the title of a new historical romance, by a young Canadian lady, Miss Jean McIlwraith, which will be issued simultaneously this month by Messrs. Constable & Co. at Westminster and by Messrs. Houghton & Mifflin in Boston.

'Cardigan,' a new novel by Mr. R. W. Chambers, will also be published in the autumn by Messrs. Constable & Co., and by Messrs. Harper & Brothers in New York.

We hear that the young author of 'Paris of the Parisians' has recently felt himself compelled to accept the challenge of an infuriated anti-Semite; but we are happy to be able to congratulate the *Saturday Review* upon the escape unwounded of its brilliant representative in the French capital.

It is many years now since Mr. Charles Mackie published his 'Castles, Palaces, and Prisons of Mary, Queen of Scots.' A new work bearing almost the same title will shortly be published by Mr. W. Brown, of Edinburgh. The author, Mr. Michael M. Shoemaker, is an American, and the book is the result of a pilgrimage made to every important place of residence or imprisonment of the unfortunate queen. There will be some fifty illustrations, and the book will be published in two editions, one limited to three hundred and seventy-five copies only.

The *Daily Chronicle* has an account of the origin of the name of Bendigo for a great Australian city which does not agree with ours. The *Daily Chronicle* states that gold was first found there by an old shepherd who, being pugnacious, was christened by his comrades Bendigo, after the pugilist. We believe that the place was called Bandicoot Creek; that, when the rush occurred, the diggers, mostly Californians, not acquainted with the Australian animal after which the creek was called, corrupted the name into that of the well-known Nottingham pugilist. The most interesting fact about the place, however, is that when it grew respectable it became ashamed of its name, changed it, and lately, thinking that the earlier name was, after all, racy of Australian life, deliberately reverted to it.

There is a literary interest in the University race this year, caused by the fact that "four" in the Oxford crew bears the family name (du Vallon) of the strong man of Dumas, "Porthos." We doubt, however, whether the Musketeer Baron would have rowed at the age of twenty at so light a weight as 12 st. 8 lb.

Dr. A. W. Ward having felt himself obliged to resign the Presidency of the Royal Historical Society in consequence of his election to the Mastership of Peterhouse, Cambridge, Dr. G. W. Prothero has been nominated as his successor. The editor of the *Quarterly* has been for many years a member of the Council.

Mr. M. H. Spielmann has kindly allowed the Chaucer Society to print a slightly revised edition of his 'Portraits of Geoffrey Chaucer, an Essay written on the Occasion of the Quincentenary of the Poet's Death.' These portraits are ten in number, and include one not generally known, that belonging to the Earl of Clarendon in Bothwell Castle.

The MS. of Lydgate's 'Reason and Sensuality,' which Dr. Sieper is editing for the Early English Text Society, is incomplete, but has an entry at the beginning: "Note, y^{t} Joseph Holland hath another of this Manuscript. Anno 1450." Can any of our readers say where this Holland MS. is?

Sir Henry Ingilby, of Ripley Castle, Yorkshire, has lent his MS. of Lydgate's 'Siege of Thebes' to Dr. Furnivall to collate for Prof. Axel Erdmann's edition of this tale for the Chaucer Society. The tale was, as our readers know, written by Lydgate as a substitute for one of the tales on the journey home which Chaucer meant to write, but did not. As the MS. says: "Heere begynneth the Laste tale of Cauntirbury talis tolde homward/ and maad bi dan John Lidgate, Monk of Bury." Prof. Erdmann has collated for his text all the MSS. of the tale except this one and Mr. Gurney's, and a MS. sold at Sotheby's two years ago, which cannot at present be traced. He hopes that some reader of the *Athenæum* may help him to a sight of it.

At the last monthly meeting of the board of the Booksellers' Provident Institution, the President, Mr. Charles James Longman, in the chair, the sum of 99*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* was voted for the relief of fifty-eight members and widows of members. It was previously resolved to send an address of condolence on the lamented death of Her late Majesty to the King.

The annual general meeting of the Seaside Holiday Home for Booksellers took place on Thursday, the 21st ult., the President, Mr. Charles James Longman, in the chair. Amongst those present were Mr. Richard Bentley, Mr. J. W. Darton, Mr. J. Shaylor, Mr. F. Hanson, Mr. T. Houlston, Mr. W. Bartram, Mr. C. Buckland, Mr. E. Hayward, Mr. C. Ashley, and Mr. C. Twallin. Mr. Bentley moved, and Mr. Darton seconded, the adoption of the report, and Mr. Shaylor remarked on the deep interest which the President always took in the affairs of the Home.

"Zack" has just completed a new novel called 'The White Cottage.' It will be published this month by Messrs. Constable & Co. Messrs. Scribner's Sons will issue the volume in New York.

The copy of Denton's 'Brief Description of New York, formerly called New England,' 1670, which realized 75*l.* at Messrs. Sotheby's on Tuesday, differed from the Ashburton copy, which realized 400*l.* in November last, in that it had the date cut off from the bottom of the title-page. The difference in the two prices is nevertheless very striking. The first recorded perfect copy of this pamphlet was bought at the Barlow sale in New York in November, 1889, for 525 dollars, by Mr. Brayton Ives, at whose sale in March, 1891, it made a small advance, realizing 615 dollars. The interest, apart from its rarity, of this pamphlet is that it is the first account of New York printed in English. It consists of only twenty-one pages quarto.

A figure familiar to many of our readers has just passed away in the person of Mr. John Fisher, who for many years had the management of the sale-room at Messrs. Puttick & Simpson's in Leicester Square. The deceased, who was universally liked and respected, had been in the employment of the firm for upwards of thirty-five years, and his absence will be felt as a heavy loss not only by his employers, but by all the frequenters of the establishment.

M. Arthur de la Borderie, who died in Paris last week aged seventy-three, was a member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, and was the author of numerous works on historical and archæological subjects. He edited the *Revue de Bretagne*, and was a contributor to the *Gazette de France*.

The death is announced from Madrid of Luis Mariano de Lara, the author of numerous novels and of several theatrical pieces, of which one of the most successful was 'Las Hijas de Eva.' Mariano de Lara's work was almost entirely unknown beyond Spain. He was seventy-one at the time of his death.

We also hear of the death, on Wednesday last, of Señor Don Juan F. Riano, the eminent Spanish authority on art and letters. For more than twenty years he had been responsible for the annual survey of Spanish literature in our columns.

The death, in his seventy-third year, is announced of Prof. Gavril Ivanov, Professor of Roman Literature at Moscow.

The Parliamentary Papers of the week include Statutes made by the Governing Bodies of Brasenose College and New College (½*d.* each), and Part II. of Reports from H.M.'s Representatives Abroad on the Metric System (2½*d.*).

SCIENCE

GEORGE FRANCIS FITZGERALD.

The news of Prof. Fitzgerald's death comes with a painful shock upon the world of science; for he was one of the few men whose reputation was even greater abroad than at home. While some provincial critics regarded him as only a theorist, and expected him to sit down and publish volumes, original and independent thinkers in the centres of science were daily consulting him, and deriving from him suggestions or corrections in many byways of experimental research. In his college he was a unique figure, beloved and honoured by all his juniors and equals, imparting his wide knowledge generously, helping every earnest worker, though he was not a model lecturer, and had no great talent for keeping a large class of turbulent medical students in order. In ordinary society he could not conceal his pre-eminence as a universally educated man. He knew everything in nature, from the hyssop on the wall to the cedar of Lebanon. He had studied every process of construction, from the knitting of a stocking to the cooling of a planet. Hence, as a home educator—and he spent much time and labour instructing his eight young children—he had probably no equal. In physics, which was his official subject, he had not perhaps so great a genius for experiment as for generalization, for speculation, for the metaphysical side of his science. In this he had been prepared, as very few have been prepared, by the long and arduous fellowship examination in pure mathematics and in metaphysic for which Trinity College, Dublin, is remarkable. It is this training which produces such men as Fitzgerald. All the assumptions regarding space, matter, force, made in ordinary modern science had been studied by him in their metaphysical

nakedness. In the higher pure mathematics his answering had been brilliant.

So much for his equipment. His breeding and traditions opened the way for his high education. His father was the leading bishop on the Irish Bench, his uncles on both sides men famous for learning and for scientific work. With such antecedents, holding a distinguished position as the head of a great school, he might well have taken all his time for scientific work. But he had one defect: his zeal devoured him. Full of strong convictions and modern theories on education, he undertook work on the Board of National (Primary) Education, recently also on the new Board of Secondary Education, on both of which his counsel and direction were eagerly sought by most of his colleagues. He was somewhat impatient, however, in controversy, and in his many proposals for the improvement of his own great college came into collision with opposition which vexed his soul, especially when his absolute unselfishness was questioned. To those who knew his moral worth he was always perfectly long-suffering. But the enormous quantity of his work made it well-nigh impossible that he should survive. He was almost daily lecturing, examining, experimenting in his college; he was spending hours daily teaching his children; he was sitting weekly on boards of education; he was examining periodically for other universities; he was discussing problems of science with his able assistants and with English men of science—not to speak of his perpetual reading of the literature of science and of education, wherein he had always mastered the newest information. Thus he aged prematurely in appearance and failed in health, though his energy never flagged. For the last two years he was ailing: his digestion was weak, his spirits no longer buoyant. He had at last asked for leave of absence, and was undergoing careful medical treatment, when sudden symptoms necessitated a dangerous operation. Under this new strain he sank in a few hours. We hear that, had he rallied, his cure would probably have been complete.

So have we lost, at the age of forty-nine, the foremost man in Ireland from many points of view—a man not to be replaced, not to be forgotten, though the writings that bear his name are but a few scattered essays. He lived wholly for the purpose of helping others and of improving the education of men both in theory and practice. He had no particle of selfishness in his nature, and never assumed it in others. If he was impatient with them in argument, it was only because he felt them obstructive from dulness. For this vivacity was never accompanied by any personal ill-will, and he died without an enemy in the world, though there were men whose company he avoided.

To speak of those who have lost in him a husband and father were to touch a subject where words are idle. It is, indeed, the tragedy of everyday life, which is brought home to all of us in not unfrequent instances, yet each fresh case comes upon us, as it were, unique and unparalleled in its awful sadness. For those who did not know him face to face, I may add that his appearance was not unworthy of his fame. More striking he was than handsome; but his ample grey locks and beard, his furrowed brow, his penetrating eyes, reminded one of the bust of some Greek philosopher, which we cannot look upon without that instinctive feeling of respect which intellect and character command among civilized men.

M.

PHYSICS AND MATHEMATICS.

The Elements of Hydrostatics. By S. L. Loney. (Cambridge, University Press.)—This little volume may be regarded as a continuation of the author's 'Elements of Statics.' Presupposing only an elementary knowledge of algebra and trigonometry, its demonstrations of some fundamental formulæ necessarily contain some assumptions which are not exactly axiomatic. This is, of course, unavoidable in a work meant for students unacquainted with the differential and integral calculus; but we think the author should have stated the fact plainly. Students who are anxious to understand a demonstration thoroughly are apt to be discouraged when they come across an assumption for which they do not find sufficient justification. This small objection apart, the work is clearly written, while the illustrative diagrams are well executed.

Elementary Mechanics of Solids. By W. T. A. Emtage. (Macmillan & Co.)—The author says in his preface that his work "may be read without any mathematical attainments beyond an ability to solve easy algebraical equations, except that in a few instances easy quadratics and the properties of similar triangles have been employed." This is quite true, and the author, considering the class of students he had in view and the kind of examinations they have to pass, had no choice but to conform his book to their requirements. But we would seriously ask, Are these requirements founded on reason? Every experienced teacher knows what a powerful aid trigonometry is to mechanics. Why should candidates for examinations be expected to dispense with such help? If the amount of trigonometrical knowledge needed were difficult to acquire, there might be some grounds for the restriction; but it is not. A simple knowledge of the sine, cosine, and tangent and the elementary theorems connecting them—a knowledge that might easily be imparted in two or three lessons—would be amply sufficient. Some teachers who feel the absurdity of the present restrictions find it more economical, as regards time and labour, to teach first the elementary principles of trigonometry and their application to mechanical problems. Then, in order to meet the restrictions of the examinations, they show their pupils how to convert solutions thus obtained into solutions of the kind demanded. This, it will be observed, is not so much a criticism of Mr. Emtage's book as of the system of which his book is the necessary outcome. The work itself is well done. Examples are numerous and the diagrams all that could be wished—correctly drawn and skilfully shaded when they represent solids.

Workshop Mathematics. By Frank Castle, M.I.M.E. Parts I. and II. (Macmillan & Co.)—The principles laid down in our criticism of the preceding work do not quite apply to the two little volumes now before us, which are intended for a different class of students and appear to be well adapted for their purpose. That purpose may be learnt from the following quotation, which we copy from the preface:—

"To perform his work intelligently an artizan must have a knowledge of elementary mathematics. When he comes to appreciate this fact for himself the workman finds that even the arithmetic he learnt at school has left him, and that he remembers little more than four simple rules and the multiplication table. Teachers soon discover that, though anxious to learn, a student of this kind does not wish to lose contact with the practical requirements of the workshop,—he is impatient of 'pure' mathematics—so the question arises how to teach him mathematics enough, by dealing with the calculations themselves which he is actually called upon to make at his work. The plan which is most useful is a compromise. It is useless to say that all students ought to learn the broad principles of mathematics first and apply them afterwards. Experience has proved that most artizans will not attend classes where the authorities decide that this is the only course."

ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES.

The first part of the fifty-seventh volume of *Archæologia*, just issued to the Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries, contains figures of the skulls of St. Cuthbert and St. Oswald, together with an osteological description by Dr. Selby Plummer of the remains disclosed on an examination of the grave of St. Cuthbert in Durham Cathedral. The bones of the skeleton supposed to be that of St. Cuthbert were in many places covered with membrane, and a piece of a dried-up substance, probably a portion of the brain, fell through the foramen magnum during the examination of the skull. Bede ('Hist. Eccl.,' iv. 30) describes the exhumation of Cuthbert's body by the monks of Lindisfarne in 698 A.D., after it had been buried eleven years, and says that they found all the body whole, as if it had been alive, and the joints pliable, more like one asleep than a dead person. If we assume the identity of these relics, portions of the body have thus remained undestroyed for more than 1,200 years. The same thing happened after 262 years' burial in the case of Robert Braybroke, Bishop of London, the appearance of whose body when exhumed after the Great Fire is described by Pepys in his 'Diary' (November 12th, 1666), as well as in numerous other cases, and is attributed to burial in dry sandy soil. The skull of Cuthbert was "inclining to the dolichocephalous type," with no strongly marked racial characters, the forehead low and retreating, the supraciliary ridges prominent, the nose projecting, and the chin protuberant. The teeth show considerable wear, but no signs of decay. The apparent age at death corresponds with that recorded, about fifty years, and the estimated stature is about 5 ft. 8 in. It is recorded that he suffered from tumour of the knee, bubo in the groin, callosity at the juncture of foot and leg, and ulcer of the foot. If these remains are his, he had in addition extensive disease of the sternum and right clavicle, and the fourth and fifth cervical vertebræ were ossified together. Four fragments of the skull of King Oswald were found, exhibiting a large cut, half an inch in front of the coronal suture, indicating a blow from a heavy sharp weapon struck by some one on the left side; a second clean-cut wound given from the right side in a more vertical direction, and a third cut below which did not penetrate the skull.

The concluding part of the *Archæological Journal* for 1900, just issued to the members of the Royal Archæological Institute, contains the excellent paper on Christian iconography in Ireland read by the lamented Miss Margaret Stokes at the Dublin meeting of the Institute, in which she showed how, by a remarkable continuity of idea, the twelve signs of the zodiac were represented as protected by the twelve great gods of paganism, the heads of the twelve tribes of the Jewish nation, and the twelve apostles of Christianity in a zodiacal circle contained in an Irish manuscript in the library of Bâle.

The report of the Bradford meeting of the British Association, also just issued to the members, contains in the report of the Corresponding Societies' Committee the usual particulars as to the contributions of members of local societies to anthropology during the year preceding. Twenty important papers are recorded as published in the *Transactions* of thirteen local societies between June, 1899, and June, 1900. The Essex Field Club published notes of a demonstration on primitive fire-making appliances by Mr. E. Lovett; a paper on a supposed neolithic settlement at Skitt's Hill, Braintree, by the Rev. J. W. Kenworthy; and remarks on the archæological objects found there, by Mr. F. W. Reader. The Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club published papers on the influence of Phœnician colonization, commerce, and enterprise on England 2,000 years ago, by Mr. E. Cunnington; on the Roman occupation of Wareham, by Mr. G. J. Bennett; and on Eggardon Hill Camp, by the Rev. H. S. Solly. The Isle of Man Natural History and Antiquarian Society published a paper on Denton's description of the island and its customs, by Mr. G. W. Wood; and the reports by Miss A. M. Crellin of the Anthropological Section, and by Mr. P. M. C. Kermode of

the Archæological Section. The Glasgow Philosophical Society published two anthropological papers.

The Folk-lore Society, in an address to the King voted on the 20th of February, stated that

"it is in the British Empire, which has to so large an extent grown and been consolidated during Her late Majesty's reign, and which includes within its bounds countless races of every degree of civilization and mental development, from the lowest to the highest, that the student of folk-lore has to seek many of the most precious materials of his study. Under Her Majesty's rule, every religious belief of those races has been respected, their customs have been regarded with consideration, and their prejudices conciliated; and the study of folk-lore, a science the very existence of which is bounded by Her Majesty's reign, has thus been rendered possible."

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES.

The planet Mercury will be at inferior conjunction with the sun on the 7th inst., but will become visible in the morning towards the end of the month, situated in the constellation Aquarius. Venus is a morning star, and passes during the month from Aquarius into Pisces, rising less than an hour before sunrise. Mars is in Leo and decreasing in brightness; he will be due south at eleven o'clock in the evening on the 8th inst. (about four degrees to the north of the star Regulus), and at ten o'clock on the 20th. Jupiter is in Sagittarius, rising now about four o'clock in the morning and earlier each night. Saturn is in the same constellation, situated at a short distance due east of Jupiter.

The Rev. Dr. Anderson, of Edinburgh, discovered on the 21st ult. a new bright star in the constellation Perseus, nearly between the stars α and β. It was then of the 2·7 magnitude, or nearly equal to β Ursæ Majoris; but two nights afterwards, on the 23rd ult., Dr. Copeland, the Astronomer Royal for Scotland, found it actually brighter than Capella, which is only exceeded by Arcturus of the stars in the northern hemisphere. It is therefore the most remarkable Nova since the famous star of Tycho Brahé in 1572. The brightness, however, appears now to be on the wane. The spectrum resembles that of Nova Aurigæ, which appeared in January, 1892, and was also first seen by Dr. Anderson.

Mr. Stanley Williams, F.R.A.S., of Hove, announces in No. 3687 of the *Astronomische Nachrichten* the discovery of a new variable star in the constellation Cygnus, to be called, according to the new nomenclature, I. 1901, Cygni. It was of the 9·9 magnitude on November 18th, 1900, when it would seem to have been at its maximum of brightness. On October 27th the magnitude was 10·7, and on December 15th about 10·5. The number of *Knowledge* for July, 1892, gave a reproduction of a photograph of the part of the sky around β Cygni, taken, after long exposure, by Prof. Max Wolf, of Heidelberg, and as this star (which is situated in that region) does not appear upon it, the inference is that its magnitude was at that time below the fourteenth.

We have received the ninth number of Vol. XXIX. of the *Memorie della Società degli Spettroscopisti Italiani*, the most important paper in which is Prof. Mascari's account of the solar eclipse of last May as seen at the Astrophysical Observatory at Catania, where it was not quite total, but 0·88 of the sun's diameter was obscured at $5^h\ 22^m$ local time.

Mr. C. J. Merfield, F.R.A.S., of Sydney, communicates to Nos. 3684-5 of the *Astronomische Nachrichten* a calculation of the definitive orbit elements of Comet VII., 1898, which was first discovered by Mr. Coddington at the Lick Observatory on June 11th in that year. It passed its perihelion on the 14th of the following September, but as the orbit appears to be hyperbolic in form, no question of its return can arise.

Shortly after the Report of the Washington Observatory, that of the Harvard College has come to hand. The amount of work done and the important results obtained during the quarter of a century which has elapsed since Prof. E. C. Pickering succeeded the late Prof. Winlock as Director in 1875 were fully set forth by Mr. E. B. Knobel in his address on the presentation of the Gold Medal of the Royal Astronomical Society to the former on the 8th ult. The Report shows with what energy that work has been continued during the past year, especially in the photometrical and photographical departments. And it must not be forgotten that for some years past this work has been twofold, Prof. Pickering having established a daughter observatory at Arequipa in Peru, where all the stars in both hemispheres can be observed in an exceptionally favourable climate; this is under the immediate superintendence of Prof. Bailey. The care with which the Harvard College Observatory photographs have been examined by Mrs. Fleming has resulted in the discovery of a large number of new variable stars. It is to be hoped that the appeal made by Prof. Pickering for a large increase in the funds at his disposal will meet with a speedy and hearty response.

Prof. W. Valentiner, of Heidelberg, and Herr E. von Oppolzer, of Potsdam, have both noticed that the small planet Eros, which has secured for itself so much general interest on account of its from time to time approaching the sun so much more nearly than any other planet, is subject to remarkable changes of brightness, amounting to nearly a whole magnitude within a few hours. More recently, Prof. Deichmüller, of Bonn, has found that the period of change is five hours in length.

Prof. T. J. J. See has extended his researches (*Ast. Nach.* No. 3686) with the great Washington refractor to measurements of the equatorial diameter of Saturn and of his system of rings. The diameters (equatorial, and polar as inferred from H. Struve's oblateness) are 120,682 and 108,457 kilomètres, *i.e.*, 74,944 and 67,352 miles respectively. From the known mass of the planet, this would make his mean density equal to 0·123 that of the earth, or 0·68 of water, somewhat greater than previous estimates. The external diameter of the outer ring Prof. See finds to be 278,768 kilomètres, or 173,115 miles; its width 19,076 kilomètres, or 11,846 miles; the external diameter of the inner ring 234,827 kilomètres, or 145,828 miles; its width 27,667 kilomètres, or 17,181 miles. The width of the so-called dusky ring is 18,571 kilomètres, or 11,533 miles; but the blank space between this and the ball of Saturn amounts to only 10,838 kilomètres, or 6,730 miles. Prof. See has also obtained a set of measurements of Saturn's largest satellite, which was discovered by Huygens in 1655, and named Titan by Sir John Herschel when he proposed designations for the satellites on account of the confusion resulting from the order of discovery being not the same as that of distance from the planet. Prof. See finds the diameter of this satellite considerably smaller than was previously supposed, amounting to only 3,368 kilomètres, or 2,092 miles, which is somewhat less than that of our moon.

Prof. Max Wolf, of Königstuhl, Heidelberg, announces in *Ast. Nach.* No. 3688 the discovery of three new small planets on the 13th ult., one of which, however, he thinks may be identical with No. 450.

From next Friday, March 8th, the meetings of the Astronomical Society will be held at five o'clock, instead of eight as heretofore.

Prof. Porro, Director of the Turin Observatory, has been nominated Professor of Astronomy and Geodesy at the University of Genoa.

SOCIETIES.

Royal.—*Feb.* 21.—Sir W. Huggins, President, in the chair, followed by Lord Lister, V.P.—The following papers were read: 'An Attempt to estimate the Vitality of Seeds by an Electrical Method,' by Dr. Waller,—'On a New Manometer, and on the Law of the Pressure of Gases between 1·5 and ·01 Millimètres of Mercury,' by Lord Rayleigh,—'An Investigation of the Spectra of Flames resulting from Operations in the Open Hearth and "Basic" Bessemer Processes,' and 'The Mineral Constituents of Dust and Soot from Various Sources,' by Prof. Hartley and Mr. H. Ramage,—'Notes on the Spark Spectra of Silicon as rendered by Silicates,' by Prof. Hartley,—and 'On the Conductivity of Gases under the Becquerel Rays,' by the Hon. R. J. Strutt.

Society of Antiquaries.—*Feb.* 14.—Viscount Dillon, President, in the chair.—An address of condolence and congratulation to the King, submitted by the Council, was approved.—Notice was given of a proposed addition to the statutes regulating the admission of visitors to the Society's meetings.—Mr. Lewis Evans exhibited a portable sundial which had belonged to Cardinal Wolsey, and bore his arms on one side of it and on the other a somewhat uncommon form of the arms of the cathedral church of York, of which Wolsey became archbishop in 1518, Gules, two keys in saltire argent; in chief a mitre or, whilst cardinals' hats were engraved both on the front and back. The instrument, which was in almost perfect condition, consisted of a hollow gilt brass block about 3½ in. high, with nine small sundials drawn on its various faces, and closely resembled a group of nine dials arranged on a block which is figured and described on p. 80 of 'Compositio Horologiorum,' Bâle, 1531, the first book on dialling that was printed. There was no maker's name or mark on the dial, but Mr. Evans sought to prove that it was made by Nicholas Kratzer (1487-1550), a Bavarian, who taught astronomy at Oxford, and was appointed mathematical reader by Wolsey when he founded Cardinal's College (Christ Church). In proof of this he called attention to the German character of the work and decoration, and exhibited two photographs of manuscripts now in Corpus Christi College, of which Kratzer was a Fellow. The first, taken from a MS. by Hegge, showed a drawing of the dial made by Kratzer in the garden of the college, which was in form and style very like the dial exhibited, and had coats of arms on it almost in the same positions. The second showed a page of a MS. by Kratzer himself, also with a similar dial on it, and with the numerals 4 and 7 of an unusual shape and almost identical with those on Wolsey's dial. A third photograph, taken from the portrait of Kratzer painted by Holbein, which is now in the Louvre, shows him with another block of dials in his hand, which, though differing somewhat in shape, is about the same size as Wolsey's, and the dials on it seem to be of exactly the same type and design.—Mr. H. S. Cowper, as Local Secretary for Westmorland, submitted a report on (1) an early settlement in Kentmere, (2) primitive quadrangular structures, (3) discoveries of the Roman road near Ambleside, (4) an iron sword found at Witherslack, (5) Corner Hall, an unnoticed Pele, (6) an oak chest supposed to have come from Whalley Abbey, and (7) some relics of the 1745 rebellion.—Mr. H. Willett exhibited a horn triptych of reputed twelfth-century work, which Mr. Read gave reasons for assuming to be a fabrication of the nineteenth century.—Dr. Brushfield exhibited photographs of five Norman doorways in Herefordshire.

British Archæological Association.—*Feb.* 20.—Mr. S. W. Kershaw in the chair.—A paper was read on 'Some Old Halls in Wirral,' by Mr. W. Ferguson Irvine, who illustrated it by many fine photographic views shown by the lantern. The hundred of Wirral possesses many special characteristics, due mainly to its peculiar surroundings and situation. Wirral (or "Wurrall," as the old natives call it) is the tongue of land lying between the estuaries of the Mersey and the Dee, and contains the only coast-line which Cheshire possesses; it is, in fact, a peninsula, being connected with the rest of the county by one narrow end. The halls and manor-houses of Wirral differ in many respects from the rich examples of domestic architecture for which Cheshire is celebrated; nevertheless, they are not without quaint and picturesque features. One peculiarity about them is the half-timber construction, which is confined entirely to the frontages, the rest of the walls being of masonry. In Bidstone Hall we have a good specimen of the style of architecture of the early seventeenth century, the house being built in 1620 to 1622. In the deer park is still standing an old wall, over 6 ft. high and about 4 ft. thick, built of rough stones which is referred to in almost every lease of the Hall as far back as 1669 as "the great stone wall." Its antiquity may be much greater, as tradition records it was built when wages were a penny a day. The wall is popularly

known amongst the villagers as the "Penny-a-day Dyke." Chief amongst the buildings described and illustrated were Leasowes Castle; Storeton Hall, connected with many memories of the historic house of Stanley, dating from about 1360, and architecturally a good example of the fourteenth century; Shotwick Hall; and the partly timbered houses of Irby, Hooton, and Plessington. A somewhat unusual feature of these old halls is that not one of them can boast of having been the residence of a king or queen, yet the histories of many of them, as told by Mr. Irvine, were romantic and interesting.

NUMISMATIC.—*Feb.* 21.—Sir H. H. Howorth, V.P., in the chair.—The meeting approved an address of condolence to His Majesty the King on the death of the late Queen, and of congratulation on His Majesty's accession to the throne.—Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher and Mr. Frank P. Macfadgen were elected Members.—The Hon. Secretary, Mr. H. A. Grueber, exhibited a small silver coin of the British chief Verica, which had been found near Challow in Berks, and is the property of Mr. J. N. Barnes, of Lambourne. It has on the obverse a laureate head, similar to that on the coins of Tiberius, and the legend VERIC, and on the reverse C. F. (Commii Filius) within a torque. This coin is of some importance as helping to fix the date of the reign of Verica.—Mr. L. A. Lawrence showed two half-groats of London, belonging to the heavy coinage of Edward IV., and therefore struck before his fourth year.—Mr. T. Bliss exhibited some very rare siege pieces of Beeston Castle, Carlisle, and Scarborough, struck during the reign of Charles I., and of Pontefract under Charles II, the last piece being dated 1648; and Mr. W. C. Boyd an unpublished farthing token of Charles I., having the sceptres within the inner circle and a bird for mint-mark.—Mr. F. A. Walters read a paper on the last silver coinage (1369-77) of Edward III., in which he described several groats belonging to a transitional period, which proved that the resumption of the title of King of France on the coinage by Edward did not immediately follow the violation of the Treaty of Bretigny. He also showed that annulet stops continued to be used on the last coinage, and transferred to this period a Durham penny which hitherto had been classed to a date previous to 1360.

ZOOLOGICAL.—*Feb.* 19.—Dr. H. Woodward, V.P., in the chair.—Dr. W. G. Ridewood exhibited some microscopic preparations of the hairs of three species of zebra, viz., *Equus burchelli, E. zebra*, and the newly described *E. johnstoni*, in order to show that the hairs of the last-named animal agreed in structure with those of the other two zebras. A letter received from Prof. Ewart on the same subject stated that he was quite of the same opinion.—Mr. F. E. Beddard exhibited and made remarks upon a specimen of a female Schmidt's monkey (*Cercopithecus schmidti*) with four mammæ.—Mr. R. Lydekker described, under the provisional name *Sotalia borneensis*, an apparently new species of estuarine dolphin from Borneo, a specimen of which had recently been received at the British Museum. He also gave a description of the Kashmir ibex (*Capra sibirica sacin*), and pointed out the differences between this and the three other races of *C. sibirica*.—Mr. F. E. Beddard read a paper on the broad-nosed lemur (*Hapalemur simus*), which dealt with the points of difference in structure between this species and *H. griseus*.—A communication from Dr. J. G. de Man contained a description of *Potamon* (*Potamonautes*) *floweri* (a new species of crab obtained by Capt. S. S. Flower on the Bahr-el-Gebel, during his expedition up the White Nile in 1900), and remarks on other species of Potamon.—Mr. R. H. Burne read a paper entitled 'A Contribution to the Myology and Visceral Anatomy of the Fairy Armadillo (*Chlamydophorus truncatus*),' in which the myology of this rare edentate was reviewed, with special reference to the two previous descriptions by Hyrtl and Macalister, and features were pointed out in which this individual showed a greater similarity to Dasypus than those hitherto examined. Amongst other details of the anatomy of the salivary apparatus, it was shown that in Chlamydophorus and Dasypus the submaxillary gland is composed of two entirely separate lobes (representing Ranvier's submaxillary and retrolingual glands), each of which communicates with the mouth-cavity by a separate duct. A somewhat similar condition was noticeable in Bradypus.—Dr. C. I. Forsyth Major read a paper 'On some Characters of the Skull in Lemurs and Monkeys,' in which he pointed out, amongst other results, that the *os planum* of the ethmoid, about which some doubts had existed as to its presence in lemurs, was found to occur in the young stages of many of these animals, and that the facial expansion of the lachrymal bone in the lemurs as well as in the monkeys was not a primitive condition, but an extreme specialization.—Mr. Martin Jacoby read a paper containing descriptions of fourteen new species of phytophagous Coleoptera of the family Chlamydæ.

CHEMICAL.—*Feb.* 21.—Prof. H. E. Armstrong, V.P., in the chair.—The following papers were read: 'Isomeric Hydrindamine Mandelates and Phenylchloracethydrindamides' and 'Isomeric Benzylhydrindamine Bromocamphorsulphonates and some Salts of d-l-Hydrindamine,' by Messrs. F. S. Kipping and H. Hall,—'Condensation of Phenols with Esters of the Acetylene Series: IV. Benzo-γ-pyrone and its Homologues,' by Messrs. S. Ruhemann and H. W. Bausor,—'Constitution of Bromocamphoric Anhydride and Camphanic Acid,' by Messrs. A. Lapworth and W. H. Lenton,—'The Action of Acetylchlor- and Acetylbrom-aminobenzenes on Amines and Phenylhydrazine' and 'The Preparation of Ortho Chloraniline,' by Messrs. F. D. Chattaway and K. J. P. Orton,—'The Bacterial Oxidation of Formates by Nitrates,' by Messrs. W. C. C. Pakes and W. H. Jollyman,—'The Influence of Solvents on the Rotation of Optically Active Compounds: II. Influence of Iso-butyl Alcohol and Secondary Octyl Alcohol (Methyl-hexyl-carbinol) on Ethyl Tartrate,' by Mr. T. S. Patterson,—and 'Influence of a Heterocyclic Group on Rotatory Power; the Ethyl and Methyl Salts of Dipyromucyltartaric Acid,' by Messrs. P. F. Frankland and F. W. Aston.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—*Feb.* 26.—Mr. J. Mansergh, President, in the chair.—The paper read was 'The Rotatory Process of Cement Manufacture,' by Messrs. W. H. Stanger and B. Blount.

HISTORICAL.—*Feb.* 21.—*Annual Meeting.*—Mr. H. E. Malden, V.P., in the chair.—The Earl of Rosebery, the President of Trinity College, Oxford, and Mr. Oscar Browning were re-elected *Vice-Presidents;* and Prof. F. W. Maitland and Messrs. G. W. Prothero, I. S. Leadam, and C. W. Oman were re-elected *Members of the Council.*—The following were elected Fellows: Messrs. W. D. Sadler, J. T. Thorp, W. C. Robinson, Hamilton Hall, and C. F. Forshaw.—The Chairman having referred to the great loss sustained by the death of Her late Majesty, a Patron of the Society, an address of condolence and homage to the King on behalf of the Society was approved.—The Council presented their Annual Report, which was also approved.

ARISTOTELIAN.—*Feb.* 25.—Dr. G. F. Stout, President, in the chair.—Dr. G. E. Moore read a paper on 'Identity.' There are two kinds of difference, one of which may be called *conceptual*, the other *numerical* difference. This is proved by the fact that when two things existing in space and time are said to have a common attribute, it is impossible to explain the difference between the two things as consisting merely in the fact that each has also a conceptually different attribute which the other has not. For it must be held that in the one case the common attribute is related to the one point of difference, and in the other to the other; *i.e.*, that in the one case it has a relation which in the other it has not. But if it were one and the same thing, it would have *both* relations, and in no sense could it be true that it had *not* one of them; in other words, what we describe as two cases of a single attribute can only be explained by supposing two exactly similar attributes. This theory was defended against objections, and it was explained that exact similarity is consistent with the theory that in all cases of it there is also one and the same universal. Some objections of Hegel's to the law of identity were then considered, and it was pointed out that the implication of difference which seems to be involved in the assertion of self-identity is illusory. The law and its instances neither assert nor deny difference, whereas Hegel thought they both asserted and denied it. They merely assert the inclusion of everything or of some particular thing in the class of subjects or individuals. This, therefore, is (1) one sense in which identity is asserted. (2) Numerical identity may be said to be asserted between two things, of which the one is both denied to be a subject and to differ numerically from the other: such assertions are always false. (3) Conceptual identity may be truly asserted of two numerically different things, which are either particulars of the same universal, or a particular and its universal. (4) Identity is frequently asserted between two members of the same class, but this is due to confusion between the relation of member to class and the entirely different relation of particular to universal. Finally, (5) material and personal identity are highly complex conceptions, involving conceptually identical particulars continuous in time.—The paper was followed by a discussion.

PHYSICAL.—*Feb.* 22.—Prof. S. P. Thompson, President, in the chair.—A paper on 'How Air subjected to X-Rays loses its Discharging Property and how it discharges Electricity,' by Prof. Emilio Villari (Hon. Fellow), was read by the Chairman.—Papers on 'The Propagation of Cusped Waves and their Relation to the Primary and Secondary Focal Lines,' and on 'Cyanine Prisms,' by Prof. R. W. Wood, were read by Mr. Watson.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MON. Royal Academy, 4.—'A Glimpse into the Lives of the Great Masters,' Lecture V., Prof. A. Gilbert.
— Society of Engineers, 7½.—'Notes on Certain Details of Drainage Construction,' Mr. G. J. G. Jensen.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'The Bearings of Geometry on the Chemistry of Fermentation,' Lecture IV., Mr. W. J. Pope. (Cantor Lectures.)
TUES. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Cell as the Unit of Life,' Lecture II., Dr. A. Macfadyen.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'Early Playing Cards and their Decoration,' Mr. R. Steele.
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—Discussion on 'The Rotatory Process of Cement Manufacture.'
— Zoological, 8½.—'Some Extinct Reptiles from Patagonia, of the Genera Miolania, Dinilysia, and Genyodectes,' Dr. A. Smith Woodward; 'Note on the Innervation of the Supra-orbital Canal in *Chimæra monstrosa*,' Mr. R. H. Burne; 'Contributions to the Knowledge of the Structure and Systematic Arrangement of Earthworms,' Mr. F. E. Beddard.
WED. Royal Academy, 4.—'The Lower Limb,' Prof. A. Thomson.
— Archæological Institute, 4.—'Tympana of the Norman Doorways in our English Churches,' Mr. C. E. Keyser.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'Modern Artillery,' Lieut. A. T. Dawson.
— Geological, 8.—'Recent Geological Changes in Central and Northern Asia,' Prof. Wright; 'The Hollow Spherulites of England and the Yellowstone,' Mr. J. Parkinson.
— British Archæological Association, 8.—'Notes on a Ramble round Thetford,' Rev. H. J. D. Astley.
THURS. Royal Institution, 3.—'Greek and Roman Portrait Sculpture,' Lecture II., Prof. P. Gardner.
— Royal Academy, 4.—'A Glimpse into the Lives of the Great Masters,' Lecture VI., Prof. A. Gilbert.
— Royal, 4½.
— Linnean, 8.—'A Contribution to the Freshwater Algæ of Ceylon,' Messrs. W. West and G. S. West; 'Mediterranean Malacostraca,' Mr. A. O. Walker.
— Chemical, 8.—'Nomenclature of the Acid Esters of Unsymmetrical Dibasic Acids,' 'Additive Compounds of α- and β-Naphthylamine with Trinitrobenzene Derivatives,' and 'Acetylation of Arylamines,' Mr. J. J. Sudborough; 'Formation of Amides from Aldehydes,' Messrs. R. H. Pickard and W. Carter.
— Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—Discussion on 'The Electrical Power Bill of 1900.' Paper on 'Insulation on Cables,' Mr. M. O'Gorman.
— Society of Antiquaries, 8½.—Ballot for Fellows.
— Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts.—'Sculptured Tympana of Norman Doorways,' Mr. C. E. Keyser.
FRI. Royal Academy, 4.—'The Head and Neck,' Prof. A. Thomson.
— Astronomical, 5.
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Sewage Treatment,' Mr. C. Johnston. (Students' Meeting.)
— Royal Institution, 9.—'Vitrified Quartz,' Mr. W. A. Shenstone.
SAT. Royal Institution, 3.—'Sound and Vibrations,' Lecture III., Lord Rayleigh.

Science Gossip.

BARON ERLANGER'S journey in the country of Menelik has been most successful from a scientific point of view. His ornithological collection is stated to be especially valuable. According to the last accounts received from him, he was employing the vexatious delay enforced on him by the governor at Abarach in exploring Lake Abaja, after which he intends to make his way to Lake Rudolph by a hitherto unexplored route.

THE meteorological station on the Zug Peak, at an elevation of nearly 10,000 feet, is being occupied during the winter months by J. J. Enzensperger. He is cut off from communication with the rest of the world except by telephone.

A BIOLOGICAL station has been formed in connexion with the School of Veterinary Surgeons in Munich, which has for its principal object the scientific investigation of the diseases of fishes, their food, and the effects of impurities in the water.

ACCORDING to the *Chemische Zeitung*, a school of mines is to be established in Corea, under the direction of M. Tremoulet, Inspector-General of the Imperial Mines. The professors and officials will be Europeans.

DR. BERNHARD SCHWARZ, the well-known traveller, died on the 8th of February at Wiesbaden, in his fifty-seventh year.

THE death is announced of Dr. K. Natterer, of the Vienna University, in his fortieth year. He was the author of several well-known works on chemistry.

FINE ARTS

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Some Hints on Pattern Designing. By W. Morris. (Longmans & Co.)—This artistic product of the Chiswick Press, tastefully bound and printed with the Golden Type

designed by William Morris, is the text of a lecture delivered by that enthusiast himself at the Working Men's College, December 10th, 1881, and it is an epitome of the beliefs and self-imposed convictions of the speaker. The 'Hints' are concerned with the morality of life as well as the methods of decorating a wall in what may be called an honest, if not an artistic way. Art would come out of honesty, Morris was wont to allege; and with honesty he included obedience, veracity, and chastity of all sorts. "Ornamental pattern-work, to be raised above the contempt of reasonable men, must," he averred, "possess three qualities: beauty, imagination, and order." And in his forceful, somewhat overbearing, and very emphatic way he proceeded to explain to his audience how these qualities must be secured in the daily work, especially of that "British workman" whom Morris took it on himself to help, honour, and improve. The culmination of the discourse is not only wise in itself, but valuable because it presents Morris's views as to style:—

"Study any or all the styles that have any growth in them, and, as for the others, don't do more than give a passing glance at them, for they can do you no good. From the days of ancient Egypt to the time of the sickness of mediæval art the architectural arts had life and growth in them: study all that as much as you please; but, from the times of the Renaissance onwards, life, growth, and hope are gone from these, and as matters of study you have nothing to do with them. The architectural art that was in use even at the time of the great masters of the Renaissance [the true Renaissance is, of course, intended; see the context] will mislead you if you try to found any style of pattern-designing upon it, and this in spite of many splendid qualities in itself. It is not the art of hope, but of decay. As to what followed it, and culminated in the bundle of degraded whims falsely called a style, that so fitly expresses the corruption of the days of Louis XV., you need not even look at them in passing. More noble failures will serve your turn better, even for warnings."

Morris, like other masters of this subject, was, for brevity's sake, wont to treat of "the corruption of the days of Louis XV." as if those days stood alone in that respect; but he meant to be more comprehensive, and to convey what Leighton wittily expressed when he was asked what was the difference between the art of Louis XIV.'s time and that of Louis XV. "The difference," he replied, "between Madame de Maintenon and Madame du Barry."

Alfred the Great: his Abbeys of Hyde, Athelney, and Shaftesbury. By J. C. Wall. (Elliot Stock.)—The intention of the author of this little book, as explained by himself, and by the Dean of Durham in a preface, is to recall that side of Alfred's work which is represented by the religious houses that he founded. The story of these three foundations is here traced from their actual inception down to their last days. Alfred himself, therefore, occupies but a small portion of the book. Although there was little new to tell of the three abbeys dealt with, Mr. Wall has provided readable accounts of them for those who are not likely to consult learned works, and has, we gather, made some investigations on his own account at the Public Record Office. He lays great stress on Alfred's intention to provide in the New Minster a school for the better education of his young nobles, and has much to say on the beauty of the manuscripts produced within its walls. The tale of the dissolution of the house and of the final desecration of its site is told very fully, and the outrageous treatment of what is believed to have been Alfred's own coffin righteously denounced. By contrast with the great Winchester house, the humble abbey which Alfred founded as a thank-offering at Athelney is one of little interest. The author seems somewhat rash in asserting that "Christians and pagans" were among its first inmates; for although the Dean of Durham states that "one of the first of them was actually a heathen," Asser merely praises the proficiency of "a young lad of pagan birth," who may well have been a converted Dane. In striking contrast with the other two of the great king's foundations, Athelney had always to struggle against the poverty of its endowments. Shaftesbury, the women's abbey, was already very wealthy at the time of the Norman Conquest; and although the Conqueror took from it some land in Kingston Abbess (Mr. Wall's "Chingeston") on which to erect that well-known fortress Corfe Castle (mistaken by Mr. Wall, as by others, for the "castle of Wareham"), he gave it the advowson of Gillingham in exchange. On the eve of the Dissolution this prosperous house had an abbess, prioress, sub-prioress, and fifty-three nuns within its walls. The statement that in "1553" it had forty-eight nuns is an example of that carelessness in revision which combines with a singular style to mar the merit of the book. It is followed by the phrase, "the rapacious maw of Henry VIII. and his Minister.....is seen," &c., with which we may compare the information that Mr. Stock has reproduced Alfred's jewel, "so that it may be better known than hitherto, and by it to recall the Christian labours of that king." An Archbishop of Canterbury appears with the female name of "Etheldred"; Ogbourne is disguised as "Okebarne," and John, Count of Mortain, as the "Earl of Morent." We are even supplied with the amazing information that the "Saxon for Emma is Ælgiva, which is synonymous with Ælgitha"! There are a few interesting illustrations.

THE BURLINGTON FINE-ARTS CLUB.

The Burlington Fine-Arts Club have chosen for the theme of their present exhibition examples of goldsmiths' work from the earliest times up to the end of the seventeenth century. The collection forms a magnificent though somewhat disquieting display, for the fact is that the preciousness and splendour of the material seem at almost all periods to have prompted some craftsmen to sacrifice the higher qualities of design for mere ostentation. In the matter of pure design this collection as a whole cannot, we believe, compare with the collection of ironwork made by the Club last year. Not only the value but the pliability of the material tempts to excessive and florid ornamentation, and the sixteenth-century work in particular tends to lack unity and intention, to degenerate into a confused efflorescence of glittering and insignificant forms. This criticism does not, however, apply to the few rare specimens of Græco-Roman workmanship. The little silver phial from South Kensington, with a frieze in relief of storks fighting with snakes, is perfect in the reticence of its lines and the preciousness of its ornament. Coming to mediæval times—it is a pity that there are no examples of the beautifully barbaric treatment of the metals by the Anglo-Saxons—we find some specimens of great beauty, beginning with Sir Samuel Montagu's cup of the early thirteenth century. In the interesting introduction to the catalogue the superiority of English to French goldsmiths' work at this period is boldly maintained. As the nationality of this particular specimen is doubtful, it cannot be used as evidence either way, but we doubt if it would be possible to find any specimens of English mediæval work which would compare as works of formative art with those lately gathered together in the Petit Palais des Beaux-Arts at Paris. Was there ever anything in England to compare with the reliquary head of St. Baudine or the *châsse* of St. Taurin, with its superb reliefs of figures equally perfect as the expression of an ideal of character and as decorations of a surface? Even in this collection the French examples far exceed the English in the freedom and imaginative intention of their designs. This, of course, may be an accident, for in this country English mediæval work appears to be the rarer of the two. The incense-boat and censer from Whittlesea Mere are the most important examples here, whereas French work of the fourteenth century is represented by several works, and by one, Sir Charles Robinson's *Madonna and Child*, which is much more than a piece of exquisite craftsmanship—a work of real creative imagination. Though found in Spain, it certainly seems rightly attributed to a French artist of the middle of the fourteenth century, a time when the type of the Madonna had already lost the imposing directness and simplicity of mood of the earlier tradition. This statuette exhibits to perfection that subtle gaiety, that almost excessive graciousness and sought-out charm, which took its place. No greater contrast to this could be devised than the elaborately tricked out *Diana*, a work of the Augsburg school of the sixteenth century. The Germans, partly by reason of their extreme dexterity as craftsmen, appear, so far as this collection enables one to judge, to have been the worst transgressors against those material limitations which ensure beauty of design. No proceeding, for instance, can well be imagined more perversely inappropriate to the material or purpose of silver plates than to copy on them Aldegrever's line engravings, as is done in a series of plates exhibited here. The full beauty of the material is only seen when it reflects light from facets set at different angles, and when the edges of the facets are blunt and the surfaces are not too perfectly even. In the plates referred to the perfectly flat surface reflects a dazzling white crossed with black scratches, which here fail altogether of their original intention of conveying the idea of light and shade, or at another angle they appear dark with light scratches, which in this case have the opposite effect to that for which they were originally designed, the shaded parts becoming the lightest. Nor have the designs themselves any quality which rewards one for the trouble of finding the angle at which they are seen with the least difficulty.

We do not remember to have seen much Italian work of the Cellini period which answers to this phase of German art and at times rivals its extravagance, but Mr. Salting lends a very beautiful fifteenth-century pyx, a plain rectangular box decorated only with diamonds of transparent enamel.

The majority of the exhibits are, however, English work of the Commonwealth and subsequent periods. The English goldsmiths of that time appear to have developed a characteristic national style which often attains to great beauty. The silver salvers and caudle-cups are generally covered with rich designs of conventional flowers in *repoussé*, in which a very high relief is obtained, and the design is saved from monotony or the appearance of confused elaboration by the strong light and shade which this admits. The drinking-cups, on the other hand, are usually plain, or ornamented with designs engraved in a pure outline which has a delightful freedom and waywardness very different from the mechanical perfection of modern engraved plate. A visit to a modern goldsmith's is apt to make one pessimistic about the decay of taste, but from this exhibition, in spite of the great beauty of the finest examples, one may derive the consoling reflection that the taste of the goldsmith was not unfrequently below the level of that of his fellow-craftsmen who worked in more difficult and less costly materials.

SALES.

Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods sold on February 23rd the following works, the property of the late Mr. H. A. Brassey. Drawings: T. S. Cooper, The Evening Drink, ten cows on the bank of a stream, 273*l*. C. Fielding, A

View at Guildford, 173*l.* Pictures : P. J. Clays, A Calm Day on the Scheldt, 294*l.* V. Cole, "Now fades the glimmering landscape," 189*l.* W. Collins, Dartmouth, Devon, 735*l.* E. W. Cooke, Landing Fish, coast of Holland, 651*l.*; Venetian Fishing Craft caught in a Borasco, 231*l.* W. P. Frith, Lord Foppington describes his Daily Life, 178*l.* B. W. Leader, Bettws y Coed, 399*l.* Sir J. E. Millais, "No!" 1,470*l.* P. Nasmyth, A Road over a Common, 262*l.* D. Roberts, The Palace of the Cæsars, Rome, 105*l.*

The following pictures were from various properties : J. Constable, A View of the Stour, 388*l.* T. Faed, The Mother's First Care, 115*l.* W. Müller, Sorrento, 483*l.* W. Etty, The Return of the Prodigal Son, 126*l.* F. Goodall, Cranmer at the Traitors' Gate, 162*l.* J. C. Adams, Noon, 115*l.* B. W. Leader, The Sandy Margin of the Sea, 399*l.*

Fine-Art Gossip.

To-day (Saturday) is appointed for a private view of an exhibition, chiefly of Dutch pictures, at the Goupil Gallery. With these less valuable and artistic examples may be seen works of J. Breton, Corot, Daubigny, Dupré, Guardi, Harpignies, Landseer, Troyon, and other English and French painters.

On and after March 2nd Mr. Strang is showing, at 16, King Street, St. James's, thirty new etchings illustrating Mr. Kipling's short stories.

At the Graves Galleries water-colour drawings by Mr. Hubert Medlycott will be on show from March 4th. The drawings include such diverse subjects as the Thames, Venice, Rouen, and Switzerland.

We regret to announce the death at Edinburgh, at the comparatively early age of fifty, of Mr. G. W. Johnstone, R.S.A. Mr. Johnstone was a native of Forfarshire, and in early life worked as a cabinetmaker. His first picture was shown in the R.S.A. Exhibition of 1872 ; and it is a sad coincidence that one of his last pictures, No. 196 in the present R.S.A. Exhibition, was directly the cause of his death, inasmuch as he stayed out too long in a drenching rain to catch for the picture the sullen grey effect of a stormy day. The deceased artist was elected an Associate of the Academy in 1883, and a full member in 1895. His landscapes, both in oil and water colour, have been for many years an attractive feature on the Scottish Academy walls, and in later years his work was frequently seen at Burlington House.

The death is announced of Miss Annie Dixon, who had been well known as a miniature painter for a long term of years. She began her career as early as 1840, and was a constant contributor to the Academy.

The well-known French review *L'Art* has, owing to the prolonged illness of M. P. Leroi, the editor, been in abeyance for some time, but its publication is now resumed. No. 734, a considerable volume of 340 pages, contains some noteworthy papers. The numerous cuts include reproductions of 'Vingt Dessins de M. Ingres,' prints of sculptures, facsimiles of manuscripts, and a likeness of Millais.

The Swiss papers are full of notices of memorials of Böcklin. The street in Zurich which runs at the side of the painter's early studio, hitherto known as Neptune-Strasse, is henceforth to be named "Böcklin-Strasse." The address delivered by Prof. Brockhaus at the Böcklin commemoration at Florence, which dealt particularly with the artist's conception of landscape painting, is announced for publication by the Brockhaus firm at Leipzig.

About a year ago the Berlin Royal Academy of Sciences acquired the fine collection of coins gathered by the eminent Swiss expert Dr. Imhoof-Blumer, of Winterthur, who is one of the foreign members of the Academy. Dr. Blumer has now presented a sum of 100,000 francs to the Academy "towards the promotion of its numismatic works." The interest of this sum, according to the wish of the donor, is to be "expended upon the income, or the beginnings of the income, of scientifically educated officials employed exclusively in the service of the numismatic undertakings of the learned Academy."

On appeal by Prince Chigi, the fine of 12,000*l.* (representing the value of Botticelli's 'Virgin and Child') has been reduced to a nominal sum of 10*l.* This verdict seems tantamount to a reduction of the "Pacca Law" to an absurdity, unless another surprising volt-face of Italian procedure is impending.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

St. James's Hall.—Popular Concerts.
Queen's Hall.—Philharmonic Concert.

When M. Ysaye gave his orchestral concerts at Queen's Hall he introduced novelties, and now he is pursuing a similar policy at the Popular Concerts. The public is content to listen over and over again to standard works. The Beethoven Septet, the 'Kreutzer' Sonata, the Schumann Quintet, and other works seem as if they would prove joys for ever. How long the particular works just named will really have a hold on the public we cannot say. One thing, however, is certain — names once popular have perished, others are perishing. A brief glance at the catalogue of works performed at the Popular Concerts since their establishment in 1859 down to March 30th, 1896 (the last catalogue issued by Messrs. Chappell) will show this. Dussek's Sonata in B flat for piano and violin was played fourteen times between 1859 and 1873, and was then shelved; in 1877 the pianoforte 'Plus Ultra' Sonata was played, and with that work the composer himself took his farewell of the "Popular" public. A similar study of Spohr, Mendelssohn, and other composers would be found instructive. The void, however, is gradually filled by new names and new works introduced by enterprising musicians. We need only name Von Bülow and Dr. Joachim, through whose zeal and perseverance Brahms has become a classic. M. Ysaye is now directing our attention to the Franco-Belgic school, of whom César Franck may be considered the founder and M. Vincent d'Indy one of the chief representatives at the present day. On Saturday afternoon was produced Franck's Quintet in F minor for pianoforte and strings. M. Gevaert, M. J. Guy Ropartz, the late M. E. Chausson, and other eminent men have been lavish in their praise of this work; a critic ought therefore to be careful in judging it after a first hearing, not so much for his own reputation as for that of the composer. A hasty judgment, if erroneous, can do no real harm to music which has in it the seeds of life, yet it may for a time have an unfavourable effect. Much of past criticism of Schumann, Brahms, and, above all, Wagner, was sincere enough on the part of its authors; time, however, has shown how unsubstantial it was. The introductory Largo section of the quintet is highly dramatic; there are bursts of imperious anger, moments of intense passion, themes which express yearning, oft sorrowful, at times despairing. There are sudden changes of mood which from a purely musical point of view seem scarcely justifiable. Chromatic harmony plays a large part in the scheme, and some of it strikes the ear as novel and even far-fetched. Until the form and the character of the music have become fairly familiar it is difficult to listen to it in the right mood. Of one thing we are certain: the work has individuality, at times strongly marked; and it deserves—nay, demands—further hearing. The plaintive, expressive Lento is a movement which even at first meets with ready acceptance. It may be added that this quintet was written about the year 1879, *i.e.*, belongs to a ripe period of the composer's art career.

On Monday evening M. Vincent d'Indy's Quartet in A for pianoforte, violin, viola, and 'cello was produced. Music by this composer has been given at the orchestral concerts of Messrs. Lamoureux, Chevillard, and Ysaye, and we remember hearing a pianoforte trio of his some years ago at a chamber concert. In all these works the great skill of the composer, together with his knowledge of orchestral effects, was plainly manifest, yet as a rule we did not feel that it was heart-to-heart music. And we must confess to having had a similar feeling in listening to the first and especially the last of the three movements of the quartet. But the Ballade, *andante moderato*, is noble, pathetic, far removed in every way from the commonplace, and spontaneous. Further acquaintance with the rest of the music may therefore modify our opinion. With regard to the rendering of these two works we can speak in terms of praise. M. Ysaye certainly interprets this style of music *con amore*. A great contrast in style was afforded by Borodine's Quartet in D, with which the programme concluded. The quaint, simple, yet characteristic music was delightfully rendered. M. Théophile Ysaye, brother of the above, played the pianoforte parts in clear, intelligent fashion. On Saturday his solos were Rameau's Gavotte with variations, rendered in anything but eighteenth-century style, a clever Nocturne of his own, and Saint-Saëns's showy Étude in F minor. On Monday he gave an unsympathetic performance of Brahms's Rhapsodie in B minor, Op. 79, No. 1; while the tail end of Liszt's sixth 'Rhapsodie Hongroise' showed that the pianist's technique, though above the average, has its limits. Miss Edith Clegg, the vocalist on Saturday, has a good voice and finished style. She was heard to advantage in songs by Brahms and Dr. Elgar. On Monday M. Meux sang three quaint songs from Grétry's 'Anacréon,' and two modern songs by Godard and Bouhy, with taste and skill.

The first concert of the eighty-ninth season of the Philharmonic Society on Wednesday evening opened with the Chopin Funeral March in memoriam the "Queen of earthly queens," who was Patron of the Society. Then, after a few minutes' pause, 'God save the King' was played by the orchestra. The programme commenced with a Notturno-Serenade for four orchestras by Mozart. Each orchestra consists of strings and two horns, and phrases given out by the first are echoed and re-echoed by the three other orchestras. The music is simple

and delightfully fresh; there are only three movements, an Andante, an Allegretto, and a Menuetto with Trio, and all three are of modest proportions. Echo effects were used already in instrumental music by Locke, Purcell, Bach, and other composers before Mozart's time, and in a vocal piece in Purcell's 'Fairy Queen' there is even a double echo. Mozart with his threefold echo seems to have beaten the record, and he has employed the device with masterly skill: it remains fresh to the very last. The music was rendered with great delicacy under Dr. Cowen's direction. The novelty of the evening, a Concerto for violin and orchestra by Hermann Grädener, did not prove particularly interesting. The music is melodious, skilfully put together, but it lacks individuality; it all seems to have been said before, and in more convincing tones. The composer has written various orchestral and chamber works. M. Franz Ondricek, the interpreter of the solo part, is an excellent and intelligent player; his intonation in the first movement was not, however, quite free from reproach. He played the Bohemian *finale* with great spirit. Mr. Plunket Greene sang, and with marked success, 'The Soldier's Tent,' Sir Hubert Parry's "orchestral song," written for the Birmingham Festival of last year, a piece remarkable for the poetry of its music and the delicacy of its tone-colouring. Sir A. Sullivan's 'Macbeth' Overture was brilliantly played. Beethoven's Symphony in C minor was worthily performed, yet in the Scherzo there was not the true mystery; the colour contrasts were not sufficiently strong. Dr. Cowen, however, seems resolved to maintain the well-deserved reputation which he achieved last season.

Musical Gossip.

Mr. Plunket Greene and Mr. Leonard Borwick gave the first of three song and pianoforte recitals at St. James's Hall on Friday afternoon, February 22nd. Mr. Greene sang songs by Bach, Schubert, and Brahms. His chief success was, however, in some old Irish melodies from the Petrie collection and as yet unpublished. The excellent lyrics are from the pen of Mr. Alfred Perceval Graves; the arrangements by Prof. C. V. Stanford show skill and marked restraint; the accompaniments never assume undue prominence. Mr. Greene sang well, though when (as in 'The Alarm') he forced his voice, the sound was not pleasant. Mr. Borwick gave an admirable reading of Schumann's 'Études Symphoniques.' His Chopin playing was good, albeit somewhat cold.

Signor Busoni gave a pianoforte recital on Saturday afternoon at Queen's Hall. His programme opened with a transcription of Bach's Organ Prelude and Fugue in D, interpreted with admirable clearness and technical grip. In Beethoven's Sonata in A flat, Op. 26, the pianist played the variations in the opening movement with pleasing refinement of style, and he exhibited praiseworthy restraint. His rendering of the Funeral March was, however, scarcely so expressive as that, heard subsequently, of Chopin's movement of similar import in his B flat minor Sonata. The remainder of the latter work was admirably presented. In Liszt's Études 'Feux Follets' and 'Mazeppa,' and in two of the 'Rhapsodies Hongroises,' the pianist's execution was exceedingly brilliant; the most difficult passages were surmounted with complete ease and certainty.

The performance of Mr. Coleridge-Taylor's 'Hiawatha' by the Royal Choral Society at the Albert Hall, under the direction of Sir Frederick Bridge, on Tuesday evening, deserves, on the whole, much praise. The choir was in its best form, and the conductor had evidently rehearsed with great care. The *tempi*, however, in several places, notably in the soprano soli in the middle section of the work, were dragged, *i.e.*, in comparison with the composer's *tempi* when he conducted his work at Hanley. Then, again, more attention was paid to fortes and double fortes than to pianos and double pianos. Much allowance, however, must, we presume, be made for the size both of the hall and of the choir. The solo vocalists were Miss Ella Russell (who sang with dramatic feeling in the 'Minnehaha' section, though in her last solo she was not very happy), Messrs. Ben Davies and Andrew Black, who, especially the latter, sang exceedingly well. A cut was made in the last portion of the work, but so short as to make little appreciable difference. The 'Wedding' music is bright and full of Indian colour, while the 'Death of Minnehaha' proves not only an effective contrast, but is also full of music wonderful in its simplicity, direct expression, and deep feeling. Minnehaha once dead, dramatic interest ceases. One cares little as to what became of Hiawatha, or about the conversion of the Indians to Christianity. If a concluding section be deemed necessary, it ought to be very short. As it stands at present, an unfortunate drop in interest results. It is a great pity that so fine a work should have a comparatively weak ending.

Miss Beatrice Spencer gave a concert at Steinway Hall on Tuesday evening. This cultivated artist has a high soprano voice, not remarkable for power, but well under control, and she chose songs that were within her means. Mozart's 'Wiegenlied' and Scarlatti's 'Le Violette' were sung with taste and charm, and examples of Haydn, Monsigny, Alabief, and Abt were presented with good effect. Miss Fanny Davies and Madame Alice Dessauer, both pupils of the late Madame Schumann, played Schumann's Andante and Variations (Op. 46); and Mr. Alfred Gibson also took part in an interesting programme.

Mr. Arnold Dolmetsch gave the first of a series of concerts at 85, Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square, on Tuesday evening. The programme, consisting entirely of music by English composers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, was specially interesting. It included among other pieces a Fantazie for six viols by Byrd, a Suite for four viols by Locke, the 'Golden Sonata' of Purcell, and an Anthem for five voices and five viols. The performances were very good, and only space prevents us from noticing them and the music itself more fully.

At Steinway Hall on Wednesday afternoon Miss Ethel Barns and Mr. Charles Phillips gave their third chamber concert. The programme opened with Brahms's Sonata in A major (Op. 100) for violin and pianoforte, which was carefully, though not very expressively, rendered by Miss Ethel Barns and Miss Olga Miles. Among the clever violinist's solos were Tschaïkowsky's 'Meditation' and one of the Brahms-Joachim Hungarian Dances. Browning's 'Prospice,' sombrely set by Dr. Walford Davies for baritone voice and quartet of strings, was ably sung by Mr. Phillips. Miss Minnie Nelson, a new contralto, sang the 'Angel Song' from Mr. Elgar's 'The Dream of Gerontius,' and two tasteful vocal pieces by Miss Barns, with considerable ability.

There is an interesting article on the Royal Musical Academy of Sweden, preceded by a brief survey of the development of Swedish music, by M. Louis E. van Norman, in the New York *Musical Courier* of February 20th. The programme of Swedish music performed at the Paris Exhibition last year is given. Is there nothing in it to tempt Mr. Wood?

In the *Musical Times* for March there is a special portrait of Verdi, the last photograph taken of the composer, and signed by him on the day before he was seized with his fatal illness.

Le Ménestrel of February 24th announces that the monument of César Franck by the sculptor Alfred Lenoir, which is to be erected in the square of the Church of Sainte-Clotilde, Paris, is on the point of completion. The inauguration ceremony will probably take place during the summer.

The *Musikalisches Wochenblatt* of February 21st gives the official programme of the musical festival in connexion with the unveiling of the Schumann monument at Zwickau on June 8th. At the unveiling itself a hymn for male chorus by Dr. Reinecke will be sung, and in the evening there will be a performance of 'Das Paradies und die Peri.' On June 9th, at a matinée of chamber music, the Joachim quartet from Berlin and the Petri quartet from Dresden will appear. In the evening an orchestral programme will include the 'Manfred' Overture and the C major Symphony. The musical directors will be Profs. Joachim and Reinecke, two of the best interpreters of Schumann. The fact that they were also personal friends of his gives special point and interest to their co-operation in this festival.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Sun.	Sunday Society Concert, 3.30; Sunday League, 7, Queen's Hall.
Mon.	Monday Popular Concert, 8 St. James's Hall
Tues.	Miss Muriel Elliot and Mr. S. Macklay's Recital, 3, Salle Brard
Wed.	Ballad Concert, 3, St. James's Hall.
—	Stock Exchange Orchestral Concert, 8 Queen's Hall.
—	Mr. A. Somerville's Concert, 3, St. James's Hall
Fri.	Miss Lilian Moreton's Concert, 3, Steinway Hall.
Sat.	Saturday Popular Concert, 3, St James's Hall.
—	London Ballad Concert 3 Queen's Hall
—	Orchestral Concert, 3.30, Crystal Palace.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

Garrick Theatre.—Afternoon Performance: Representations of the Stage Society: 'Andromache,' a Play in Three Acts. By Gilbert Murray.

Influenced, it may be supposed, by the desire of the actors to obtain a recognition of their services, the Stage Society has, for the first time, as we believe, admitted a portion of the press to witness its performances. The occasion was happily chosen. The 'Andromache' of Dr. Murray is not a work which in the ordinary course of things was likely to find its way on to the boards, exemplary daring on the part of a management being requisite in order to produce a play which furnishes few opportunities for spectacle and appeals only to a limited public. Exactly the class of work is it, accordingly, which a society might creditably and advantageously bring forward. The result is distinctly a success. Very far from the best were the conditions under which it was produced. The actors were as a rule young and inexperienced, and the performance lacked dignity and breadth. None the less, the conviction forced upon the mind by the perusal of the book, that the play is powerfully conceived and written, was strengthened. Rarely indeed has the illuminatory influence of stage representation been more distinctly evidenced. New meanings and new beauties sprang to light, and the full significance of the fable became for the first time evident. This is, of course, as it ought to be. Plays, though agreeable enough at times in perusal, are made to be acted, and no study

of them in the closet will express their full significance.

One result of the performance is to show us how un-Greek is the theme. The whole is, in a sense, inspired by Euripides with his

touches of things common
Till they rose to touch the spheres.

Some of the characters are Greek, moreover, belonging to the paulo-post-Homeric times. The play itself might, however, be assigned to the third or fourth century of our era, when pagan civilization was paling before the teaching of the Christian. There is a fierce pagan strain exemplified in Neoptolemus, Molossus, Orestes, and Hermione. We almost hear the wings of the furies, and realize the shuddering horror of Hermione after she has invoked their curse. We recognize, moreover, the ferocity of early worship, even when the deity was as gentle and maternal in instinct as Thetis. This, however, disappears as we progress, and the play ends with the subjugation by Andromache of all that is fiercest in Greek nature. With eyes opened by sorrow and suffering, Andromache sees how futile and evil are cruelty and vengeance, and before she dies, stabbed to the heart by Hermione, she has softened the heart of Neoptolemus and made converts of Orestes and Molossus. Calling upon Hector, she dies with a visage so radiant that Orestes, who lays down his arms and is ready to give his life for a murder for which he is not responsible, and Molossus, who says he will take no more life, but will have peace, burst into exclamation over it. This is beautiful, and the contrasts supplied are effective. If it has much to do with Greece we doubt. The action is supposed to pass more than eleven centuries before there was a Calvary in the world. Compared with the teaching, such matters as the absence of a chorus, the disregard of the unities, and the slaughter on the stage, and in presence of the audience, of Neoptolemus and Andromache sink into insignificance. We are content with the play as it is. Still, we should be glad if—the example is perhaps not unprecedented—Dr. Murray could give us a tragedy in blank verse and with choral odes upon the same subject, abandoning his anticipatory excursion into Christianity and adhering to the Greek spirit, which when he will he catches. The most conspicuous features in the performance were the picturesque, but rather colourless, Orestes of Mr. Gerald Lawrence, Mr. Gran's Alcimus, a myrmidon, Miss Edyth Olive's plaintive Andromache, and Miss Janet Achurch's venomous Hermione.

Dramatic Gossip.

Mr. Pinero's powerful and much-debated play 'The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith' was revived on Wednesday at the Royalty. Mrs. Patrick Campbell displayed all her well-known talent as Agnes Ebbsmith. The cast was not specially noteworthy, though Mr. George Arliss showed himself a competent actor as the Duke of St. Olpherts and Mr. Courtney Thorpe depicted successfully the invertebrate nature of Lucas Cleeve. Mr. Gerald Du Maurier deserves a better part than Sir Sandford Cleeve.

Mr. and Mrs. Forbes Robertson (Miss Gertrude Elliott) began their tour on Monday at the Fulham Theatre with 'The Sacrament of Judas,' 'Shades of Night,' and 'Carrots.'

'Old Scores' is the title of a melodrama by Mr. Alfred Robbins and Mr. Paul Morris, which was given for the first time on Monday at the Métropole Theatre, Camberwell. The hero, a Cornish yeoman, unjustly convicted of robbery, who "serves his time," obtains riches, and establishes his innocence, is played by Mr. Philip Cunningham.

'English Nell,' by Anthony Hope and Mr. E. Rose, has been given at the Grand Theatre, Islington, with Miss Kitty Loftus as the heroine and Mr. Charles Cartwright as Charles II.

The German company at the Comedy Theatre has been giving what is now called a triple bill, consisting of one-act farces by Herr Gustav Kadelburg. The brightest of these is 'Das Pulverfass,' so named after a wife, played by Fräulein Clara Sella, whose explosive tendencies involve her husband in continual broils. 'Der Neue Vormund' and 'In Civil' have also been given.

Mr. Benson's latest revival at the Comedy consists of 'As You Like It,' in which he reappears as Orlando to the Rosalind of Mrs. Benson and the Jaques of Mr. George Weir.

An adaptation of 'In the Palace of the King,' which has been successfully played in America, is likely to be produced in London, if opportunity serves, by Mr. Paul Arthur.

A second performance has been given, at the Comedy Theatre, of the adaptation by Mr. Grein and his associate of 'Le Monde où l'on s'Ennuie.'

'The Thirty Thieves' has been withdrawn from Terry's Theatre, which is now closed.

Harry Monkhouse, whose death in St. Thomas's Hospital we briefly noticed last week, was only forty-six years of age, having been born at Newcastle-on-Tyne on May 18th, 1854. His real name was John Adolph McKie. He was responsible for dramatic productions, chiefly of an unambitious order. A benefit is likely to be arranged for his wife and family.

The death on the 10th ult., at Rotterdam, in his fifty-fourth year, of Willem van Zuylen, was briefly chronicled last week. He was one of the most distinguished Dutch actors, a member of the fine company which appeared in London at the Imperial Theatre in the summer of 1880. He played Koenrad Deel in 'Anne-Mie,' and was specially excellent as the hero of a Dutch version of 'L'Ami Fritz.'—We learn also that Catherine Beersmans, the original Anne-Mie, is recently deceased. She was an admirable actress, whose performances in the part mentioned, in 'Marie Antoinette,' and in other pieces placed her at the head of her profession. In her line, which was not narrow, she had no superior.

To Correspondents.—R. N.—A. Z.—T. F. U.—B. D.—W. S. P.—received.

J. W. B.—We have not received the book.

C. H. S.—Not suitable for us.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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THE plan of this volume is excellent, and the execution in commendable style. The idea is simply to present in a handy form the speeches of Cromwell as apart from the letters or from any other historical material whatever, and stripped furthermore of the irritating inspirations of Carlyle. Accordingly we find the speeches in chronological order and in their naked innocence. In the body of the book the editor refrains rigorously from any attempts at annotation, except an occasional emendation suggested in the text, and a few *variæ lectiones* and Scriptural references put as foot-notes. In the notes, however, conveniently placed at the end of the volume, Mr. Stainer gives a condensed commentary. A separate note is devoted to each speech, showing first the source from which the text is taken, and then the occasion of the speech and its bearing on the event or situation of the moment. Illustrative extracts are added from the newspapers of the time, or from the Commons' Journals and other sources.

So far, therefore, the book leaves nothing to be desired. Moreover, in the matter of the speeches themselves the present edition marks an immense stride forward. As compared with Carlyle's eighteen speeches, Mr. Stainer makes up fifty-five in all, drawing the text of the new ones from such sources as the Clarke MSS. and other Worcester College MSS., the Tanner MSS., the Clarendon State Papers, and the Additional MSS. at the British Museum.

Of course, the measure of the advance here recorded is the measure of the general advance which historical science has made since the days of Carlyle. Since those days the labours of Dr. Gardiner and Mr. Firth have intervened, and changed both our knowledge of an epoch and the whole tone of historical science. Mr. Stainer is, with many others, only the inheritor of their labours, as indeed he himself readily acknowledges. Doubtless from time to time we may expect additions to this particular species of historical material, as the result rather of accidental discovery than of systematic search. But we would suggest to Mr. Stainer that it might be worth his while to turn over all the diaries of the Long Parliament systematically, in the hope of rescuing the earliest public utterances of Cromwell. For the part which he played even at the outset was by no means insignificant. Here, for instance, is the record of a speech of his of which Mr. Stainer does not appear to know. It is taken at random from our own notes from D'Ewes's diary (Harl. MS. 162, i. 206). This speech has been printed by both Dr. Gardiner and Mr. Firth, but not quite in the actual words in which it stands in the diary. In its exact form it is as follows. In the debate on the ministers' petition on February 9th, 1640/1, Sir John Strangeways

"rose up and spake on behalf of the bishops, saying that if we made a parity in the Church, we must at last come to a parity in the Commonwealth, and that the bishops were one of the three estates of the kingdom and had voice in Parliament. Mr. Cromwell stood up next and said he knew no reason of these suspicions and inferences which the gentleman had made that last spake. Upon this divers interrupted him, and called [to have] him to the bar. Mr. Pym and Mr. Holles thereupon spake to the orders of the House that if the gentleman had said anything which might offend, he might explain himself in his place [instead of being subjected to the indignity of a reprimand at the bar]. I [D'Ewes himself] also spake to the order of the House, and showed that [&c. Here follows D'Ewes's speech at inordinate length]. So after I had spoken, Mr. Cromwell went on and said he did not understand why the gentleman that last spake should make an inference of parity from the Church to the Commonwealth; nor that there was any necessity for the great revenues of bishops. He was more convinced touching the irregularity of bishops than before, because, like the Roman hierarchy, they could not endure to have their condition come to a trial."

Here is another from the same source (i. folio 52a, Friday, October 29th, 1641):—

"Mr. Cromwell renewed again the motion which had been first moved by myself yesterday, and was this day renewed by Sir Walter Erle, touching a conference with the Lords for the staying the investiture of the five new bishops that were to be made; and did speak somewhat bitterly against Dr. Houlsworth."

And again (*ibid.*, iii. 83, Sept. 1st, 1641):—

"Sir Thomas Barrington, with Cromwell and others, spake against the Common Prayer Book itself that was established by Act of Parliament, showing that there were many passages in it which divers learned, grave, and worthy divines would not submit unto."

These are only the chance cullings from notes taken from D'Ewes's diary, and those, too, restricted to one particular subject. It is likely, therefore, that more material of the sort would reward a patient search.

Mr. Stainer also appears, rather inexcusably, to have omitted the notes of Cromwell's speech to the advisory committee, which are preserved in Goddard's diary under date November 23rd, 1654 (Burton, i. xci–xciii).

Passing to the text of the speeches we have been at some little trouble in trying to determine on what principle Mr. Stainer has established it. The search has produced a feeling of distinct uneasiness. In the case of the Worcester College MSS. he has, to all appearances, gone behind Mr. Firth's work to the originals and performed an independent collation. So far good, though in this particular direction it was not to be expected that he could do more than suggest conjectural alterations of punctuation in Mr. Firth's transcripts. But when we come to the British Museum MSS. his method is by no means clear. As regards speeches 34, 37, 38, and 44 especially, it would appear as if he had taken Carlyle's text (without ever acknowledging Carlyle's labours in the least), and when Carlyle failed Add. MS. 6125, as the basis of his text, and on that built a more or less imperfect collation. But we cannot think that in any case Mr. Stainer has himself seen Add. MS. 6125. In speech 34, p. 212, l. 5, he prints "all the dependencies thereupon"; so does Carlyle. But Add. MS. 6125 reads "with all the dependency thereupon." Six lines lower down on the same page Mr. Stainer prints "with the appurtenances or the countries"; so does Carlyle. But Add. MS. 6125 reads "counties" instead of countries. In l. 23 of the same page he reads "and so make it not to be," as, indeed, Carlyle does. But Add. MS. reads "and to make it not to be." Speech 37 is not in Carlyle, so here the editor would appear to fall back on an independent transcription of Add. MS. 6125; but if so, he ought certainly to have revised the transcript by the original. On p. 262, l. 11, we find "the officers then present." The original reads "the officers ther[e] present." In l. 22 (same page) "they now startle at title" is in the original "they now startle at that title." In l. 26 (same page) the reading "their drudge upon all occasions. To dissolve the Long Parliament," runs in the original "their drudge upon all occasions to dissolve the Long Parliament."

But it is with regard to speech 38 that we feel the gravest doubt as to the soundness of the editor's method. It would seem as if the text was intended to be from the Add. MS. 6125, and that the Lansdowne MS. and Clarke MS. had been collated therewith, the *variæ lectiones* being put as foot-notes. That would be a clear and acceptable course. But there are important variations between the text of this great speech as here printed and Add. MS. 6125. On p. 264, two lines from bottom, Mr. Stainer reads "all men to be. The welfare." The MS. reads "all men to be, the welfare." On p. 265, l. 1, "therein, I say, this consideration," is in the MS. "therein: I say this consideration." *Ibid.*, l. 3, "ever possessed" is "possessed" in the MS. The "ever" is imported from the Lansdowne MS. On p. 267, l. 3, Mr. Stainer reads "make him their aim; and [such] honest ends." MS. 6125 reads "make their aymes, and so honest ends." The alteration here appears to be based upon the reading of the Lansdowne MS.; but it is an important and unfortunate alteration, for the sense of the Add. MS. is very clear and strong: "Such as love God and fear God and make their aims, and so [very or truly] honest ends and purposes as these are."

The doubt as to Mr. Stainer's text and his method of establishing it suggests a further doubt as to the collation itself. If this edition is intended for scholars, an

exhaustive collation would have been a great boon, for there are not only in existence various versions of some of the speeches, but occasionally also abstracts of them. For instance, the speeches of September 4th and 12th, 1654, are given in extract in Whitlock (iv. 133–6, 147–9). That of the latter again (September 12th) occurs in brief extract in Goddard (Burton, i. xxxiii).

Without for a moment claiming for Cromwell's speeches the importance of canonical Gospels, we think it due to their internal quality and their external effect to give to the world as complete a collation of them as patient scholarship can accomplish. And this we are driven to conclude is not afforded in the present volume.

In his preface Mr. Stainer raises a curious, but rather futile question as to how far the speeches are authentic, and from what species of note-taking they are ultimately derived—*i.e.*, whether from shorthand notes or not. If it is any illustration, we may say that all the known diaries of the Long Parliament are in longhand, and that such abbreviations as are employed by the diarists are only their own inventions and childish in character. Further, as is well known, the minutes of the Westminster Assembly are in longhand, probably the most villainous longhand ever seen.

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Seeing, then, that the volume before us consists mainly or wholly of "articles contributed to current periodicals," we can only suppose that they have not yet "fulfilled the purpose for which they were originally intended."

What, then, can that purpose have been? Well, in spite of Mr. Collins's disclaimer, it is, we fear, impossible to avoid the conviction that more than once it was "to give annoyance to somebody." Apart from this, however, Mr. Collins seems to have a conviction that the time is out of joint in respect especially of two matters—literary criticism and the provision made for helping students of English literature. As to the former, the question is wide and difficult. We cannot go into it at length here, and will merely observe that the golden age when "the only men of letters who were respected formed a portion of that highly cultivated class who will always be in the minority," when they "formed an intellectual aristocracy" and had "no temptation to pander to the crowd," if it ever existed, has been killed, for some generations at any rate, by cheap paper and compulsory education. When the penny weekly and the halfpenny daily contain the potentiality (and the actuality) of wealth beyond the dreams of Johannesburg,

Speramus carmina fingi
Posse linenda cedro et levi servanda cupresso?

And the *carmina* of the day will give the measure of the public which the critic of the day, if he is to live, will have to please. We do not believe, by the way, that the people for whom the Elizabethan dramatists catered were "brutal and illiterate savages." Mr. Collins forgets that two small theatres held the playgoing population of London; and further, that the total earnings of Shakspeare or Jonson did not probably exceed what a successful playwright of the present day may expect to make out of a single piece.

The other point, as to the proper mode of teaching literature, is also one capable of being debated at any length which time and space permit. Why "the relation of a literary masterpiece to history, to philosophy, to æsthetics," should be of more "essential importance to literary study"—or, what as concerns the universities seems more to the point, of more educational value—than "grammatical or verbal commentary," Mr. Collins does not explain; nor why history, philosophy, and æsthetics should form a happy family, to the exclusion of philology. Is there any idea of enlisting the sympathies of the physical-science men by representing this subject too as admitting of the three states which, as we know, characterize matter? History is or may be solid; philosophy is undoubtedly liquid; while æsthetics is at least most often met with in another form than either.

After these general discussions, which occupy the first two articles, our critic descends to particulars, that is, he reprints a number of reviews of books. "I warmed up old Tyndall and 'Uxley to rights," said the open-air preacher in *Punch* long ago: Mr. Collins "warms up old" Saintsbury, Gosse, Palgrave, Stevenson, Jusserand, Benecke, and many more, till the reader is reminded of the Colorado man's panegyric on his own district: "the hottest climate in this or any other world." Even when he compliments the man he is a very "corrector Bestius" of his work. Many of the corrections are called for; but he is sometimes in a hurry, as when he upbraids Palgrave for omitting any mention of the 'Swallow Song' in an essay on 'Landscape in Poetry.' Again, the late Mr. Benecke may have gone—though we are by no means sure that he did go—too far in holding that no trace of the modern idea of romantic love between man and maid was to be found in Greek poetry. But surely the statement of Hermesianax "that Hesiod wrote many poems in honour of his love, Eoia," is not of much avail to weaken Mr. Benecke's theory. To say of Catullus that "of the dregs and lees of the life that he chose he had no taste" appears to argue an insufficient acquaintance with the poet's writings, some of which, one would think, are compounded of dregs and lees. If Mr. Gosse, say, had talked of Horace's "verses to Virgil on the death of Quintilian," or quoted "Tros Rutulusve fuat, nullo discrimine agetur," or spoken of himself as the Clarke Lecturer—well, we rather think the temperature in his neighbourhood would have gone up another degree or two. Yet Mr. Collins does all these things; and he contradicts himself, too, as is the way of the angry.

Mr. Collins admires, and rightly, Sainte-Beuve's critical methods. Will not he, before he writes again, study them a little more attentively, and learn from them not only that suavity and politeness are consistent with effective criticism, but also that such a school of criticism as he would fain see in this country is scarcely possible without them?

Fact and Fable in Psychology. By Joseph Jastrow, Professor of Psychology in the University of Wisconsin. (New York, Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

In the course of last autumn the story that the immortality of the human soul was about to be established on a scientific basis ran through the weekly newspapers. The tale came from America, and competed in interest with calculations as to how many cigars threaded together would reach to the moon. The author of 'Fact and Fable in Psychology,' Prof. Jastrow, of Wisconsin University, seems to permit such popular items of intelligence to mar his scientific calm. Consequently he keeps protesting that psychology is not psychical research. A professor of psychology must not be looked down upon by the multitude because he is not prepared to call up spirits or demonstrate practically the immortality of the soul. Here we sympathize with our author. But why mar one's calm about what the general public thinks on questions of this kind? The public, like a kitten, will soon be chasing some other fallen and flying leaf.

It is, however, a fact—and the professor cannot help it—that psychology and psychical research do overlap each other and have fields in common. "One might readily draw the inference," says Mr. Jastrow, "that psychology studies the recognized and explicable phases of mental phenomena, while psychical research is occupied with the disputed and mysterious." But the professor admits that psychology studies hypnotism and crystal-gazing, and "shell-hearing" and "automatic writing." These things are, as the professor says, the "common domain" of students of psychology and of psychical research. But are not hypnotism, automatic writing, shell-hearing, and crystal-gazing things "disputed and mysterious"? Assuredly they are; and if psychologists study these things, they are in the same galley as the promoters of psychical research. It was these last who brought most of these things, derided ten years ago, to the notice of psychologists.

If crystal-gazing is not "occult," as when a girl at a tea-party, a stranger to you, describes minutely the scene or person in your mind, adding circumstances unknown to you, which inquiry proves to be correct, then we do not know what is "occult." Now the professor admits crystal-gazing, but with the occult he will have nothing to do. He is willing to contribute to a "Co-operative Psychological Investigation Society .....which shall, however, keep far removed from any phase of the transcendental or occult." But he is deep in the occult already, for he has admitted crystal-gazing, which is so far "transcendental" that the gazer frequently (in our experience) "transcends" the limitations of time and space. Prof. Jastrow can only escape from this dilemma by saying that our experience is false, the

result of imposture or credulity or "imagination." But to establish his opinion he would need to examine our evidence and make experiments with our seer or seeress.

His new society "shall not be dominated merely by the spirit of finding out whether there is 'anything in'" this or that. Nobody asks a learned society to be "dominated merely" by such a spirit. But would this ideal society examine the evidence for what is so distinctly "occult" as crystal-gazing? If it does, it cannot, as it must, "keep far removed from the occult." And what is the "occult"? It is only the hitherto unexplained. Fifty years ago, and much less, hypnotism was "occult." It was not to be dealt in, was under the ban of science. A committee of the French Academy of Medicine reported favourably on clairvoyance in what we now call hypnotic conditions. The report was burked. In 1840 the Academy "refused, from that time on, to give any consideration to questions relating to animal magnetism." Now many hypnotic phenomena were, in 1840, grouped under the name of "animal magnetism." But now they are not "occult," simply because men have gone on carefully studying that which, being "occult," they were not to study.

Where is the line to be drawn? Mr. Jastrow is opposed to what is called "telepathy," a designation, not an hypothesis. But in the hypnotic experiments of Dr. Janet occurred the suggestion to sleep, communicated with success to a subject at a considerable distance. The result would be described as "telepathy," which involves no hypothesis as to the *modus* of the phenomenon. We do not understand how Mr. Jastrow would treat such a case. Hypnotism is, he says, a legitimate field of psychological study now; but if something "occult" and "transcendental" occurs in the pursuit of the study, are we to "keep far removed" from the facts because they are "occult" and "transcendental"? A thing called "occult" to-day and banned is accepted to-morrow, while we are to "keep far removed" from other things "occult." They cannot cease to be "occult" till they are brought into the light, and they cannot be brought into the light while we "keep far removed" from them.

Mr. Jastrow may, and does quite properly, draw his own line for himself. He "listens with resignation" to "tiresome tales of coincidences and hallucinations and haunted houses and thought transference." One had supposed that a psychologist who admits crystal-gazing would be interested in hallucinations; indeed, most psychologists are. But if such things are tedious to the author, there are plenty of exciting details of the laboratory, such as the automatograph, in which he can take refuge. It does not follow that another psychologist may not legitimately take an interest in hallucinations, which, in fact, it is part of his professional business to consider. This last passage about Prof. Jastrow's resignation to tiresome tales about hallucinations is cited from his article in the *Psychological Review* (January, 1901). It is rather of personal than of scientific interest.

In short, Prof. Jastrow's position is difficult to understand, and we fancy not easy to maintain. Once embarked in automatic writing and the world-wide practices akin to crystal-gazing, he will go far. His essays on 'The Dreams of the Blind,' on 'The Mind's Eye,' and on 'Mental Prepossession' avoid the occult and transcendental, as a rule. But when "involuntary whispering" is used to explain "thought transference," we must not forget that the explanation hardly covers a case where the subject is

> Standing at some considerable distance,
> Standing, in fact, in quite another room.

But it *is* forgotten or unmentioned. Mental prepossession is indeed an interesting theme, and we look forward with strong hopes to some solid gain from the all-round study of the subject in a free and serious spirit, without war between religion and science or physiology and psychology.

An English Miscellany. Presented to Dr. Furnivall in honour of his Seventy-fifth Birthday. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

The publication of this handsome and important volume—the first of its kind, if we mistake not, in English literary history—marks with the seal of popular approval the evening of a life whose main energies have always been directed to the service of the public. Our literature has never been wanting in faithful servants to gather up the relics of its past, from Shirley and John Stowe through a long line of illustrious names. Hearne, Percy, Tyrwhitt, Thorpe, Ritson, Warton, Scott, Wright, Halliwell-Phillipps, Madden; the Abbotsford, Roxburghe, Warton Clubs; the Camden, Percy, Ælfric Societies, rise at once to our memories, and the work they have done should not be under-estimated. Yet, valuable as their services have been, they cannot for a moment be compared with those rendered to students of our language by the three societies with whose work Dr. Furnivall has been so closely associated: the Philological Society, with its child the 'New English Dictionary,' the Early English Text Society, and the Chaucer Society. These societies came into being at a fortunate time, for though no English students of repute existed in England, a school of philology had grown up in Germany founded on the labours of Grimm. Prof. Wülker, in an article he contributes to this volume, traces the services rendered to this growing science by the publications of the E.E.T.S., but it only needs reference to any word in Stratmann or the 'New English Dictionary' to see how much of our knowledge of English is owing to its publications.

The 'Miscellany' contains some fifty contributions, naturally varying in value and interest, from a few of Dr. Furnivall's fellow-workers. Mr. Gollancz publishes a beautiful religious lyric, which he names the 'Quatrefoil of Love,' of Northern origin and in the metre of the 'Pistill of Susan,' attributed to Huchown of the Awle Ryale. The poem is a contribution to fourteenth-century literature. Prof. Ker clears up the mystery of Panurge's English in the famous introduction scene, showing how a printer's ingenuity in substituting a Gothic *lb* for a missing *w* misled all future copyists. Prof. McCormick in printing 'Another Chaucer Stanza?' calls attention to the need for more work on the texts and editions of 'Troilus.' Prof. Napier and Dr. Priebsch have articles on the letter sent from heaven to inculcate the observance of Sunday, the former printing another old English translation, the latter a poem of John Audelay (1426) on the subject. Another article of the first importance is that by Mr. W. H. Stevenson on the 'Introduction of English as the Vehicle of Instruction in English Schools,' founded on the well-known passage of Trevisa. Mr. Stevenson traces the connexion of John of Cornwall and Richard Pencrych with Oxford. Prof. Napier also contributes an interesting note on the Franks Casket. Mr. Gummere publishes a short study of 'The Sister's Son' in early English literature; and M. Gaston Paris a graceful article on 'Amadas and Idoine,' showing that the Anglo-Norman form is the earlier. Prof. York Powell tells us of a Japanese Beowulf, and Prof. Skeat traces out the true history of the 'Andreas' of Cynwulf—more properly the 'Twelve Apostles.' Other interesting articles are those under the names of Bradley, Bright, Herford, Liddell (whose new source for the 'Parson's Tale' seems to be a possible one), Logeman, Morsbach, Toynbee, and Ward. We find Mr. Sweet's 'Source of Shelley's Alastor' unconvincing—even Shelley must repeat commonplaces occasionally, and these coincidences are of the nature of necessary commonplaces. Prof. Morris's article contains no new facts on 'The Physician in Chaucer.'

A most interesting feature of the book is a series of five articles dealing with dramatic literature: 'A Note on the Origin of the Liturgical Drama,' by Mr. P. Buller; 'The Gospel of Nicodemus and the York Mystery Plays,' by Mr. W. A. Craigie; 'A Note on Pageants and "Scaffolds Hye,"' by M. Jusserand; 'Some English Plays and Players, 1220–1548,' by Mr. A. F. Leach; and 'Shakespeare and the Elizabethan Playgoer,' by Mr. Sidney Lee. It would be hardly possible to bring together in so little space more valuable contributions than these. The second and third are somewhat technical, but, apart from the charm of M. Jusserand's style and the two plates of a pageant from MS. Bodl. 264, the author has brought together some very interesting details. Mr. Leach's paper stands out prominently as perhaps the most valuable in the book. He has the gift not only of making his dry bones live, but of finding them first, and incidentally of rapping careless editors and students on the knuckles as he passes. No future historian of the drama can overlook this important contribution. At the end is a most discreetly selected list of papers, &c., written by Dr. Furnivall—miscalled a bibliography—and an account of the movement which has resulted in this handsome book. Its very variety is a charm. Mere philology has a way of being dull to many, but here readers will find an infusion of poetry. Besides Mr. Sweet's article on Shelley, Prof. Saintsbury, Prof. Skeat, and Mr. Stopford Brooke have risen to the occasion with memorial verses.

It should be noted that the volume is not included in the Early English Text Society's publications, though it should form part of that collection, and must therefore be ordered separately. It is well printed and neatly bound, and altogether a credit to the Clarendon Press.

NEW NOVELS.

Anne Mainwaring. By Lady Ridley. (Longmans & Co.)

Lady Ridley writes well, as readers of the 'Story of Aline' will remember, and nothing of its kind can be better, truer, and on the whole pleasanter than her treatment of London society and of London people. But 'Anne Mainwaring' aspires to be something more than a mere society novel, and is bolder and more elaborate in design than its predecessor. The development of the girl's stormy, strenuous, yet in the main fine character is carefully followed. Her young rebellion against the conventions of life, as set forth by an hysterical, worldly, but not unnatural mother; her absorbing, but mistaken conviction that she is destined to be a great artist; and the circumstances which attend her early marriage with a man socially her inferior, all prove Lady Ridley to be a close and intelligent observer of human nature. The inevitable series of disillusions that follows, and Anne's attitude towards the man who has won her with the bribe of freedom and sympathy, but married her for his own social advancement, are equally good, as is the study of George Lumley himself. Later, when Anne falls under the influence of Lady Katherine Ashton, and when the great temptation of her life appears in the charming personality of Dick Verney, whose charm is further assisted by early association, she is rather less convincing. This is probably because Lady Katherine herself rings less true than the characters who are associated with Anne's early surroundings. In her final and most fatal disillusionment, in the downfall of the friendship between the two women, and in the more serious consequences to Anne, which the reader may imagine for himself, there is a vein of cynicism which robs the situation of some of its artistic merit. Nevertheless, it is treated with commendable restraint and some originality; and if the concluding chapter is necessarily unsatisfactory, the book as a whole is very readable.

A Narrow Way. By Mary Findlater. (Methuen & Co.)

The story of Kitty Cameron and her maiden aunt promises little in its inception. The intense quietism of a solitude *à deux* in an Edinburgh suburb, with its guiding spirit a lymphatic and conventional recluse, tepidly interested in Evangelical "goody-booky things" and the ministrations of the Presbyterian Church, seems unlikely to produce any growth of human interest. But Kitty, when we first see her "at the foot of the prim table, peeling an orange," has infinite possibilities—

> "so tidy, so demure, so harmless-looking, a feminine type that was entirely new to the man who observed her. It was the suggestion of humour that scintillated in her expression every now and then which interested him; and the serene eyes, he could see, were able to take in a great deal with a single glance."

This innocent gift of observation, coupled with a sanity which controls her sentiment, makes Kitty a fascinating study, here delineated with all the delicacy of a miniature. The reader will end with as thorough an appreciation of her as does her elderly lover. It is characteristic that such a girl should be impatient of calf-love, and not too easily won even by the homage of a maturer mind. Many good portraits are gathered in this domestic gallery.

A Path of Thorns. By Ernest A. Vizetelly. (Chatto & Windus.)

This is a long as well as a thorny path, and to follow it takes a little time and patience. From the time the reader is introduced to the forsaken wife and her child (the heroine of the tale), up to the moment when she is at length delivered from the hands of enemies and restored to her ducal home and the arms of her future husband, the web, past and present, is tangled and sad. Kind friends are not, however, absent, and the little Marthe receives many marks of affection during her lonely childhood. 'A Path of Thorns' is set on French soil, but not, in spite of briars, altogether in the work-a-day world. Dukes, marquises, counts, and such like seem to grow like common blackberries. Some of the characters are sufficiently well drawn, but some distinctly English turns of phrase and inelegant colloquialisms seem unfitting in French society of this superior kind. Mr. Vizetelly has put some pathos into the life and death of the forsaken duchess. The serpentine woman (of course, the female villain) would have been more telling without the old serpentine touches. One is very weary of the type and the traits belonging to it.

Trewern: a Tale of the Thirties. By R. M. Thomas. (Fisher Unwin.)

This book, which is a first effort, travels back, not merely in matter, but also in method, to the early half of the last century. The story of Evans of Trewern, the young Welsh squire—Tory by tradition, but Whig, though half-hearted, in his sympathies—is told by himself. It is well written, but a little laborious, requiring some perseverance upon the part of readers unaccustomed in these days to a seriousness of style outweighing that of purpose. But the perseverance will bring its own reward to any who care enough about Wales, or are at all interested in the political aspect of that country at the time of the passing of the Reform Bill. To Mr. Thomas it has evidently been a labour of love to write about his own particular corner in the south-west, and his descriptions of the country landmarks are excellent. So is his account of the local manners and customs of the time; and the rather pathetic figure of the hot-headed Radical attorney, round whom the political portion of the story gathers, is full of vitality. The hero himself, in his straightforward, deliberate fashion, becomes interesting as the book advances, though his romance seems to hold a somewhat secondary position amongst his pursuits. The heroine is not so genuine a character as little Mrs. Hamlyn, a slight, but altogether refreshing personality in a story which is too conscientious not to be occasionally dull.

May Silver. By Alan St. Aubyn. (White & Co.)

It might be supposed that the minds of the British public were still too painfully occupied with the grim realities of the South African war to derive much pleasure from finding them detailed in the pages of sentimental fiction. Alan St. Aubyn apparently thinks otherwise, and to provide material for her story in the anxiety and sufferings of those whose relations were and are at the front she has had to make no great strain upon her imagination. May Silver's *fiancé* is ordered to the seat of war upon the eve of their marriage, and he is speedily followed by nearly all the other men with whom she is brought into contact. In due time each of their names appears under one heading or another in the casualty lists, which, considering the number of soldiers in South Africa and the limited area in which Miss Silver moves, is certainly bad luck. Not content, however, with these calamities to the warriors abroad, the author increases the agony at home with all sorts of superfluous misfortunes, until the strain that the unhappy heroine has to bear, both for herself and for her selfish young aunt, becomes a great deal too harrowing to be artistic. The story ends happily for the majority, but not until some wanton sacrifices have been made to sentiment.

The Emu's Head. By W. Carlton Dawe. (Ward, Lock & Co.)

How strong a race has been developed from the mixed masses of humanity that in the early part of last century explored and populated Australia is well in evidence in these days of the mother country's need for her sons; but the processes of that development have been too much tinged by the presence of certain sordid elements to make generally the groundwork of romance. Some good work, however, has been done to stereotype the early phases of colonial life, and the bush and the mining camp have not lacked their competent historians. Mr. Carlton Dawe is one of the best of these. In this case the story turns on the efforts of the hero to discover "Hall's Plant," a deposit of treasure by a dead bushranger, to the situation of which he has a key, an arrangement of letters in cipher, which has fallen into his hands in a strange and tragic fashion. His adventures at Dead Man's Flat are exciting, if sombre; and the author makes the most of hackneyed materials in descriptions of nature, as in the storm on the eventful night when the treasure is unearthed, and in his characters, as that of the passionate woman who has the misery to be the wife of one of the vilest of criminals, and to be torn to pieces by her jealousy and affection for the hero, who is in love with her cousin.

His Lordship's Whim. By Gordon Cuming Whadcoat. (Effingham Wilson.)

The whim is feeble enough, and, as carried out, almost drivelling. Therefore the manner in which the scheme and its results are conveyed to the reader, though manifestly foolish, is not perhaps unsuitable. His lordship was a person who felt the hollowness of Society with a big S. So have others, especially those outside the charmed

or charmless circle. He and his friends had a manner and speech rather suggestive of being on the outside. But that is as it may be. Lord Mattingbourne's disgust with his kind, especially his womankind, led him to conceive the notion of casting the life and character of a female infant, to whom he had access, in a different mould, and when full-grown making her the Eve of his only son's future paradise. So he isolated her somewhere in the wilds of Norway, and charged her attendants that she should see nothing in the shape of a man. When the Experiment attained the age of nineteen, the Hon. Ivor Treherne went to woo her with every circumstance of mystery and secrecy. Such a situation well managed offers material and opportunity for farcical or poetical presentation. The reader need only glance at the book to feel the extreme bathos of the meeting and the entire absence of clever or judicious handling. All is intensely commonplace and hopelessly tame. Yet at times an effort seems to have been made to charm or shock the reader.

BOOKS ON CHINA.

China, her History, Diplomacy, and Commerce from the Earliest Times to the Present Day. By E. H. Parker. (Murray.)—Everything that Mr. Parker has written concerning China is well worthy of careful study, and the present work is no exception to the rule. It is full of accurate information, and forms an admirable work of reference. It is arranged somewhat after the manner of Dr. Wells Williams's 'Middle Kingdom,' and, like that work, will be indispensable to all those who desire to make a careful study of matters relating to China. It begins with chapters on the geography and history of the country, and passes on to descriptions of the trade routes and the Government business of the empire.

In his account of the foreign relations of the empire Mr. Parker singles out the seizure of Kiaochow by the Germans as the act which more than anything else is responsible for the present crisis:—

"This act, unprecedented in the annals of diplomacy and international comity, undoubtedly set the evil ball a-rolling which led to the occupation of Port Arthur and Ta-lien Wan by Russia, Wei-hai-wei by England, and Kwang-chou Wan by France; but in all three cases these Powers at least went through the form of asking before taking, and exhibited some small consideration for China's 'face.' In the long run, perhaps, this aggressiveness may redound to the advantage of the Chinese people, and possibly we should do better for our descendants if we agreed to put things back upon their former honest basis. In any case, the propinquity of the Germans to Confucius's sacred district is maddening to the Chinese literary mind, and is of itself enough to account for at least one of the massacres at Peking, and unfortunately elsewhere: at the best this aggressiveness is still very like hitting a man when he is down."

Unquestionably these aggressions have endangered our political relations with the Government. But we think that Mr. Parker overstates his case when he lays such emphasis on the hostility arising from the propinquity of the German acquisition to Confucius's birthplace. A people who could set fire to the Hanlin College, the most noteworthy Confucian institution in the country, are not in a position to assume an outraged attitude at the occupation of Kiaochow on this ground.

Mr. Parker's trade statistics are extremely valuable and interesting, and show what enormous strides foreign commerce has made during the last few years. In 1880 the value of the foreign trade at the Treaty Ports amounted to 158,300,000 taels, and in 1899 to 452,300,000. The value of the British trade with China at those two dates was respectively 122,600,000 taels and 286,200,000 taels, or rather more than twice the earlier amount. It is noticeable, however, that while this has been the British increase, the Russian trade amounted in 1899 to five times the total of 1880, the Japanese trade to ten times, and that of the United States to four times. This is only what might have been expected. The non-British nations, and especially Japan, have come fresh into the field, and, with the opening to them of the new markets, they have been able rapidly to expand their trade to a degree out of all proportion to our more sober advance. But still a lesson is to be gathered from these figures, and British merchants must learn the wisdom of adapting themselves to the varying circumstances of the trade, rather than following too rigidly the old methods of the fifties and early sixties.

Mr. Parker has some excellent chapters on the army, the system of taxation, and the characteristics of the people. The obnoxious tax of Likin, or transit duty, is traced "from the egg to the apples," and the action of Li Hung Chang in the matter is held up as an example which might well be followed by other native potentates. When Viceroy of Canton, Li arranged with the local guilds that the tax should be abolished in the province in return for the payment by them to the provincial Exchequer of a fixed annual amount. This was done, and though the system has not been working long enough to prove definitely its success, it may fairly be hoped that it will lead to the disappearance of the obnoxious tax in that province at least. Of the army, with the exception of the foreign-drilled troops, Mr. Parker has little good to say. The Green Banner or provincial regiments are utterly effete, and the Manchu troops are little better. Like many others, he thinks that if Chinamen are properly drilled and led they have in them the makings of good soldiers. But this remains to be seen; and certainly nothing that has occurred of late can inspire one with confidence in their dash and daring. The fact that thousands of the best-armed troops in the empire besieged for six weeks a few hundred foreigners in the British Legation in Peking, and could never make up their minds to charge in upon the comparatively helpless defenders, does not say much for the courage of this part of the army, at least.

China's Only Hope: an Appeal by her Greatest Viceroy, Chang Chih-tung, with the Sanction of the Present Emperor, Kwang Sü, translated from the Chinese edition by Samuel I. Woodbridge (Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier), labours under the disadvantage of appearing under somewhat false colours. It purports to be an original work appearing in the present year, whereas it really is a reprint of a work which was published in 1900. We have carefully compared the two issues, and the only difference between them which we have been able to discover is that the word "Translator" is added to a foot-note in the new volume. Apart from this blemish, however, the work deserves to be read. Next to the name of Li Hung Chang, that of Chang Chih-tung is probably more familiar to the British public than the title of any viceroy. He stood out prominently during the recent crisis as a man of light and leading, and has done more to check the progress of the anti-foreign crusade than any one else. For years he has shown an enlightened interest in questions of reform, and has studied more or less perfectly the systems of government existing in Western lands. He was one of the first men of note to advocate the introduction of railways, and he owes his present position as Viceroy of Hupeh and Hunan to his having supported, while Viceroy of Canton, the construction of the trunk line from Peking to Hankow on the Yangtse-kiang. The appearance of his memorial to the throne on this subject was seized upon by his time-honoured antagonist Li Hung Chang as an opportunity of striking a blow at his career. At Li's suggestion the Emperor ordered Chang to take up the duties of his present post at Hankow, and there on the spot to superintend the construction of the proposed line of railway. Disgrace, he hoped, would follow failure. Success, however, has attended his efforts, and the malice of his adversaries has served only to add to his fame. But though an advocate for reform and for certain European methods, Chang is by no means altogether on the foreign side. He is essentially a Chinaman and a Confucianist, and his cry is "China for the Chinese." That he should have written this book at all, therefore, is evidence of his conviction that it is time to grapple boldly with the evils of the age. He starts with the assertion that there are three things necessary in order to save China from revolution: "The first is to retain the reigning Dynasty; the second is to conserve the Holy Religion; and the third is to protect the Chinese race." To accomplish these three ends he advocates the establishment of schools and colleges of Western learning. But that the true result of this innovation may be gained it is necessary, in his opinion, that all Western instruction should start from a basis of Chinese learning. He would encourage the translation of European works into Chinese, he would introduce a network of railways spreading all over the empire, and he would grant complete religious toleration. In order to make these suggestions palatable to the people, and especially to the *literati*, he is obliged to be loud in his praises of the present dynasty and of its benevolent disposition towards the people. Never in the long history of China have rulers shown so much compassion for those in distress, clemency to criminals, and sympathy with taxpayers as the sovereigns of the reigning house; and he calls on the people, one and all, to rally round the throne. Coupled with these conciliatory ideas he has many hard things to say of his native land. "Of all countries," he says,

"China alone has for these fifty years proved almost irreclaimably stupid and not awake. Many of the officials and people are proud and indolent. Among our officials there is not one man of discernment; we have no real scholars and no skilful artisans. We are not represented abroad, and at home have no schools. So our incompetencies are not supplied. With nothing to stimulate the mind, harden the nature or supply the deficiencies, there seems nothing left for China but to perish miserably in the slough of despond and despair."

But notwithstanding these maladies of the State, he is hopeful for the future of his country. He believes that it may be regenerated by the diffusion of knowledge, and that the time is coming when the now effete empire will renew its strength like a giant.

BYZANTINE LITERATURE.

Mediæval Towns.—Constantinople: the Story of the Old Capital of the Empire. By W. H. Hutton. (Dent & Co.)—In writing the history of a city like Constantinople one of two methods may be followed. The political events which constitute the story may be treated first, and the topography, the walls, and buildings may be described separately. Or the descriptions of the place and its edifices may be woven into the narrative of events. Mr. Hutton, in this delightful little book, which we cordially recommend to travellers visiting Stambul, has for the most part adopted the former plan. We find more than two-thirds of his monograph occupied with the history of the city in ancient and mediæval times and under the Turks, through the successive stages of Byzantium, Constantinople, and Stambul; after which he proceeds to describe particularly the churches,

walls, mosques, türbehs, fountains, palaces, the Hippodrome, and other antiquities. The general history is skilfully sketched, and varied by many quotations both from original authorities and modern writers. The reader will turn with special interest to the accounts of the two great sieges of 1204 and 1453, and will not be disappointed in Mr. Hutton's spirited narrations. He is abreast of recent topographical investigations, and has made full use of the recent work of Mr. van Millingen for the fortifications and gates. He is an enthusiastic admirer of Byzantine architecture, and in his description of St. Sophia he rises fully, if not more than fully, to the occasion :—

"It is the most perfect representation that art has ever devised in visible outward form of the theology of the Christian Church. 'A multitude of detail, all beautiful, all important when understood, has its true significance solely from its relation to the central idea, to the whole which is so much more than the parts of which it is composed. 'The Catholic faith is this, that we worship one God in Trinity and Trinity in Unity,' says the magnificent hymn of faith which we call the Creed of St. Athanasius. From that central doctrine, that dome of theology, shade off other thoughts and facts which have their importance in exact proportion to their nearness to the central fact. They all contribute to its support; they are all really part of it; but they can only be seen in their real meaning when the one Unifying Truth is seen to be over and above them all."

Mr. Hutton suspects that some (art critics for instance) may regard this as "the narrow view of a Christian priest." A great work like St. Sophia impresses different minds in different ways, and Mr. Hutton has done well to record his impression, which, though it may sound to some excessively theological, would doubtless have pleased Justinian himself far more than the appreciations of secular art critics.

It is not Mr. Hutton's business, in a book of this size and scope, to discuss the origins of Byzantine architecture, and we wish that he had entirely omitted the following misleading sentence at the beginning of his chapter 'On the Churches':—

"The origin of what had so wide an extension over the East, of the art which made a new departure under Constantine, and a still more important one under Justinian, is simply the basilica, the law court of ancient Rome."

Here a very difficult and complex problem, the origin of the architectural forms of Christian churches, is lightly dismissed, without any hint that it is a disputed question. To say that the origin is "simply the basilica" is both ambiguous and misleading.

A Letter to the Right Honourable Lord Aldenham upon the Subject of a Byzantine Evangelion. By Edwin Freshfield. (Privately printed.)—In the form of a letter written on the occasion of his being elected a member of the Society of "Nobody's Friends," Dr. Edwin Freshfield investigates the service which, according to Codinus, was held in the Forum of Constantine at Constantinople on September 1st, being the beginning of the Byzantine year. For this purpose he describes four Evangelia which he purchased at Salonica, and gives from each a beautifully executed photograph of the page which contains the rubric for September 1st. To these he has added the three finest photographs of the Porphyry Column of Constantine that we have ever seen, and a photograph of a drawing of the column, made in 1574 and never published before. But of far greater importance is the picture of the Hippodrome of Constantinople drawn in 1574, showing a great building, since destroyed, to the south-west of St. Sophia. Dr. Freshfield publishes an excellent reproduction of a portion of this picture showing the mysterious building, which he conjectures to be the Church of the Mother of God in the Chalkoprateia. We are not convinced that he is right in this conjecture, but all students of Byzantine topography must take account of the new piece of evidence here exhibited. It is to be regretted that the modest author did not decide to publish it in a more accessible form.

AFRICAN PHILOLOGY.

Dictionary of the Hausa Language. By Charles H. Robinson, assisted by W. H. Brooks. 2 vols. (Cambridge, University Press.)—The first vocabulary of the Hausa language was collected by Richardson in the expedition of 1849, but the first work of any value in connexion with it was done by Dr. Barth, who took charge of the expedition after Richardson's death, and published in 1862 his 'Sammlung und Bearbeitung central-afrikanischer Sprachen.' In the same year appeared the 'Hausa Grammar' of the Rev. J. F. Schön, a provisional, but, considering the difficulties with which the author had to contend, highly meritorious contribution to the subject. Schön never himself reached the Hausa country, though he spent some years on the Niger, but learnt the language from freed slaves at Sierra Leone, and was further handicapped by his ignorance of Arabic. He seems to have been under the impression that Hausa had never been written before his time, and his remarks on the subject ('Sketch of the Hausa Language,' in *Journal* of the R.A.S. for 1882) betray a curious misapprehension :—

"The Hausa is not a written language; though I have often heard the Hausa assert that they had books in the interior, I have never been able to obtain a sight of any. Some papers were shown me, *but they were in Arabic, not in the Hausa*; and the late Dr. Barth has been unsuccessful in his endeavours to discover any writing. But, notwithstanding our failures, it is not impossible that discoveries may still be made."

The MSS. collected by the Lecturer in Hausa and his brother, the late Rev. J. A. Robinson, and published in 'Specimens of Hausa Literature,' have fulfilled this hope. The use of the Arabic character in writing Hausa seems to have been introduced at the time of the Moslem conquest, *i.e.*, about 1802. Some of the poems in the 'Specimens' were composed by the famous Sheikh Othman (dan Fodio), who died in 1809, but they appear at first to have been handed down orally, as one of them was only written down (by Othman's brother) in 1841. Dr. Schön published a vocabulary in 1876, followed by an appendix in 1888, which (together with the 'Sketch' of 1882 already referred to) was a great advance on anything previously done. It has been carefully tested, by personal inquiry from Hausas, by the author of the work before us, who found himself obliged to reject a great number of entries as rather Arabic than Hausa, and quite unknown, in some cases, to the Hausas of the interior, though it may well be believed that Dr. Schön heard them from the Hausas he met on the coast, who had been much in contact with Arabs. While making mention of previous workers in the same field, we must not forget Dr. Baikie, who during his consulate at Lokoja collected a vast mass of unpublished material. Is there any hope that this will ever see the light? or has it been superseded by recent publications?

With regard to the linguistic affinities of Hausa, Mr. Robinson does not appear to have anything to add to the views expressed by him in the introduction to the 'Specimens,' where he gave "some reasons for supposing that a connexion may be established between Hausa, Berber, and Coptic—a connexion which, if genuine, would seem to point to a sort of sub-Semitic group of languages spoken by a stream of immigrants from the East who entered Africa at an earlier epoch than the Semites proper." It is to be regretted that the learned author, possessing (in his own words) "only a very elementary knowledge of Berber, and none at all of Coptic," is not in a position to carry the comparison further than he has done. He makes, however, no mention of the view of Lepsius, who, in the introduction to his 'Nubische Grammatik' (1880), discussed the position of Hausa at some length, and came to the conclusion—based on a comparison of Hausa, Amasiγ (Imoshagh or "Berber"), Kabyl, and ancient Egyptian—that it is undoubtedly to be reckoned among the Hamitic languages. He thinks the Hausas may have been originally Libyan colonists, who settled, in the first instance, in Asben, on the ancient trade route between Libya and the Sudan, and afterwards penetrated to the fertile lands of Katsena, on the watershed between the Niger and Lake Tchad, which Barth considered their headquarters. On their isolation from their congeners, among a number of more or less barbarous negro tribes, their language acquired those peculiarities which induced Fr. Müller to class it among the "Mischnegersprachen." The existence of grammatical gender, however, the pronominal formations, and some other points certainly seem decisive as to its Hamitic affinities; and the points wherein it resembles the "Southern Negro" languages are precisely those wherein the ancient Egyptian and Libyan part company with Lepsius's "Cushite" tongues—viz., Galla, Somali, &c.

The characteristics which seem to indicate a Semitic origin are probably either imported or date back to a period before the separation of the Hamite and Semite stocks. We confess that we cannot follow Mr. Robinson's reasoning on pp. xxviii, xxix of the introduction to the work before us. Passing over the remark that "the majority of the Hausa pronouns.....[are] obviously borrowed from Arabic" (which by no means agrees with Lepsius's view), we think that the statement that "the Arabic words borrowed or incorporated by the Hausa are not in most cases taken from the colloquial, but from the classical Arabic," needs some explanation to make clear its connexion with the hypothesis which follows, viz., that many Semitic words might have been introduced by the Carthaginians. Is the written Arabic as we possess it nearer than the colloquial to the spoken Punic of 500 B.C.? The whole passage lacks precision, and we fail to understand whether the "large proportion of words borrowed.....not only from the Koran, but from other literary works current among the Arabs," are to be regarded as identical with the "words connected with Arabic roots" which were to be found in Hausa long before the Mohammedan conquest at the beginning of the last century. We fancy that a distinction should be made between the two, but this is nowhere stated. The production of the present work, however, should make it easier for Semitic scholars and Egyptologists, more especially the latter, by mastering the language, to determine whether it falls within either of their respective domains.

THE WAR AND THE ARMY.

Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. publish *Yeomanry Cavalry or Mounted Infantry?* by Col. Lancelot Rolleston, who, being a commanding officer of yeomanry, went to Africa as the second in command of a regiment of Imperial Yeomanry. He is a strong partisan of cavalry, and a believer in the possibility of the yeomany giving us cavalry. Unfortunately, the yeomanry, from this point of view, have not as a rule (for there are regiments of exceptional excellence) succeeded in the past in giving us cavalry. The Swiss, who have succeeded admirably, where we have failed, in creating field artillery on a militia system, have not managed to create an efficient cavalry upon that plan. It is, we fear, hopeless to expect to create out of our yeomanry cavalry which will compare with our own Indian cavalry or with the cavalry of Germany or France. Col.

Rolleston has no trouble in demolishing General Hallam Parr, who has stated that while cavalry is the most difficult arm to train, mounted infantry is an arm easily instructed. Good mounted infantry (and others are worse than useless) are no more easy to train than cavalry. They have to be perfect infantry, especially as far as shooting and scouting go; and they must be able to ride, and be thoroughly competent to manage their horses and to save them. This horse-mastership is the most difficult part of cavalry training, and it is impossible to support the view of General Hallam Parr that mounted infantry are fit for active service if they are not well trained. We consider, therefore, that Col. Rolleston establishes one half of his proposition, namely, that it is not easier to make really good mounted infantry out of the yeomanry than to make cavalry of them. But we do not think that he at all succeeds in proving that it is possible under present yeomanry conditions to make either cavalry or good mounted infantry out of yeomanry in time of peace. But for what is it that they exist? Mainly to form the mounted force of the volunteers: the mounted force of an army intended to occupy positions in front of a possible invader, while a regular force operates upon his flank and rear. We are ourselves no partisans of the invasion theory. We are only describing it as it is officially explained; and this is the official ground upon which the large expenditure on the volunteers and yeomanry is justified to the nation. Col. Rolleston thinks he can vastly improve his yeomanry. For example, he wants a carbine which shall be short and light, but shall have a range of "not less than 2,000 yards." There is nothing more ludicrous, in the accounts of officers of what they have experienced in South Africa, than the description of our cavalry, armed with the carbine, inspecting Boers who took no notice of them because they knew the exact range up to which the carbine was effective and kept just outside it, holding the cavalry within range of their own rifles, and therefore carrying out their movements unconcerned. If charged, they had time to take up cover and open a destructive fire on our cavalry as they advanced. If there is one point upon which officers from South Africa generally agree, it is that our mounted troops, so far as they carry firearms, will have to learn to do as the Boers do — namely, carry the rifle, and not a carbine of inferior range. If Col. Rolleston means that he can produce a rifle even shorter and lighter than the present extremely short and light piece, well and good. But the term "carbine" implies inferiority, and our mounted men will have to be equal, and not inferior, in this respect. Col. Rolleston sets up a high standard for his yeomanry, and then he tells us, "All this cannot be done, no doubt, in a week, or a fortnight either; but there are fifty more weeks in the year." These weeks, however, are not available for yeomanry training, and the yeomanry, whether they are cavalry or whether they are mounted infantry, must, like the volunteers, perforce be content with a low standard until called out for permanent service on emergency. Much that Col. Rolleston says points really to three classes of mounted troops instead of two: mounted infantry, and cavalry of two descriptions—cavalry intended for charging in the field and for pursuit of a demoralized enemy, and cavalry intended for scouting purposes. It is probable that change will proceed upon the lines of once more depriving some cavalry of the firearm. These considerations, however, take us beyond Col. Rolleston's book.

Messrs. James Nisbet & Co. have sent us *Vengeance as a Policy in Afrikanderland: a Plea for a New Departure*, by Mr. Francis Dormer, who was once an Uitlander editor at Johannesburg. It is easy to attack Mr. Dormer for the variations in his past; and, as he is friendly with neither side, he certainly will be attacked by all strong partisans. At the same time, however justly open he may be to such onslaught, there is a good deal to be learnt from a perusal of his volume, and especially from his preface; and those who already know enough of the South African history of recent years to appreciate Mr. Dormer's asides will find him worth reading. His view of the situation is that which is suggested by the title, namely, that, under the leadership of Mr. Kruger and Mr. Rhodes, we have two peoples in collision, each of which thinks itself the chosen people of God, and a good deal of natural obstinacy results. Mr. Dormer is fairly impartial as between the protagonists, owing to his fights with and dislike of both; and this is one reason why much is to be learnt from his pages. He charges the two Presidents with "criminal folly," and Mr. Rhodes with being carried away by adulation, fatuous in his policy, and utterly foolish in his view both of Mr. Kruger and of the republican Dutch. Our author hates the war, but considers that there is no possible policy before us except pressing on with it to the absolute defeat of our opponents. He thinks that the greatest of all calamities would be an inconclusive termination of the war, and that the very existence of the British Empire being now at stake, its preservation is of greater importance than is the question of the precise form of liberty that a handful of Boers may be permitted to enjoy: "The necessities of the case are plainly inexorable." Mr. Dormer has been the friend or follower of Mr. Rhodes in the past, a fact to which we may trace a misrepresentation in his book, which is his explaining away in his preface, though not in another portion of the volume, the Dutch policy of Mr. Rhodes at a time much later than that of the Majuba surrender, to which Mr. Dormer declares him to have been violently antagonistic, and to which, he remarks, Mr. Rhodes only afterwards gave "apparent acquiescence." The root of all evil is to Mr. Dormer the action of Sir Henry Loch in arousing the suspicion and wrath of the Boer executive, and forcing them to arm, by placing on the Bechuanaland frontier a force numerous enough to irritate, but not large enough to overawe. This is a somewhat curious fact, well worth notice, because, of course, it occurred before Mr. Chamberlain was responsible for colonial affairs. Mr. Dormer dislikes Mr. Chamberlain as much, apparently, as he does Mr. Kruger and Mr. Rhodes, so that his tracing the conflict to a development of policy which occurred before Mr. Chamberlain's accession to power is the more remarkable. In trying to prove that Mr. Rhodes is of an absolutely unforgiving nature, Mr. Dormer somewhat contradicts himself by suggesting that he did forgive one of his fellow-workers for having "danced before Warren," although, indeed, "it took him fifteen years." All that this fellow-labourer —perhaps the Rev. John Mackenzie—had done was, we are told here, that he had taken part in a complimentary banquet to Sir Charles Warren. If, however, it is Mr. Mackenzie who is meant, the quarrel went deeper, as, in a review of a previous book, was shown in these columns not long ago. Mr. Dormer thinks that much recent harm has been done by the manner in which "the specially exasperated colonials" carried out the duty of sweeping the Orange State. His preface is an appeal to the moderate man on each side. He tells us that many a hero on each side has had to ask himself in the present war whether he has not at least as much in common with the enemy as with his comrades in arms. As the writer of the present notice is acquainted with a family in which the heads, now residing in this country, have their brothers fighting upon one side and their sons upon the other, it is not difficult to believe that what Mr. Dormer says is true. Whether there is any chance of his being listened to is another matter. If he is not, however, he thinks that it is not impossible that, in "a couple of years hence, Boers and *Uitlanders* should be found banded together in efforts to recall the halcyon days of Oom Paul!"

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Mr. John Murray publishes a book of singularity and of charm, by Sir Edward Malet, under the title *Shifting Scenes; or, Memories of Many Men in Many Lands*. The daily newspapers gutted the volume on the day of its appearance by extracting from it all that it contains of serious political comment and of appreciation of the prominent personages of the second half of the last century. They have given no impression whatever of the character of the bulk of the work. It is perhaps, at first sight, no compliment to Sir Edward Malet to say that it reminds us of that singularly able and amusing *jeu d'esprit*, Mr. Allen Upward's 'Secrets of the Courts of Europe.' Yet so it is; and we do not mean this unkindly, but the reverse. Those who remember Mr. Upward's book will have in mind the playful conversations in which his ambassador relates the adventures of kings and ministers. Sir Edward Malet has deliberately chosen not to give us memoirs, which would indeed have been inappropriate to his position as one bound, not only legally by the Official Secrets Act, but also in honour as a gentleman, by all the obligations which hang round a British diplomatist, at all events for his own lifetime. Lord Malmesbury incurred much censure for departing from our usage in this respect; and Sir Edward Malet has rightly thought that he ought not to pen—certainly not to publish—a line to which exception could be taken from the point of view of violation of official secrecy and of the principles which guide official intercourse among British statesmen, though they are, unfortunately, forgotten in some countries more subject to personal and dynastic change. Sir Edward Malet has thrown his volume into the form of dialogues between himself and "Whiffles," an imaginary, inquisitive, impertinent reporter. Throughout its pages, by this excellent device, Sir Edward appears constantly baffling the desire of the public for real knowledge of truth, and, like the typical great man of an interview, telling the interviewer all the things that he does not want to know—that is, those which are not sensational—and refusing all information upon the things which the interviewer requires for the headlines of his evening paper's bill. We are nearer, therefore, to the king of Anthony Hope's 'The King's Mirror,' to Stevenson's 'Prince Otto,' to the King of Sweden of the romance first named in this notice, than to the people that the reader of the daily newspaper will look for in Sir Edward Malet's pages. The best thing in the book is, indeed, the admirable picture of the growth of the friendship between Toby (Toby II., to be precise) and Lord Lyons. All dog-lovers will be delighted at the truthfulness with which the incidents are described. Toby I. was the coachman's dog at the British Legation at Washington, constantly in trouble, and giving more perplexity to the authorities than the claims of any two-legged subject. Lord Lyons was a dog-hater by profession. When those of the legation who had been with him at Washington in the evil days of Toby I. discovered at Constantinople a Toby II., youthful, but exactly like his aged namesake who had remained at Washington, Lord Lyons resigned himself to a purchase by those connected with the embassy, with misgiving or indifference. In a few days he complained at lunch that Toby II. had walked into his room; and, in reply to questions as to how he had got in and

what he had done, his excellency affirmed that the dog actually wished to play with the ambassador. A few days later Lord Lyons was starting in his State barge for the daily journey on the Bosphorus, when the dog tried to get in, was repulsed, and left behind crying upon the quay. Later again, Toby, feeling that his first attempt on the barge must have made an impression, watched his moment and jumped on to the State cushions and thence on to the ambassador's knees at the moment of departure, and proceeded by kisses on the face to testify to the dog-hater his profound but respectful esteem. From this time forward the thing was settled. Lord Lyons remained theoretically a dog-hater to the end of his days; but when he went to Paris Toby was enthroned. He used to accompany the ambassador on the front seat of the great closed chariot in his afternoon drive, and although Lord Lyons used to tell visitors that "he is not my dog," yet the *Figaro* was able to consecrate (as the French say) a first leader of three columns to "Toby et l'Ambassadeur d'Angleterre," and to describe the great hôtel in the Faubourg St. Honoré as the residence, in the first place, of Toby, and in the second, of Lord Lyons.

The extraordinary discretion of Sir Edward Malet becomes a little provoking when he writes at length of General Gordon, in a slightly goody-goody way, without the faintest trace of an allusion to the sentiments expressed with regard to Sir Edward by Gordon in his Khartoum diaries, in which he treated Sir Edward Malet sometimes contemptuously, but more usually as a deadly foe. There is an extraordinary story of the Commune at p. 112, which seems to us somewhat in conflict with the account of the Commune in the last chapter. It seems difficult to suppose that Sir Edward Malet can be wrong in thinking that there was an Englishman, apparently of some distinction (see p. 115), who threw in his lot with the Commune; assisted in the fighting, apparently throughout; remained in Paris till *la semaine terrible* at the end, and then was helped to escape the consequences of his crime by being sent over by Sir Edward Malet in charge of the embassy bag. Moreover, if he had the embassy bag, it seems extraordinary that it should have been necessary to send him, in danger of his life, across Paris to the headquarters of the General commanding the Place of Paris, temporarily established at the Foreign Office, in order to obtain for himself the necessary safe-conduct to let him leave. The story seems absolutely incredible in all these points; and a close scrutiny of what was written from Paris at the time fails to reveal the possibility of any such case having actually occurred. Great attention was called to all the Englishmen who left Paris at the moment, and such a case as that which is named must be capable of identification by many now alive, in whose recollections it appears to find no place.

The style of Sir Edward Malet is not always good; and he is also open to the criticism of having let pass a good many little errors in his book. He falls into the unfortunate habit, rapidly spreading among our writers, of adopting the word *bomb* for a shell. Now *bomb* in English has a different sense; and, our tongue being rich enough to afford us two different words for two different things, it is to be regretted that English writers should use the wrong word in this connexion, as Sir Edward Malet does more than once. The shell which burst opposite what is now the entrance to the Grand Palais and Petit Palais from the Champs Élysées was a very heavy shell from Mont Valérien; while the word *bomb* is used by us for the small receptacles of the high explosives of the dynamiters, and occasionally for what is more properly called a hand-grenade. One of the most provoking mistakes in the book is that of "Parc du Monceau" for Parc Monceau, which occurs twice on p. 327. There was a time when what is now known as the Parc Monceau was called the Parc de Monceau; but even this is now long ago, and "du Monceau" must always, we think, have been a mistake.

We leave Sir Edward Malet with regret. He has for writing of the semi-imaginative kind a pretty turn, which he would not do ill to cultivate; while he must have plenty of material to make some day an even more successful volume of the same kind.

Lady Hodgson's *The Siege of Kumassi* (Pearson) is an excellent piece of work. It forms a plain, readable account of all that passed, and no fault of any kind can reasonably be found with it. At Accra it seems that the South Australian totalizator has been introduced. Lady Hodgson, like every one else, thinks it Parisian, and calls it "pari-mutuel." We fancy, however, that Adelaide claims it with justice, and that it was thence that it spread throughout Australasia and to France. The "pus-pus" of French India is at Accra called a "go-cart." The Gold Coast Colony appears to be now as honeycombed with holes for the extraction of sand for pan gold-washing as is Central California.

We have often styled *Kelly's Handbook to the Titled, Landed, and Official Classes* the best of all books of reference. It is dull and uninteresting for our readers that we should go on doing so year by year, but we cannot do otherwise, being unable to discover faults. The publishers are Kelly's Directories, Limited, and Messrs. Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

Messrs. Simpkin also publish *The Kensington*, a new magazine for dwellers in that prosperous district. The first number is creditable, both in illustrations and text. But the writers on music and the drama do no good by exaggerating, and the cutting of a competition coupon out of a handsome magazine leaves an eyesore. Mr. F. D. Bedford's opening cartoon is dignified.

Mr. Lane's "New Pocket Library" is the very thing for the knapsack of the traveller, who can get such masterpieces as *Adam Bede* in a small space. This present volume is, however, bulkier than its predecessors, the Borrow books, being printed in considerably larger type.

We wonder how far *John Inglesant* will be popular in the sixpenny series of Messrs. Macmillan. The man in the street used to find it "stodgy"; but that person is now getting alarmingly educated. He may even appreciate *Emerson's Essays*, First and Second Series, two new volumes in the "Temple Classics" (Dent). To call Emerson popular would be foolish, but the modern will have sense enough to see that he says very fine things, and very worldly things, too. Was it not Emerson who refused to regard himself as "the slave of his yesterdays"? Mr. Walter Jerrold has added marginalia and notes to this edition.

East London Antiquities, which is started by the *East London Advertiser* (Elliot Stock), deserves notice; but the editor should insist on a high standard in archæology. Mere guessing, where sound knowledge is to be had, is noxious.

We have on our table *Rome: its Rise and Fall*, by P. Van Ness Myers (Boston, U.S., Ginn),—*Lord Roberts as a Soldier in Peace and War*, by Capt. W. E. Cairnes (Hodder & Stoughton),—*The Portraits of Geoffrey Chaucer*, by M. H. Spielmann (privately printed),—*Blackwood's English Classics: Carlyle, Essay on Burns*, by J. Downie (Blackwood),—*Selected Letters of Pliny*, with Introduction and Notes by J. H. Westcott (Putnam),—*A Synoptical Scale of the Verbal Terminations in French, transforming Regular and Irregular Verbs into One Similar Conjugation*, by L. Courtial (Sheffield, 400, Glossop Road),—*Blackwood's Classical Texts: Demosthenes, Olynthiacs, I.-III.*, by H. Sharpley (Blackwood),—*The Victoria University Calendar for 1901* (Manchester, Cornish),—*Queen's College, Galway, Calendar for 1900-1901* (Dublin, Ponsonby & Weldrick),—*On Sanitary and other Matters*, by G. S. Keith, M.D. (Black),—*Tea Machinery and Tea Factories*, by A. J. Wallis-Tayler (Lockwood),—*Imitation*, by R. Steel (Simpkin),—*Problems in Ethics*, by J. S. Kedney (Putnam),—*Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, 1898* (Washington, U.S., Government Printing Office),—*Sprigs of Shamrock; or, Irish Sketches and Legends*, by Maud Russell (Dublin, Browne & Nolan),—*The S.G.: a Romance of Peking*, by J. Croskey (Lamley),—*The Dawn of Day, Vol. for 1900* (S.P.C.K.),—*Venture and Valour*, stories told by G. A. Henty and others (Chambers),—*The Man with the Parrots*, by A. E. Bayly (Sands & Co.),—and *Adventurers All*, by K. M. Eady (Nelson).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Benson (R. M.), The Way of Holiness, an Exposition of Psalm CXIX, cr. 8vo, 5/
Caldecott (A.), The Philosophy of Religion in England and America, 8vo, 10/6
Fuller (M.), In Terrâ Pax, cr. 8vo, 6/ net.
Hoare (H. W.), The Evolution of the English Bible, 8vo, 10/6 net.
Kelly (H.), A History of the Church of Christ: Vol. 1, From A D. 29 to 324, cr. 8vo, 3/6 net.
McIntosh (H.), Is Christ Infallible and the Bible True? 9/
Mortimer (A. G.), The Eucharistic Sacrifice, cr. 8vo, 10/6
Vernon (J. R.), Old and New Century Bells, cr. 8vo. 2/6 net.
Whittuck (C.), The "Good Man" of the Eighteenth Century, cr. 8vo, 6/

Law.

Asser (T. M. C.), La Convention de La Haye du 14 Novembre, 1896, relative à la Procedure Civile, roy. 8vo, 4/ net.
Pulbrook (A.), Responsibilities of Directors and Working of Companies under the Companies Acts, 1862–1900, cr. 8vo, 3/6 net.

Poetry and the Drama.

Phelps (W. H.), Virgil and Vision, 16mo. 2/6 net.
Upperton (R.), Village Life and Feeling, Songs and Poems, cr. 8vo, 2/6 net.

Music.

Henderson (W. J.), The Orchestra and Orchestral Music, cr. 8vo, 5/ net.

Philosophy.

Mezes (S. E), Ethics, cr. 8vo, 10/6 net.

History and Biography.

Baildon (H. B.), Robert Louis Stevenson, cr. 8vo, 6/
Farmer (J. S.), The Regimental Records of the British Army, 4to, 10/6 net.
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"A FRAIL OF FIGS."

The interesting word *frail*, in the sense of a light basket, is well discussed and explained in the 'New English Dictionary.' It is derived from the O.Fr. *frayel*, "of unknown origin."

I do not think there is any insuperable difficulty as to its origin, which I believe I can point out.

Godefroy's 'Old French Dictionary,' s.v. *freel*, gives many old forms. Of these, *frael* and *flael* are good representatives. "*Frael* de fighes" occurs in the thirteenth century; and in 1285 we find "De *flaello* ficum et racemorum," which presupposes a form *flael*.

A reference to Darmesteter's 'Historical French Grammar,' § 83, shows that "dissimilation" is a fairly common phenomenon in French; a stock example is that of *lusciniola*, the origin (with change of gender) of the F. *rossignol*. From this it follows that, if we compare the forms *flael* and *frael*, it becomes probable that the former one is the more original. And its derivation is fairly obvious, namely, from the Latin *flagellum*.

It remains to trace the development in sense. We may start with the sense of "a young branch or shoot, a vine-shoot," as used in Vergil, 'Georg.' ii. 299 (Lewis and Short). It would be easy to construct light baskets from young vine-shoots; and if they were wanted to carry grapes in, they would be extremely handy, because they could be cut in the vineyard itself.

Of course, more evidence would be acceptable; and of this we find some. Ducange gives the curious form *fleol* (a very slight variant of the form *freel* in Godefroy), which occurs in Low Latin as *fleolum*. He explains *fleolum* to mean a bundle of candles (*candelarum manipulus*); and his example, dated 1418, mentions "unum Fleolum ceræ novæ, de quibus debent esse sex in libra." If we compare this with Godefroy (s.v. *freel*, as said above), we find a mention of "quatre *fleaus* de chandele de cire," showing that one meaning of the O.Fr. *frael* or *flael* was a certain quantity (probably once a basketful) of wax-candles. And if we now again consult Ducange, under the same heading *fleolum*, we find the Lat. *flagellum* used in the same sense in the *same* charter as that which contains *fleolum*, the expression being "unum *flagellum* ceræ, quorum sex debent facere et ponderare libram ceræ novæ"; so that, in the case of new wax, six frailfuls made up a pound in weight. The frail was used for grapes, figs, wax, and rosin, as the examples show.

Taken altogether, there seems to be sufficient proof that *frail* is nothing but a variant of *flail*, notwithstanding the wide difference in sense; the reason for this being the very varied use to which a *flagellum* (or rod) could be put. The same rod which formed an effectual switch could be used, in company with other similar rods, so as to form a basket; and rods of the thicker sort could be used for thrashing out corn. Walter W. Skeat.

SIR HARRY SMITH.

31, Endcliffe Rise Road, Sheffield, March 2nd, 1901.

In to-day's *Athenæum* your reviewer quotes Mr. Fitchett's rather inaccurate account of the first meeting of Sir Harry Smith and his wife. The meeting, as stated by Kincaid and Cope, took place not, as Mr. Fitchett says, as the officers "were passing through one of the streets of the town," but in the British camp at the door of a tent (apparently Harry Smith's tent, though that is not very clear).

May I take this opportunity of saying that I am now preparing for publication (by Mr. Murray) Sir Harry Smith's autobiography, extending to 1846, and wish to supplement it by a few chapters on his later life? My materials for the years 1846-1860 are not very abundant, and I should be much obliged to any of your readers who would lend me letters, or supply me with information such as is not to be got from Blue-books, &c., especially for the time of Sir Harry's governorship of the Cape (1847-1852). Any letters lent me would be promptly returned. G. C. Moore Smith.

ARCHBISHOP SPOTTISWOOD AND FATHER JOHN OGILVIE.

Signet Library, Edinburgh.

In his 'Martyre de Jean Ogilvie' (1885), and again in his 'Narratives of Scottish Catholics,' Father Forbes-Leith told a strange story of Archbishop Spottiswood offering his daughter in marriage, with the richest benefice in his diocese as her dowry, to the Jesuit Ogilvie if he would become a Protestant, as he was about to mount the scaffold (March 10th, 1615). This story, it seems, was solemnly attested, fifty-seven years after the event, by James Brown, S.J., whose father was present at the execution, heard the offer made, and afterwards repeated it to his son. In a notice of the 'Narratives' some years ago I remarked that Father Brown's imagination may have been stronger than his memory, for "the archbishop had but one daughter, Anne; and she had been married some four years before to Sir William Sinclair of Roslin."

Father Forbes-Leith now, in a new edition of his 'Jean Ogilvie' (Paris, 1901), repeats the story, and, pointing out that I had quoted no authority for my assertion, insists that I am under a mistake, on the ground that the archbishop's own marriage, according to Wodrow (as quoted by Gordon in his 'Scotichronicon'), took place in 1599, so that Anne in March, 1615, could not have been more than fifteen years of age.

Will you allow me, therefore, to give now to Father Forbes-Leith the authorities, which it would have been more prudent of him to have obtained before committing himself to so confident a repetition of his tale? My authorities for the statement that the archbishop had but one daughter, or at least one daughter who attained maturity, were his relative Father Augustin Hay, in his 'Genealogy of the Family of Spottiswoode' ('Spottiswoode Miscellany,' pp. 7, 14), and Douglas's 'Baronage' (p. 448); and for the statement that her marriage took place before 1615, or "about 1610," the same Father Hay, in his 'Genealogie of the Sainteclaires of Roslin' (p. 153), and the charter referred to by Douglas and now printed in the 'Register of the Great Seal of Scotland,' which under date of July 25th, 1610, runs as follows: "Rex concessit..... Domine Anne Spottiswod, filie legitime natu maxime Joannis archiepiscop. Glasguen. et sponse D. Wilhelmi Sinclair de Pentland [afterwards of Roslin] militis," &c.

It is no concern of mine to reconcile with this conclusive evidence the statement of Wodrow referred to, but if Father Forbes-Leith will look again at the passage, he may see perhaps that he has misunderstood Wodrow, for the latter does not say that the marriage of the archbishop took place at the alleged date, but, more cautiously, "Next year [1599] I find him marryed," &c.—quite another matter.

Father Forbes-Leith also complains that the writer of the article on Father Ogilvie in the 'Dictionary of National Biography' calls the story "a ridiculous tale," for he says there are frequent instances of similar offers recorded in the acts of the English martyrs. An accurate list of all the dignitaries of the Church of England who offered their daughters in marriage to convicted priests would be exceedingly curious; but perhaps the prevalence of this practice may have contributed to the hallucination of Father Brown or his father. Such tricks of memory under conditions of emotional excitement are not without precedent.

No one nowadays will grudge the Jesuit martyr the honours of beatification, but surely it must be somebody's business, in the interests of truth and common sense, to see that the devil's advocate prevents this pretty legend from passing as authentic history.

T. G. Law.

THE TROUBADOURS.

February 25th, 1901.

The sale of a remarkable book was noted in these columns on the 9th inst. It is an "extra-illustrated" copy of the three volumes of the 'Histoire Littéraire des Troubadours,' Paris, chez Durand neveu, MDCCLXXIV., interleaved with miniatures to the number of nearly two hundred. The book is by the Abbé Millot, and was written from the collections on the history of European literature of M. de Sainte-Palaie. But these "extra illustrations," to use a modern and vulgar term, are truly marvellous. They consist of miniatures of the chief troubadours mentioned by Millot, and of other Provençal worthies. These miniatures are hand-painted, and a slip of paper attached to the first of the three volumes gives the following account of them:—

"Faites par M. Barbeau, Pensionaire de l'Académie de France à Rome en 1749, du MS. du Vatican No. 3794 répresentans les Troubadours dont les Poësies Provencales sont contenues dans ce MS."

The original miniatures here copied seem to be of about the year 1440. Another slip of paper attached to the first volume contains a statement, signed "Gossellin," in the following terms:—

"Les 190 mignatures contenues dans ces trois volumes ont été copiées sur les manuscrits du Roi et sur ceux du Vatican pour M. de la Curne de Sainte-Palaye neveu de Madame Marie-Génevieve-Charlotte d'Arlus veuve de M. Louis-Lazare Tiroux-d'Arconville président au Parlement de Paris. Madame d'Arconville à qui M. de Sainte Palaye avoit donné ces trois volumes me les a légués par son testament. J'ai perdu cette excellente amie le 23 Decembre 1805 agée de 85 ans."

The volumes all bear the beautiful book-plate of Madame d'Arconville. In English another hand writes on the same page: "The illuminations are on vellum, and are facsimilies [*sic*] of the original MSS."

As a matter of fact, the miniatures stated to be from the "manuscrits du Roi" are more numerous than those stated to be from the Vatican MS.; and all bear reference numbers and the names of the persons depicted. The miniatures exceed 190 in number, and all show the finest work and colours, and are well preserved. They are painted on vellum cut to a large quarto size. Millot's book is of small octavo or duodecimo pages, and these have all been unbound and mounted with great care on large quarto margins of the same size as the vellum; and the whole is bound in three large quarto volumes. They have now passed into the library of a well-known collector.

The questions on which I should like information are these: Is another copy of these miniatures known to exist? Who was M. Barbeau, the copyist? And who was Gossellin?

A. B. B.-J.

*** Gossellin is possibly Pascal François Joseph Gossellin, born at Lille, 1751. He was one of the conservateurs-administrateurs of the Bibliothèque du Roi, and though he dealt principally with the geography of the Greeks, he executed catalogues of ancient medals and other subjects. Jean Louis Barbeau de la Bruyère was a literary man and geographer who did much good work between 1759 and 1778. The fact of his also being a geographer suggests that he may have helped Gossellin.

THE "CHARLES" OF HORACE WALPOLE'S "TRIUMVIRATE."

48, Mountjoy Square, Dublin, Feb. 27th, 1901.

In support of the theory or belief that Charles Montagu is meant, we have the authority of Mr. Austin Dobson, who in his 'Memoir of Horace Walpole' says:—

"The 'triumvirate' consisted of Walpole and the two sons of Brigadier-General Edward Montagu. George, the elder, afterwards M.P. for Northampton, and the recipient of some of the most genuine specimens of his friend's correspondence, is described in advanced age as 'a gentlemanlike body of the *vieille cour*,' usually attended by a younger brother, who was still a midshipman at the mature age of sixty, and whose chief occupation consisted in carrying about his elder's snuff-box. Charles Montagu, the remaining member of the 'triumvirate,' became a lieutenant-general and Knight of the Bath. But it was George, who had 'a fine sense of humour and much curious information,' who was Walpole's favourite."

P. A. Sillard.

SALES.

Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge included in their sale last week the following rare and valuable books: Cotgrave's Arts Interpreter, 1662, 11*l.* 11*s.* Chas. Dickens, Speech at the Meeting of the Reform Association, June 27th, 1855, author's corrected proof, 19*l.* 5*s.*; Tale of Two Cities, original parts, 1859, 8*l.* 15*s.* Du Maurier's Trilby, with 58 pp. of the original MS., 1894, 11*l.* Erasmus, Sermon (on the Marriage at Cana), R. Wyer, *c.* 1532 (unknown to Plomer), 24*l.* Enchiridion Ecclesiæ Sarum, printed on vellum, Paris, T. Kerver, 1528, 67*l.* E. FitzGerald, Polonius, 1852, 11*l.* 10*s.*; Six Dramas of Calderon, 1853, 11*l.*; The Mighty Magician and "Such Stuff as Dreams are made of," from Calderon, 1853, 30*l.* 10*s.* Goldsmith's The Deserted Village, first edition in 8vo, 1770, 25*l.* Hakluyt Society, 96 vols., 35*l.* Lord Beaconsfield, The Revolutionary Epic, with autograph notes, 1834, 9*l.* 9*s.*; Count Alarcos, original MS., 10*l.* Cicero's Cato Major, by Logan, printed by Franklin, Philadelphia, 1744, 22*l.* 10*s.* Bishop John Fisher, Two Fruitful Sermons, W. Rastell, 1532, 17*l.* George Eliot, Manuscript Music Book ("Mary Anne Evans, 1835"), made at Miss Franklin's School in Coventry, 15*l.* Patrick Gordon's History of Robert the Bruce, Dort, G. Waters, 1615 (perhaps only four copies extant), 33*l.* 10*s.* Collection Spitzer, large issue, 6 vols., 1890-92, 29*l.* John Fox, Res in Ecclesia Gestæ, 1559, 31*l.* Gould's Birds of Great Britain, 25 parts, 1873, 37*l.* Herrick's Hesperides, first edition, 1647-48, 56*l.* Horæ B.V.M., MS. on vellum, illuminated, Sæc. XV., 57*l.*; another (French), 41*l.* Johnson's Lives of the Poets, first edition, 4 vols. in the original boards, 1781, 13*l.* Lafontaine, Contes, with suppressed plates, 1762, 27*l.* Poems on the Death of Priscilla Farmer, by C. Lloyd, C. Lamb, and S. T. Coleridge, Bristol, 1796, 50*l.* W. S. Landor, Gebir, first edition, original wrappers, uncut, 1798, 23*l.* Sir D. Lyndsay's Workes, Edin., G. Lithgow, 1648, 18*l.* 5*s.* Memoirs of Charles Mathews, Comedian, extra illustrated, 39*l.* Jonsonus Virbius, first edition, 1638, 15*l.* 15*s.* Shakespeare's Works, Fourth Folio, 1685, 40*l.*

Messrs. Hodgson included in their sale last week the following: Lord Vernon's Dante, 3 vols., large paper, 13*l.* 10*s.* F. Wedmore's Turner and Ruskin, édition de luxe, 2 vols., 9*l.* Audsley and Bowes's Keramic Art of Japan, 2 vols., 6*l.* Morris's Guenevere, Kelmscott Press, 7*l.* 10*s.* Esquemeling's Bucaniers of America, 1684, 8*l.* La Salle's Expedition to America, 1698, 7*l.* 10*s.* Franklin's Experiments in Electricity, 1751, 5*l.* Tracts on America, in 12 vols., 1769, &c., 9*l.* 4*s.* Bentley's Miscellany, 1837-46, 7*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Stephen Phillips's Eremus, privately printed, 3*l.* 5*s.* Manning and Bray's History of Surrey, 3 vols., 18*l.* 5*s.*

THE SPRING PUBLISHING SEASON.

Messrs. Sampson Low & Co. are publishing The *Times* Life of Queen Victoria, —The *Times* History of the War in South Africa, 1899-1900, to be completed in five (or six) volumes, edited by Mr. R. S. Amery,—The Royal Navy from the Earliest Times to the Present, by W. L. Clowes, Vol. VI.,—Britain's Austral Empire, portraits, from life, drawn by P. F. S. Spence, letterpress by G. F. Scott,—Mary, Queen of Scots, and Who Wrote the Casket Letters, by Samuel Cowan, 2 vols., with some unpublished illustrations,—William Black's novels, 33 vols., an entirely new reissue,—in "The Bible for the Young," edited by the Rev. J. Paterson Smyth, Genesis, Joshua, Judges, St. Matthew, and St. Mark, and the Prayer-Book,—The Green Horse in Ladysmith, by Lieut.-Col. St. John C. Gore,—Oriental Rugs, by J. K. Mumford, —A Hidden Foe, by G. A. Henty,—A Manual of Pushtu, by Capt. G. Roos-Keppel,—Model and Blackboard Drawing, by F. F. Lydon, —Ambidextrous and Free-arm Blackboard Drawing and Design, by the same,—New Methods in Education, by J. L. Tadd, student's edition,—A Triennial Catalogue, completing the century, made up from the three annual volumes,—and several new editions.

The following are among the books to be published by Messrs. Blackie & Son during the ensuing season: The Scottish Parliament, by R. S. Rait,—An Outline of the Relations between England and Scotland to the Union of the Parliaments, by the same author,—the first volume of a Note-Book of French Literature, consisting of notes, with specimens, by Philip C. Yorke,—a Primer of French Literature, by Prof. Weekley,—Virgil's Æneid: Book II., edited by Prof. Sandford; and Book VI., edited by H. B. Cotterill, Georgics, Book II., edited by S. E. Winbolt, Ovid's Metamorphoses, Book I., edited by E. E. Ensor, — Cæsar's Gallic War, Book V., edited by Prof. Brown,—Greek Grammar Papers, by A. C. Liddell,—Much Ado about Nothing, edited by J. C. Smith, in the "Warwick Shakespeare,"—editions of Macaulay's Lives of Johnson and Goldsmith, by J. Downie, and of Browning's Strafford, by Miss Agnes Wilson,—several other school-books,—and America and Australasia in the new series of "Continental Geographies."

Messrs. Hutchinson & Co.'s spring announcements include The Francis Letters, 2 vols., being Letters of the Late Sir Philip Francis and Members of his Family, edited by Miss Beata Francis and Miss Eliza Keary,—a Biography of Anna Amalia, Duchess of Saxe-Weimar, compiled from the private papers in the Archives at Weimar by Miss Frances Gerard,—Henry Broadhurst, M.P.: the Story of his Life, told by Himself,—The Queen's Comrade: the Life and Times of Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, by Mr. Fitzgerald Molloy, 2 vols.,—Vol. I. of The Living Races of Mankind,—Kings of the Rod, Rifle, and Gun, 2 vols., by "Thormanby,"—Thackeray's Stray Papers, collected and arranged by Mr. Lewis Melville,—Napoleon III. at the Height of his Power, by M. Imbert de Saint-Amand, with portraits,—the first volume of a new series, "Poets for the People," edited by Mr. Alfred H. Miles: Tennyson, with an Introductory Biography by the Editor. In Fiction: Babs the Impossible, by Madame Sarah Grand,—The Gamblers, by Mr. W. Le Queux,—The Treasure of Capt. Scarlett, by Miss Adeline Sergeant,—The Sea hath its Pearls, by Miss N. K. Blissett,—Franks, Duellist, by Mr. Ambrose Pratt,—Olivia's Experiment, by Miss E. Everett-Green,—The Eternal Quest, by Mr. J. A. Steuart,—The Second Dandy Chater, by Mr. Tom Gallon,—A Little Grey Sheep, by Mrs. Hugh Fraser,—The Great Company, by Mr. Douglas Sladen,—Pride of Race, by Mr. B. L. Farjeon,—Claudia Pole, by Mr. Carlton Dawe,—Love rules the Camp, by Col. A. Haggard,—and The Nana's Talisman, by Mr. Mark Ashton. Also new novels by Mr. Richard Whiteing, Mr. Jerome K. Jerome, Mr. Percy White, "Iota," Mr. Frankfort Moore, Mr. A. W. Marchmont, and Mr. Tom Gallon; and a cheap edition of The Love of an Uncrowned Queen, by Mr. W. H. Wilkins.

Messrs. Dent & Co. are publishing Florentine Villas, by Janet Ross, édition de luxe, —The Working of the Constitution of the United Kingdom, by the Right Hon. L. H. Courtney,—Oswald von Wolkenstein, by L. Villari, — Imperial London, by Arthur H. Beavan,—"Haddon Hall Library": Cricket and Golf, by the Hon. H. R. Lyttelton; Birdwatching, by Edmund Selous,—Romantic Essex, by R. A. Beckett, — Bruges, by E. Gilliat Smith, — Surrey, by W. Jerrold, — Handel, by C. F. A. Williams,—"The Temple Molière," edited by Prof. F. Spencer: Les Précieuses Ridicules; L'Avare, — "The Temple Dramatists": Nicholas Udall's Ralph Roister Doister, edited by W. H. Williams and P. A. Robin,—in the "Temple Cyclopædic Primers": Australasia, the Commonwealth and New Zealand, by A. W. Jose; Greek and Roman Mythology, by Dr. H. Stending; First Aid to the Injured and Ambulance Drill, by Dr. H. Drinkwater; The Child: his Nature and Nurture, by W. B. Drummond; Tennyson, by J. Moreton Luce; Primitive Man, by Dr. M. Hoernes,—and various new volumes in "The Temple Classics."

Messrs. R. A. Everett & Co. announce: Dopes, a Criticism of American Arts and English Efforts, by N. Gubbins,—Snooker's Racing Adventures, by "G. G.,"—Shots from a Lawyer's Gun, by H. R. Everitt,—The Satanites, by H. Ffrench-Gillman,—The Stable Key; or, Stud and Stable Studies, by W. A. Kerr, V.C.,—and new editions of Sporting Sketches, by Nat Gould; Sharp Shooting for Sport and War, by W. W. Greener; and Outridden, by Fox Russell.

Literary Gossip.

The Dowager Duchess of Argyll is arranging to publish the memoirs of the late Duke of Argyll. These are in great part written by the duke himself, and, in accordance with her husband's wishes, her grace will continue them from documents bequeathed to her for that purpose.

Mr. Fisher Unwin has in preparation for early publication the series of dialogues originally published by the *Pall Mall Gazette* under the title 'Colloquies of Criticism.' Generally they deal with novels and their readers, and discuss such questions as why novels of village and lower life are popular; the secret of the popularity of Scott and Dickens; Jane Austen; minor poets, their minds and manners; and many kindred subjects. The author of the book is not named.

Miss Sarah Orne Jewett has had the distinction of learning that her volume entitled 'The Queen's Twin,' published some little time back in this country, gave so much pleasure to Her late Majesty that she described it as "perfectly delightful." Many people, too, have written to the author inquiring for her "Mrs. Martin," as if they were sure of her being a real person, instead of an old peasant lady who in the imagination of the author lives in Maine.

Mr. Quaritch writes from 15, Piccadilly concerning our last week's notice of the late F. S. Ellis :—

"It was not Mr. Ellis, but Mr. Quaritch, who printed at his own expense the Shelley concordance compiled by the former; and the undertaking was an act of friendship on the part of Mr. Quaritch, who foresaw that the result would be a heavy financial loss to himself. For all their rivalry in business, Ellis and Quaritch were two intimate friends, deriving a far larger proportion of the joyousness than the asperity of life from their forty years' communion."

The copyright in the United States of 'Deirdre Wed, and other Poems,' has been acquired by Mr. John Lane, who is publishing the volume there immediately.

Arrangements have been made for holding the twenty-third Congress of the International Literary and Artistic Association at Vevey, early in August. The chief subject that will be discussed is what modifications are required in the Berne Convention for International Copyright. The Association is preparing a history of the advance made in the nineteenth century as regards the protection of an author's rights both in his own country and abroad.

The Canadian Government have renewed the offer which they made some months ago to British and Irish schools, to provide them with small handbooks and atlases on Canada, and with bronze medals to be awarded as the result of an examination on the physical and other features and resources of the Dominion. A large number of schools accepted this offer before Christmas, and the High Commissioner is anxious to extend the experiment over a wider area.

The annual dinner of the Royal Literary Fund will take place on May 17th, at the Whitehall Rooms, and his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury will take the chair.

Miss Beatrice Harraden has begun her new novel. Its scene is to be, in part at least, in Norway. Of the peasants of the country the author saw a great deal last year, as she broke her leg near the ankle when getting off her pony on a mountain excursion. Notwithstanding her pain Miss Harraden rode home. The leg was badly set, and she had to go to Christiania and have the healing fracture rebroken in order to get her foot straight. Later, she paid a visit to Denmark, and was given a public dinner there and presented with a medal. Of the sixpenny edition of 'Ships that Pass in the Night' more than 160,000 copies have been sold. The American edition lately issued has several process engravings of snow and other scenes at Davos by the author's sister, Miss Gertrude Harraden.

As 'Murder or Manslaughter' has been widely reviewed and accepted as her last novel, Helen Mathers wishes to state that the book in question is seventeen years old, and that 'Cinders,' her new story, will be published shortly by Messrs. Pearson.

There is increasing alarm amongst friends of the School Boards as to the intentions of the Government in their promised Education Bill. The main original purpose of the Bill was to create new secondary authorities, for the provision and inspection of secondary schools. Statements have recently been made to the effect that the Government now contemplate facilities and inducements for the transfer to these authorities of the existing functions of the School Boards, and the eventual control by a single body of all education except that of the universities.

The Council of the Home and Colonial Training College are in possession of about 20,000*l.* out of the 45,000*l.* necessary to purchase and adapt the buildings of the Royal Masonic Institution at Wood Green. They make an appeal to the public for the completion of the fund.

The death is announced of Canon William Bright, the Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History at Oxford. Dr. Bright did excellent work as a trainer of the clergy at Glenalmond, and was better known as a teacher than a writer before he was appointed to his Oxford chair in 1868, but since then he had published a good deal. He edited Eusebius and Socrates, and his 'Ancient Collects' and other contributions to early English Church history went into several editions. His geniality and ready interest made him very attractive to the young men of the University. He was accessible to all, and did not, as is the way of some professors, confine himself to the brilliant.

The report to be read at the annual meeting of the Booksellers' Provident Institution on Thursday next shows that the total assets on December 31st last amounted to 30,439*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* There is still much cause to regret a considerable diminution of life subscriptions. In 1899 these amounted to 157*l.* 10*s.*, while last year they only reached 91*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* But the donations have increased considerably, amounting to 266*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, as against 166*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* for 1899; and in addition to this there is a gift from the Booksellers' Provident Retreat of 225*l.* The sum distributed was 1,288*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* The receipts include donations of 55*l.* 5*s.* from Messrs. Longman and 36*l.* 17*s.* from Mr. Young J. Pentland, being sums received by them on account of infringements of copyright.

We are very glad to see that in the recent case against the *Daily Chronicle*, in which 1,900*l.* was given by a jury, the Court of Appeal has decided that unless the damages are reduced to 500*l.* there must be a new trial. The Master of the Rolls spoke of the original damages as "a scandal," with which we fully agree. The jury system has its merits, but such verdicts as this make it a byword and a menace instead of a protection.

The Librairie Internationale at Paris are to publish an unprinted reply by Fénelon to Bossuet's attack on the 'Relation sur le Quiétisme,' which is written on a copy of that treatise among the Egerton MSS. in the British Museum.

Mlle. Pellechet, the genial and accomplished bibliographer whose death we announced some weeks ago, has not only willed to the Bibliothèque Nationale an important legacy, but has left to the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres a round sum of 300,000 francs, the interest of which is to be devoted to the preservation of historical and archæological monuments in France and in French colonies. The object of the legacy appears to be those monuments in which the State does not much concern itself, rather than those which are too important for it to neglect.

The death on Monday last, at the comparatively early age of fifty-six, of M. Felix Gras removes one who, with Mistral, Roumanville—a brother-in-law of M. Gras—and Aubanel, contributed largely to the literary revival of Provençal. In addition to his poems, M. Gras wrote a curious book called 'Les Rouges du Midi,' which was translated and published in America. M. Gras has left behind him the reputation of not only being an excellent poet, but also of having been a good judge, for he was a *juge de paix* at Avignon, where he died a few days before the celebration of a *fête* which his admirers were getting up in his honour.

The authenticity of the so-called fifth book of Rabelais, announced as discovered some weeks ago by a Munich bookseller, is by no means passing unchallenged. One French writer claims that the genuineness of the new discovery is backed up by too many proofs! These doubts are summed up in the following three questions :—

"1. Si le 5e livre a été imprimé en 1549, comment se fait-il qu'il n'ait pas été réuni aux œuvres de Rabelais publiées (probablement par lui) en 1553, ni même aux éditions de 1556?

"2. N'est-il pas exact que des éditions prétendues anciennes de Rabelais (celle de 1558, par exemple) ont été certainement antidatées?

"3. Et enfin, tout le monde n'est-il pas d'accord pour reconnaître que le cinquième livre de Rabelais est d'une plume différente de celle qui a écrit les quatre premiers livres?"

The death is announced on March 5th of Prof. Friedrich Karl Biedermann, the well-known politician, philosopher, and historian. Born in 1812, he had reached a ripe old age. He began his career as a professor in 1838, and was more than once removed from his position for his political views. He did much for the unification of

Germany, which he supported in three separate journals from 1842 to 1848. He attacked the Coup d'État in his *Deutsche Annalen*. From 1863 to 1879 he directed the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*. Among his numerous books were 'Fundamental Philosophy,' 1838; 'German Philosophy from Kant to our Days,' 1842; 'Social Questions,' 1847; and a history of the first Prussian Reichstag in the same year, which was followed by a number of books on German history. He also wrote plays: his 'King Henry IV.,' 1861, and 'Otto III.,' 1863, may be specially mentioned.

At the general meeting of the Literaturarchiv Gesellschaft in Berlin it was announced that during the nine years of its existence it has secured and rendered accessible to literary men 17,000 letters and 700 manuscripts of German poets and scholars, among whom are the two Humboldts, Niebuhr, Schleiermacher, and other eminent authors of the end of the eighteenth century and the beginning of the nineteenth.

Much regret is felt at the premature death at Vienna of the political economist Otto Wittelshöfer in his forty-sixth year. His writings, notably the 'Untersuchungen über das Kapital,' had already attracted attention. He was engaged at the time of his death on an important work on the literature of political economy.

An historian of merit has passed away in Prof. Lothar von Heinemann, who died at Tübingen on February 23rd, in his forty-second year. The professor devoted himself chiefly to mediæval history, and one volume of his projected work, 'Die Geschichte der Normannen in Italien und Sicilien,' had already appeared.

We note the appearance of a Statute made by the Governing Body of the University of Cambridge, altering Statute B of the University Statutes ($\frac{1}{2}d.$); also the issue of Class IV. of the Civil Service Estimates —Education, Science, and Art ($7d.$).

SCIENCE

The Principles, Construction, and Application of Pumping Machinery. By Henry Davey. (Griffin & Co.)—Pumping machinery, in its various forms, occupies an important position in many engineering works, being often employed in keeping the excavations and foundations free from water during the execution of a variety of undertakings, such, for instance, as dock works, piers of large bridges, outfall sewers, shaft sinking, and other works in which the excavations have to be carried below the ordinary plane of saturation of the ground. Besides, however, these temporary uses of pumps during construction, pumps are also more or less constantly employed in certain undertakings. Thus they are permanently required for keeping the deep workings of mines and subaqueous tunnels dry; for raising water from rivers and deep wells, and also for lifting it into high-service reservoirs for the supply of towns; for providing water under pressure, so that the power stored up may be transmitted to a distance; and for the draining of very low-lying tracts of land, such as the polders of Holland. This wide range of purposes for which water has to be lifted has led to the introduction of various types of pumps, which are successively described in this volume. It opens with a chapter on the early history of pumping engines, commencing with Hero of Alexandria, and referring in chronological order to the inventions and improvements, amongst others, of those well-known pioneers Savery, Newcomen, Watt, Smeaton, and Trevithick, and bringing the history up to 1834. A chapter is then devoted to the steam engine, as forming such an important factor in pumping machinery, to which in its turn the steam engine owes its first practical application and its increased efficiency. The peculiarities and characteristics of the different types of pumps are next described, together with their valves, and illustrated by diagrams; after which the principles of non-rotative pumping engines, the Cornish engine, and the various types of pumping engines used in mines are dealt with in succession. These are followed by the applications of pumping machinery to pit-work, and shaft-sinking through water-bearing strata; the hydraulic transmission of power in mines, mainly for pumping; and the valve gears of pumping engines. Descriptions are then given of water-pressure pumping engines, and pumping engines for waterworks; and the results of the trials of several of these waterworks engines are recorded. The book concludes with illustrated descriptions of centrifugal and other low-lift pumps, and of hydraulic rams, hydraulic mains, and hydraulic air-compressors. A complete account is thus furnished of the principles, design, and application of pumping machinery, by a very competent authority, which should prove valuable to numbers of people interested in the subject; and it is fully illustrated by six plates, and two hundred and fifty-eight drawings and diagrams in the text.

Deschanel's Natural Philosophy.—Part II. *Electricity.* By Prof. J. D. Everett. (Blackie & Son.)—This is a very thoroughly revised edition of one of the parts of the now classic 'Deschanel,' and is well brought up to date. It may be observed that the title "an elementary treatise" has been dropped in this edition, and we think with some reason, for the present work would certainly not come under that head with any sense of accuracy, when compared with many elementary works. Mathematical analysis is fairly frequent, and altogether this book is more of the accurate than of the popular order. Electromagnetic induction is singularly well handled in the present volume, with—as the author, Prof. Everett, claims—a more complete statement of the fundamental principles involved than can be found elsewhere. This book, like the rest of the treatise of which it forms a part, may be said (as in the case of Ganot's 'Physics') still to hold its own well against similar works written on somewhat different and less orthodox lines. It may be recommended to the well-trained student with something of a mathematical, physical, and chemical training. The get-up of the cover is poor as compared with that of previous editions.

DR. G. M. DAWSON, C.M.G., F.R.S.

Canadian geology has suffered a loss which it could ill afford by the death of Dr. George Mercer Dawson. Although there had not been wanting evidence of failing power during recent years, his death last Saturday was quite unexpected, and the news came as a sudden shock to his many friends in this country. As he was but fifty-one years of age, there was reasonable hope that he might continue for many years to direct the operations of the Geological Survey of Canada. To the position of Director he was appointed six years ago, and the successive annual reports of the Survey during his administration constitute a striking testimony to the zeal and ability with which he laboured.

Dr. Dawson was born on August 1st, 1849, at Pictou, in Nova Scotia, the birthplace also of his father, the late Sir J. W. Dawson. At the age of twenty George Dawson came over to this country and studied for three years at the Royal School of Mines, where he had a very brilliant career, taking the Duke of Cornwall's Scholarship and the Edward Forbes Medal. As he suffered from a slight physical deformity, it was not then considered likely that he would become a field-geologist, but it seemed to his fellow-students that he was destined to follow in the footsteps of his father as a scientific professor. In 1873, however, he received an appointment on the Commission for determining the British boundary line stretching between Lake-of-the-Woods on the east and the Rocky Mountains on the west, in the vicinity of the forty-ninth parallel. For two seasons he had charge, single-handed, of all the natural-history work of this Commission, and on its completion prepared a voluminous and valuable report, which was published in 1875.

From the work of the Boundary Commission Dawson passed at once into the service of the Geological Survey of Canada, where he was destined twenty years later to become the chief officer. The scene of most of his geological labours lay in British Columbia and the North-West Territories. The recent development of the mineral resources of this part of the Dominion has brought Dr. Dawson's name prominently before the public, and indeed it is to him that we largely owe our knowledge of the structure of this vast country. His work on 'The Mineral Wealth of British Columbia' was published as a Report in 1889. The Yukon expedition of 1887 was under his charge, and his name is commemorated in Dawson City.

Dr. Dawson, though professionally a geologist, had wide scientific tastes, and his published writings include papers on ethnology, especially relating to the Indians of British Columbia, and on the botany and zoology of Canada. It was in connexion with his work on the seal-fishery of the Bering Sea that he was made C.M.G. Among other honours which worthily fell to him may be mentioned his election into the Royal Society in 1891, and the award of the Bigsby Medal of the Geological Society (also in 1891) and of the Founder's Medal of the Geographical Society in 1897. In view of the extent and variety of Dr. Dawson's scientific attainments, his energy as an explorer, and his success as an organizer, it may be said that his death leaves a void in the scientific life of Canada which it will not be easy satisfactorily to fill.

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES.

The new star in Perseus (which, according to the new nomenclature, reckons as var. 3, 1901, Persei) is diminishing in brightness, and had become decidedly fainter than α in that constellation at the beginning of this week. Its rise seems to have been astonishingly rapid. Prof. E. C. Pickering states that it must have been below the eleventh magnitude on the 19th ult., because it does not appear on a photographic plate of that part of the sky taken at Harvard College on that day. When first noticed by Dr. Anderson at Edinburgh (between 2 and 3 o'clock on the morning of the 22nd), the magnitude was estimated to be 2·7 (about the same as that of β Ursæ Majoris); and on the night of the 23rd this had increased so much that the brightness somewhat exceeded that of Capella, which seems to have been the greatest reached. As may be supposed, many observers discovered it independently on the 22nd, and the spectroscope was soon placed in requisition. Sir Norman Lockyer obtained observations at the Solar Physics Observatory, South Kensington, on the 25th, and states that

"the spectrum strongly recalls that of Nova Aurigæ. There are at least two light sources involved: one with a dark-line spectrum, the other giving chiefly the bright lines of hydrogen, helium, asterium, and calcium. Some of the bright lines are probably reversed. The broadening of the bright lines is considerably greater than that observed in Nova Aurigæ."

The dark lines required a high power to perceive them, and Prof. Vogel, of Potsdam, states

(February 23rd) that with an ocular (or direct-vision) spectroscope no trace of lines could be seen, but only a continuous spectrum, the blue and violet parts of which were strikingly bright; also that Dr. Hartmann noticed a series of faint broad absorption bands, besides two sharp narrow lines. From an examination of the shifting of the lines it would seem that the new star is moving towards the solar system, but further observations are required to determine the rate of approach. The present Nova has exceeded in brightness any which appeared in the last century, though that which burst out so suddenly in Corona Borealis in the month of May, 1866, was not much inferior to it. But neither of these equalled Tycho Brahé's star of 1572 or Kepler's of 1604, the former of which appeared in Cassiopeia, the latter near the boundary of the constellations Ophiuchus and Scorpio, or in the same region of the heavens where the first known outburst of the kind occurred in B.C. 134, which attracted the attention of Hipparchus and led him to draw up the first catalogue of stars ever made.

The fortunate discoverer of Nova Persei, Dr. Anderson, had detected a new variable star (to be called var. 2, 1901, Cygni) on the 16th ult. It is about three degrees due south of κ Cygni, and diminished in brightness from the 9·5 magnitude on December 26th to the 10·4 on February 16th.

Prof. Max Wolf again announces (*Ast. Nach.* No. 3692) the discovery of three small planets at his observatory at Königstuhl, Heidelberg: one on the 20th ult. by Dr. Carnera, and two on the 22nd by himself.

Two French observers, M. F. Rossard, of Toulouse, and M. Ch. André, of Lyons, confirm the remarkable changes of variability in the planet Eros. The whole period of variation is passed through in about 2^h 22^m (Prof. Deichmüller obtained the same result, though by an *erratum* in our 'Notes' on the 2nd inst. it was put as five hours); but of this the increase occupies a quarter of an hour less than the subsequent decrease, and the change of brightness amounts to very nearly a whole magnitude. Further, an incessant variation of smaller amount, similar in appearance to that caused by scintillation, was noticed to prevail in the light of the planet, which M. André suggests is twofold.

SOCIETIES.

Geological.—*Feb.* 20.—Mr. J. J. H. Teall, President, in the chair.—Messrs. G. W. S. Brewer, J. Carter, L. C. Deverell, P. Hawkins, and L. C. Henry were elected Fellows.—The address proposed to be submitted to His Majesty the King on behalf of the President, Council, and Fellows was read and the terms thereof were approved.—Prof. J. B. Harrison, alluding to a series of views of parts of the interior of British Guiana which he laid on the table, remarked that the photographs had been taken by his colleague, Mr. H. I. Perkins, Acting Commissioner of Mines in British Guiana, during their recent geological investigations into the structure of the gold-fields of that colony. The views well illustrate the general characteristics of the densely wooded country in which the gold-bearing areas occur, and give some ideas of the difficulties which affect the work of the mining prospector and of the field-geologist in that colony.—Prof. E. Hull made a communication, illustrated by lantern-slides, on the submerged valley opposite the mouth of the river Congo. The position of this submerged valley has been ascertained by Mr. Edward Stallybrass and Prof. Hull, by contouring the floor of the ocean with the aid of the soundings recorded on the Admiralty charts. The sides of the valley are steep and precipitous and clearly defined, the width varying from 2 to 10 miles, and the length across the continental platform being about 122 miles. It is continuous with the valley of the Congo, and its slope is uninterruptedly downward in the direction of the abyssal floor. The steepness of the sides indicates that they are formed of very solid rocks. Several other submerged valleys off the coast of Western Europe were described for comparison, including those off the mouth of the Tagus and the Lima, the Adour, and the Loire, and those in the English and Irish Channels.—The paper read was 'The Geological Succession of the Beds below the Millstone Grit Series of Pendle Hill and their Equivalents in certain other Parts of England,' by Dr. W. Hind and Mr. J. A. Howe.

Linnean.—*Feb.* 21.—Dr. A. Günther, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. R. Morton Middleton exhibited and made remarks on a series of Virginian oysters of certified ages, on which some observations were made by Prof. Howes and Dr. H. L. Jameson.—Mr. H. E. Smedley exhibited with the aid of the lantern a series of photomicrographs illustrating the histology of various types of plants. Mr. Smedley also showed some fossil remains of Balæna from the Crag, with other undetermined bones, on which some remarks were made by Mr. Lydekker.—A paper by Prof. E. Ray Lankester and Mr. R. Lydekker on 'The Affinities of *Æluropus melanoleucus*' was read by Mr. Lydekker. The authors based their views on an examination of a cast of the skull presented by the late Prof. Milne-Edwards to the Oxford University Museum, and certain limb-bones and a fine skull in the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, all of which were described. The conclusions arrived at were that in important and distinctive points Æluropus agrees with Ælurus and Procyon (more closely with the former), and differs widely from Ursus, notwithstanding its external resemblance to the last-named. The salient points in the anatomy of each were discussed, and the resemblances and differences made clear by a series of photographs.—Some observations thereon were made by Dr. Günther and Mr. Harting.—A paper by M. A. Gruvel, entitled 'Étude d'une Espèce Nouvelle de Lepadides,' was communicated by Prof. Howes, who gave an abstract of the same, and exhibited drawings of the new species (*Scalpellum maximum*) described by the author. The paper also dealt with examples of *Pœcilasma carinatum* which were found attached to a specimen of the Scalpellum.

Microscopical.—*Feb.* 20.—Mr. A. D. Michael, V.P., in the chair.—A photograph of *Amphipleura pellucida*, taken by Mr. Brewerton, was exhibited.—Mr. Nelson said the photograph was interesting, because it showed the transverse striæ as thin in comparison with the spaces between them. Some optical theorists maintained that the striæ and spaces must be of equal width, whereas he had affirmed that the striæ were much finer than the spaces. In many photographs of this object they appeared to be of equal width, but that was because the object had been badly photographed. In the example before the meeting the photograph had been properly taken, and therefore exhibited the difference in the thickness of the lines and the interspaces.—Mr. Rogers showed a contrivance for exhibiting a fly in the act of feeding. This differed in some respects from Mr. Macer's arrangement for a like purpose, being a brass plate 3 in. by 1 in., underneath which a brass cone was soldered to contain the fly, the plate lying on the stage of the microscope like an ordinary slide.—Mr. E. M. Nelson read a paper on the tube-length of the microscope, explaining the difference between the mechanical and optical tube-length, and illustrating the subject with drawings and formulæ.—The Chairman thought there was no subject connected with the technique of the microscope about which ideas were more vague than that of the tube-length. Many thought it was the length of the brass tube. Although it had often been pointed out in that room that what was really meant was the optical tube-length, the subject did not seem to be very well understood. Little practical information had been published which would enable a person to ascertain the tube-length of his microscope, but Mr. Nelson had now given them a method by which this could be found.—Mr. F. W. Millett's 'Report on the Recent Foraminifera of the Malay Archipelago' was taken as read.—The Chairman called attention to a set of slides of bacteria and blood parasites which were exhibited by Mr. Conrad Beck.—Some mounted rotifers, sent from Natal by the Hon. T. Kirkman, were also exhibited.

Philological.—*March* 1.—The Rev. Prof. Skeat, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. R. W. Heaton was elected a Member.—Mr. Hessels read a paper on the register of the estates of the mediæval abbey of St. Germain des Prés, founded about A.D. 543, near Paris, by the Frankish king Childebert. This register, called 'Polyptychum' (from the Gr. πολύπτηχος, having many leaves), was compiled under the administration of the Abbat Irminon, in the first quarter of the ninth century. It is written in Latin, but the names of the tenants are for the most part Teutonic, thus strongly reminding us of the Frankish conquest of Gaul at the end of the fifth century. Mr. Hessels, following the system adopted by the successive editors of the 'Polyptychum' (M. Guerard and M. Longnon), treated of the words occurring in it under six distinct heads: (i.) those referring to the topography of the estate; (ii.) the metals, coins, weights, and measures used on the estate; (iii.) the tenants of the abbey, and the tenures under which they held; (iv.) the services and labours which the tenants rendered for their holdings; (v.) the products which resulted from their labours; and (vi.) the rents and taxes which they had to pay. The topography of the estate embraces six geographical terms: (1) *fiscus* (a combination of various properties, a domain, estate); (2) *pagus*, an administrative circumscription ruled by a count; (3) *centena*, a district, hundred; (4) *vicaria*, a district, vicarage; (5) *decania*, a district, deanery; (6) *villa*, a hamlet, village. *Comitatus*, a county, occurs only once, in a later addition. The metals are *argentum* and *ferrum*. Coins: libra, solidus, denarius. Measures (1) of length: leuva (league), alna (an ell); (2) of surface: aripennus (arpent), bunuarium, jornalis, antsinga, pertica, dextrum, uncia, pars, quarta, riga, cultura; (3) of capacity, for dry goods and liquids: modius, sexta, rius, staupus; (4) of solidity: carrum, carrada, pedalis. Weights: libra, uncia, penta. The tenants are comprised in two general terms: *forasmiticum*, those employed outside the domain: *inframiticum*, those employed within the estate. We find specified: homo liber, munboratus, colonus, lidus, servus, mancipium, manens, ancilla, infans, pagensis, rusticanus, homo (a man, vassal), homo calumniatus (a claimed man), hospes, mansionarius, advena, extraneus, homo votivus, socius, presbyter, sacerdos, forasmiticus, inframiticus, juratus, paraveradus. The officers of the estate are: ministerialis (in general), abbas, major, decanus, decanus junior, cellarius, forestarius, mulinarius, faber, vinitor, ortolanus, pictor. Tenures or modes of holding: dominium, dominicum, alodis (only in later additions), census, beneficium, precaria, comparatio, merces, hereditas, munboratio, potestas. Designations for property, holdings, &c.: dominium, mansus, curtis, casticium, precaria, mansellus, mansura, masnile, cella, casa, hospitium, farinarius, granicum, ecclesia, capella, ædificium, arcisterium, fabricina, focus, ortus. For lands and fields: terra, campus, campellus, olca, curtila, pastura, pratum, wacaritia, vinea, silva, silvula, lucus, broilum, concida, styrpus, mariscus. For their holdings the tenants had to perform personal services and labours called: curvada, bannus, angaria, diem facere, arare, rigam facere, magisca, carritare, carropera, caplim, bratsare, navigium facere, claudere parietem, excutere, fimum trahere, fodere, pascere caballum, portatura, stirpare, tornatura, vinericia, wactare, wicharia (wicharisca), satio, hibernaticum, tramissis. Or they paid their rents in money, the products of their fields, or articles of manufacture, implements, tools, &c.: frumentum, bladum, spelta, sigalum, mixtura, moltura, annona, avena, sinapi, humlo (fumlo), linum, fenum, mustaticum, fimum, lignum, mel, bracium, cera, oleum, sapon, osaria, vinum, mustum, large and small cattle, poultry, eggs, eels; camsilis, sarcilis, carruca, carrum, sepes, tuninus, murus, paries, clausura, tonna, modius, caldaria, cavea, patella, paxillus, ingium (indium), scindola, assiculus, dova, circulus, facula, fossorium, coniada, lancea, blasus, bucula. Besides paying their rents, the tenants had to pay war taxes (hostilitium, airbannum, carnaticum), land taxes (herbaticum, agraria, canonica, lignaritia, pastio augustaticum), and personal taxes (capaticum, forcapium, lidimonium, conjectus, donum, &c.).

Institution of Civil Engineers.—*March* 5.—Mr. J. Mansergh, President, in the chair.—It was reported that 27 Associate Members had been transferred to the class of Members, and that 9 candidates had been admitted as Students.—The monthly ballot resulted in the election of 3 Honorary Members, 5 Members, 17 Associate Members, and 2 Associates.

Royal Institution.—*March* 4.—Sir J. Crichton-Browne, Treasurer and V.P., in the chair.—Dr. F. H. Anderson, Mr. A. Baldwin, Sir W. J. Bell, Mr. R. M. Cocks, Mr. W. Duppa Crotch, Mr. R. S. Dean, Lady Farrer, Major-General Viscount Frankfort de Montmorency, Mr. G. Hartridge, Capt. T. B. Heathorn, Lady Hope, Mr. R. H. Household, Mr. L. S. Little, Mr. F. L. Lucas, Mrs. W. T. Makins, Miss E. M. Marindin, Mr. C. Schiff, and Mr. F. Owen were elected Members.

Anthropological Institute.—*Feb.* 25.—Prof. A. C. Haddon in the chair.—Mr. H. Ling Roth read a paper on 'Maori Tatu and Moko.' The paper, fully illustrated by slides, explained the difference between tattoo and moko: the former is done by puncturing, and leaves the skin perfectly smooth: the latter by a chisel, leaving slight grooves in the skin after the wound is healed. The Maoris differ from all other Polynesians in using patterns of spirals and coils, often extremely regular. The instrument really has the shape of a miniature hoe, which is placed on the skin and tapped with a mallet. The operation is extremely painful, and causes such great loss of blood and inflammation that, as a rule, only a small portion of the pattern

can be done at a time. The portions of the body operated on are the face and the thighs, and in the case of the latter the effect of a pair of drawers is produced. The operation is begun at the age of puberty, and small additions are continually made to the pattern after a successful fight or on similar important occasions. It is a sign of valour, and the most elaborately tattooed are most favoured by the fair sex.—In the discussion Mr. Edge-Partington, Mr. C. H. Read, and the President took part.—Major-General Robley presented a drawing of a Maori war-dance.

Society of Engineers.—*March* 4.—Mr. C. Mason, President, in the chair.—A paper was read on 'Notes on Certain Details of Drainage Construction,' by Mr. G. J. G. Jensen.

Hellenic.—*Feb.* 28.—Prof. P. Gardner, V.P., in the chair.—The Hon. Secretary (Mr. George Macmillan) read a communication from M. Cavvadias, the Greek Ephor-General of Antiquities, regarding a remarkable series of bronze and marble statues discovered by sponge-divers off the coast of Cythera. Particulars were given of some eight or nine figures, and photographs of them, kindly sent by M. Cavvadias, were thrown upon the screen. Besides two bronze statuettes of considerable excellence, there was a life-size bronze statue belonging to the finest period, and in some ways resembling the famous 'Hermes' of Praxiteles. The upper part of the body (including the head and both arms) is quite perfect, and the remaining members having also been found, it is hoped to make a complete restoration. The outstretched right arm seemed to M. Cavvadias to suggest the action of a man holding a wreath or pouring a libation. Another remarkable work was a crouching figure in marble, which might represent either a wrestler or a man shading his eyes for a distant view. As to the origin of these works of art, M. Cavvadias expressed the view that they might have formed part of the cargo of a ship sent to Rome by Sulla, which we know from a passage in Lucian was wrecked at this spot. In any case, a notable contribution had been made to the existing treasures of Greek art.—A cordial vote of thanks was passed to M. Cavvadias for his valuable communication.—Mr. A. H. Smith made the following comments on the discovery and on the sculptures exhibited. As regards the circumstances of the find, when it was first reported it seemed not impossible that the wreck in question might be that of Lord Elgin's vessel, the Mentor, which was lost off Cythera. Though Lord Elgin assured the committee of the House of Commons that all the sculptures had been recovered, there has been a persistent popular tradition to the contrary. When, however, large bronzes were recovered, it was manifest that Lord Elgin had nothing to do with the ship; and this was finally proved by the recovery of the anchor and other portions of an ancient vessel. With respect to the suggestion that this might be a vessel sent by Cassius from Rhodes, we had no information as to such a ship being wrecked. On the other hand, it is fairly certain that Sulla sent a ship, carrying the famous Centaur family of Zeuxis, and doubtless other works of art, which was lost near Cape Malea. As regards the several statues, the youthful figure, supposed to be of Polycleitan type, was remarkable for the absence of the mouth. It was, however, a well-known characteristic of bronzes to have an incised line round the lips, as if it had once been usual to have lips inserted of a different material and colour. The second youthful figure, posed like the 'Doryphorus,' seemed to have its nearest parallel in the well-known Gallo-Roman bronze of Hermes in the British Museum, which has been variously assigned to the schools of Lysippus and Polycleitus. The action of the great bronze athlete seemed better explained as that of a man taking aim with a ball at a mark than as that of one holding a wreath or pouring a libation. The pose of the arm and the position of the fingers seemed alike unsuited to this interpretation. The marble figure was marked by a singular realism, which suggested the group of boys quarrelling over their knucklebones. The speaker could not accept the view of M. Cavvadias that the action of the figure was that of one looking to a distance. It was rather that of one looking intently at an adversary with whom he is about to grapple.—Mrs. S. A. Strong suggested that the statue alternatively described as a Hermes or an athlete might be the well-known 'Contionans' by Cephisodotus, the relative of Praxiteles. The position of the right arm seemed appropriate to an orator speaking.—Prof. Ernest Gardner read a paper on the Greek house. He said that the accepted view about the normal Greek house regards it as consisting of two courts—the men's court in front and the women's court behind—but that this view is not consistent either with the literary evidence or with the actual remains of Greek houses discovered at Delos and elsewhere. Mr. Myres has shown that in the Homeric house the women's quarters were not, as is commonly supposed, entered by a door at the back of the men's hall, and that the action of the Odyssey could take place in a palace like that of Mycenæ, with a single court, and men's and women's rooms opening out of it. Tiryns has commonly been misunderstood; the duplication there of forecourt, court, and hall implies two houses, not the men's and women's quarters of the same house. In extant houses of historic period we never find more than one court, and Attic writers of the fifth and fourth centuries never refer to a separate court for women, though some of them discuss fully the aspect and arrangements of a house. The women appear to have had quarters of their own in what is sometimes called a tower, shut off by a strong door; but at ordinary times they were in the habit of sitting in the court, and for this reason it was considered improper for any stranger to enter a house without warning. The description of Vitruvius mentions two courts; but the first of these, approached directly from the front door, is the *gynæconitis*, or original court, with the *pastas* and other essential features; the second court, or *andronitis*, is merely a luxurious excrescence, which probably originated in Greece at about the same time as the addition of a second court to the original Italian house became prevalent in Rome also.—A brief discussion followed, in which the Chairman, Mr. Penrose, and Mr. G. C. Richards took part.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Mon. Aristotelian, 5.—'Haeckel's Riddle of the Universe,' Mr. A. Boutwood.
— Society of Arts, 8—'Electric Railways,' Lecture I., Major P. Cardew (Cantor Lectures.)
— Surveyors' Institution, 8.
— Geographical, 8½.—'The Geography of the North-West Frontier of India,' Col Sir T H Holdich.
Tues. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Cell as the Unit of Life,' Lecture III. Dr. A. Macfadyen.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'Some Examples of Romanesque Architecture in North Italy,' Mr. Hugh Stannus
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'The Æsthetic Treatment of Bridge Structures,' Mr. J Husband
— Colonial Institute, 8.—'Agriculture in South Africa,' Prof. R. Wallace.
— Anthropological Institute, 8½.—'Trephining in the South Seas,' Rev. J. A. Crump; 'Cephalometric Instruments and Cephalograms,' Mr. J. Gray; 'An Example of the Kingfisher Type of Malay Kris,' Prof. H Louis.
Wed. Society of Biblical Archæology, 4½.—'Assyrian Documents relating to Magic,' M A Boissier.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'The Proposed High-Speed Electrical "Monorail" between Liverpool and Manchester,' Mr. F. B Behr.
— Huguenot, 8.—'Huguenot Artists,' Mr. Lionel Cust.
Thurs. Royal Institution, 3.—'Greek and Roman Portrait Sculpture,' Lecture III, Prof. P. Gardner.
— Royal, 4½
— Society of Arts, 4½.—'The Growth and Trend of Indian Trade: a Forty Years' Survey,' Mr. H. J. Tozer.
— Mathematical, 5½
— Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—Discussion on 'Insulation on Cables' Paper on 'Some Notes on Polyphase Substation Machinery.' Mr. A. C. Eborall.
— Society of Antiquaries, 8½.
Fri. Institution of Mechanical Engineers, 8.—'Combined Trolley and Conduit Tramway Systems,' Mr A N Connett
— Royal Institution, 9.—'Through the Heart of Africa from South to North,' Major A St. Hill Gibbons.
Sat. Royal Institution, 3.—'Sound and Vibrations,' Lecture IV., Lord Rayleigh.

Science Gossip.

We regret to announce the sudden death of Mr. J. H. Blake, F.G.S., of the Geological Survey, which occurred at Oxford last Tuesday. Mr. Blake, who joined the Survey staff thirty-three years ago, had done much conscientious mapping in East Anglia, Berkshire, and Oxfordshire. He was the author of a work on the geology of the country around Yarmouth and Lowestoft, and at the time of his death he was engaged in preparing a memoir on the geology of Reading.

A memorial marble bust of Dr. Robert Brown, the botanist, presented to the University of Aberdeen by Miss Hope Paton, of Montrose, has been unveiled in the picture gallery of Marischal College. Brown, who was described by Humboldt as the most eminent botanist of his time, died in 1858, while holding the post of curator of the British Museum. A native of Montrose, he studied at Aberdeen and afterwards in Edinburgh, where he graduated in medicine in 1795. In 1801 he was appointed naturalist of the expedition under Capt. Flinders to explore the Australian coast, when he brought home about 4,000 kinds of plants then mostly unknown to botanists. The Aberdeen bust has been executed by Mr. D. W. Stevenson, R.S.A., who remarked at the unveiling ceremony that it seldom fell to the lot of an artist to work on such a head as Brown's.

Part III. of the Appendix to the Report of the Irish Inland Fisheries Commission (1*s.* 0½*d.*); a Manual of Sea Fisheries, Scotland, Acts (1*s.* 2*d.*); and Correspondence relating to the Remodelling of the Studies and the Retirement of Lecturers at the Royal Indian Engineering College (6½*d.*), have just been issued as Parliamentary Papers.

In a recently published paper Dr. Lindström, of Stockholm, claims to have discovered eyes on the ventral surface of the head of Trilobites. These organs appear to have a structure similar to that of the dorsal eyes, but are much smaller; they occur on each side of the hypostome or labrum, and have been noticed in 136 species belonging to 39 genera. No organs of vision in this position are known in any other Crustacea.

The general meeting of the German Meteorological Society will be held at Stuttgart this year, on the first three days of April.

The death, in his sixtieth year, is announced of Dr. W. A. Manasseïn, Professor of Pathology and Therapeutics at the Military Medical Academy of St. Petersburg, editor of the medical journal *Vratsch*, and author of a considerable number of medical works.

FINE ARTS

MR. MORTIMER MENPES'S IMPRESSIONS OF THE WAR AT THE FINE-ART SOCIETY'S.

It is difficult to know in what category to place Mr. Mortimer Menpes's impressions of the war. They differ from the ordinary war correspondent's sketches in the appearance of definite artistic intention. But we confess to a feeling that the appearance is delusive. Mr. Menpes shows remarkable skill in the invention of a treatment of water colour and *gouache* with decided pencil outlines which gives a certain unity and consistency to his impressions, while they are not without the charm of dainty and suggestive colouring. But we think that none the less the real aim of these is not so much art as actuality. Mr. Menpes's line, which makes so bold a show of decision and conviction, is really only vaguely related to the form. It is flaccid and nerveless, it avoids with great ingenuity ever approaching to a final statement of the shapes of objects; while the weak balance of the figures and their faulty proportions are evidence of indifference to anything beyond that superficial likeness to actual objects which is suited to the illustrator rather than the artist. In the matter of composition the snapshot camera appears to exercise everywhere a decisive control. This no doubt is harmless from the point of view of actuality—nothing could be better for the purpose of an illustrated paper than instantaneous photographs elucidated by a clever draughtsman—but it is fatal if we are to judge the results as works of art. For that which, in the thing seen, is significant and decisive from the point of view of recalling to others the event as it happened, of actuality, is totally distinct from that which is significant for the imaginative understanding of the appearance, for the extraction of its possibilities of beauty.

Mr. Menpes appears to have hesitated between conflicting ideals: he starts with a desire for actuality, and then tries to cast over the facts which the camera reveals the glamour of an artistic idea. Judged as actuality, these drawings fall far short of the work of some of the well-known illustrators of the *Graphic* and *Illustrated London News*, and we scarcely feel that the varnish of impressionist artistic conventions adequately conceals their defects. In the portraits of well known generals and of Mr. Cecil Rhodes there is occasionally an appearance of likeness, though this is never vivid or convincing; but there is no real interpretation of character even in the case of Mr. Rhodes, whom the artist appears to have studied repeatedly.

WATER-COLOURS AT MESSRS. AGNEW'S.

Messrs. Agnew's annual exhibition of water-colours is not apparently designed to illustrate any particular phase of the art, and the second-rate masters are largely represented. The general appearance of the crowded frames, with a preponderance of the peculiarly trying hot brown-purple which infected water-colour landscapes of the middle of last century, is not inviting. The Barrets and Leitches and Hardings, and their kindred, are all too evident, while Copley Fielding's empty composition and feeble tonality show how quickly the tradition of water-colour painting was exploited for an indiscriminate and sentimental interest in nature.

There are, nevertheless, a few works here of great charm. No. 239, *Sherborne Chapel*, is one of Turner's early architectural drawings which, even when, as in this case, their aim is rather topographical than imaginative, have the charm of reserved tonality and masterly handling. But the *Shrewsbury Bridge* (238) is of far greater interest, for here Turner seems almost unconsciously to foreshadow his future power of aërial modelling. The bridge is drawn with minute and detailed accuracy, in the manner of his earliest works; the intention is apparently as naïvely literal as possible, but the colours are washed on with a feeling for the exact relations of the objects to one another in a luminous atmosphere which is astonishing. The parapet of the bridge glows in the warm light, the town fades behind into grey mist; it ceases to be merely a record, and becomes the inspiration of a mood. There is a peculiar fascination about such works as this, where a great and new idea intrudes itself, almost without the artist's consciousness, into an old formula, and transfigures for a moment what it will finally destroy. *St. Agatha's Abbey* (207) was seen lately at the exhibition of Ruskin's Turners, and needs no fresh comment. It belongs to the period when the spirit of Girtin was strong upon him, and has the solemnity and sobriety which he soon threw off. At Messrs. Agnew's we have, too, the rare chance of seeing a work, *Tynemouth* (27), by the man who thus inspired and controlled Turner's more freakish taste. It is impossible to look at this work without surmising that Girtin's was after all the nobler genius—a genius more restricted in its range, with a less intimate feeling for nature, but with a profounder conception of design, a statelier and more solemn imagination. It is curious that the motive of this drawing—an inky headland running out into a sea of pallid brownish-green, and backed by dun cloud masses—has a certain likeness to one of the Turners exhibited here, *Dover* (208). This, it is true, is a late Turner, in which a very usual, but not a particularly interesting effect is rendered with consummate dexterity; but the comparison is all in favour of Girtin's simpler and more massive treatment, with its perfect adaptation of forms and tones to the qualities of the purest water-colour wash. A much more pleasing example of Turner's later work, or rather of his middle period, is the *Stonyhurst College* (206). Here with surprising boldness he has thrown a line of flat building right across the middle distance, getting the variety necessary for the composition by the play of rapidly shifting cloud shadows. The effect of glowing and scintillating light is very remarkable, and is due in part to Turner's device of making the brilliantly lighted buildings suffuse their light into those parts of the darker sky upon which they tell. It is an appropriate symbol of the brilliance of such an effect rather than a literal statement.

Among the De Wints one, *Knighton* (46), appears much beyond that painter's usual level in the large disposition of its brilliant foreground against a gloomy mass of trees. The pattern is more interesting, more varied, and yet more strongly felt than in most of his compositions. —The Cotmans are disappointing. Cotman developed a colour scheme in his later works which is often extremely unpleasant. The finely imagined motive of the *Shepherd* (240), a man relieved in strong light against the rounded top of a hill backed by lowering angular masses of cumulus cloud, is spoilt by the acid blue of the sky, which clashes with the hot brown of the earth, while a relentless note of emerald green on the figure gives point to the discord.—A very large water-colour by W. Müller, *Winter* (105), shows how skilfully that glorified drawing-master could control the medium on a scale which scarcely suits it. This has a mellowness of colour and unity of tone which one rarely discovers in his work, while the brilliancy and *chic* of his handling are nowhere obtrusively evident.—The drawings by Paul Sandby have rather an historical than an artistic interest; but they have more than many of his works a suggestion of pleasing romantic intention. The few drawings by Gainsborough and three or four charming miniature profiles by Downman are pleasant though unimportant examples of a still earlier tradition.

SIR GEORGE S. MEASOM.

Sir George Measom, who died last week at the ripe age of eighty-three, had for many years borne an enviable reputation as a generous and practical philanthropist. He will long be remembered in connexion with several London hospitals, and especially for his services to the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

But it was in a very different field that plain Mr. Measom, a man of comparatively humble origin, won his laurels and amassed a considerable fortune. His labours as the writer and illustrator of a great number of railway guides in the fifties and the sixties are almost forgotten, but the guides possessed much literary merit, and were the result of patient and skilful investigation on the spot, and of widespread library reading. Sir George was wont, in confidential moods with friends, to say how many thousands a year his guides at one time produced. It would be impertinent to his memory to repeat such statements, but there can be no doubt that he was one of the first half-dozen literary Englishmen of the last century, if we are to judge by the income that his writings produced.

His skill as a draughtsman was first shown to the public by six wood engravings prepared from his designs to illustrate, in 1848, 'The Bible: its Elevating Influence on Mankind.' In 1851 a timely child's book termed 'The Crystal Palace Alphabet: a Guide for Good Children,' was produced, which passed through many editions. The writer of this notice, then a small boy, can well remember the delight this toy-book gave him, and could now recite from memory some of the rhymed couplets beneath the pictures.

In 1853 Mr. Measom brought out 'The Official Illustrated Guide to the South-Eastern Railway and all its Branches,' which was published at one shilling and two shillings, and sold by "W. H. Smith & Son, London Bridge Station, Booksellers to the Company," a firm then in its infancy. Sir George related how delighted he was, as a young author, on the first day it appeared; and how he kept hanging about the station, and purchased no fewer than six copies of his own book before the evening. Some of the "forty-four beautiful views" are of considerable interest, owing to the immense changes that have since come over the suburbs of London. The letterpress is surprisingly good. It is not only pleasant in style, but singularly accurate in its historical and antiquarian information. This guide was reissued in an extended form in 1858, with an appendix for strangers visiting London.

In 1856 Mr. Measom contributed thirty-four illustrations to a handbook of Chester, and in 1858 he illustrated Strickland's 'Historical Tales.' Other drawings and letterpress proceeded from his busy pencil and pen about this period, but he was soon engaged by various railway companies to write accounts of the towns and points of interest through which they passed, to the exclusion of all other literary pursuits.

The guide to the whole of the Great Northern system was first issued in 1857, with ninety engravings and a map, and was a considerable improvement on its predecessor. It is strange reading to glance at the hints to railway travellers. No one enjoyed a cigar more than Mr. Measom, and he was an excellent judge of a good one. Yet he had to write that smoking was not allowed in any of the carriages. The year 1858 actually saw three more of Mr. Measom's guides issued, namely, those for the London and North-Western Railway, the London and South-Western, and the Great Northern Railway of France. It was said, by the manager of the first of these companies, that in 1856–7 Mr. Measom covered far more railway mileage in preparing these books than any other twenty travellers collectively. To the French guide was added 'Six Days in Paris.' The illustrations of French life are sprightly and amusing.

In 1859 Measom's 'Illustrated Guide to the Lancaster and Carlisle, Edinburgh and Glasgow, and Caledonian Railways' appeared, with 150 engravings. The 100 pages of his first guide had now swollen to 384, but the same low price was maintained, with considerable profits. In the same year there also appeared his 'Guide to the Bristol and Exeter, Devon, Cornwall, and South Wales Railways,' covering a great extent of picturesque scenery, and containing 270 engravings of different degrees of merit.

The 'Great Western Railway Guide,' issued in 1860, with 350 engravings and 872 pages of letterpress, was a marvel of cheapness for those days at a shilling. Nothing but a vast circulation could have covered the outlay. We believe that Measom's 'Guide to the North-Eastern, North British, and other Scotch Railways,' put forth in 1861, was the last of his handbooks.

Discussing these guides some four years ago, Sir George said how extraordinary it was that he never once thought of putting an index to any one of them, and that no railway official nor literary friend had ever suggested it. He will be much missed, not only in the philanthropical world, but also by a large circle of friends, who found in his conversation a wealth of amusing reminiscences and a wonderful amount of trustworthy information on out-of-the-way places.

SALES.

Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods sold on the 2nd inst. the following works from the collection of the late Mr. Hubert Martineau. Drawings: G. Barret, The Wayside Inn, 54*l.* R. P. Bonington, L'Ile de la Cité, Paris, 68*l.* D. Cox, A River Scene, children angling, 120*l.*; A Landscape, with gipsy encampment, 78*l.* E. Duncan, Barges on the Medway, 71*l.* B. Foster, The Dipping-Place, 89*l.*; Children chasing Butterflies, 73*l.*; Inverary, vignette, 63*l.* G. Fripp, Vale of Nant Frangon, 147*l.* J. Holland, A Canal Scene, Venice, 99*l.* S. Prout, Old Buildings on the Rhine, 58*l.* C. Stanfield, Isola Bella, Lago Maggiore, 131*l*; Castle of Ischia, 52*l.* J. M. W. Turner, The Simplon Pass, vignette, 141*l.* Pictures: B. Blake, Interior of a Larder, 131*l.* W. Collins, A River Scene, two boys in a boat, fishing, 252*l*; The Sands near Cromer, 157*l.* J. Constable, Stratford St. Mary's, Suffolk, 756*l.* T. S. Cooper, Dovedale, Derbyshire, with cattle, goats, &c., 189*l.*; A View near Canterbury, with a boy on a donkey, 199*l.*; A Peasant on a Donkey, driving two cows, 283*l.* R. Cosway, Mrs. Abington, 105*l.* T. Faed, The Orange-Girl, 204*l.* F. D. Hardy, A Cottage Interior, with old man and woman, 131*l.*; A

Cottage Interior, peasants playing cards, 105*l.* J. Holland, The Giudecca, Venice, 152*l.* Sir E. Landseer, Lady Evaline Berenger, and the engraving by R. Graves, 189*l.* J. Linnell, Distant View of the Isle of Wight, 441*l.*; The Windmill, 120*l.* G. Morland, A Landscape, with gipsies, 115*l.* P. Nasmyth, A River Scene, boys in a boat, 483*l.*; View of Holmwood, Surrey, 262*l.* D. Roberts, The Interior of a Cathedral, 152*l.* C. Stanfield, Roveredo, 178*l.* J. Stark, A Road through a Forest, 126*l.*; The Path through a Wood, with peasant and dog, 110*l.* Sir D. Wilkie, The Penny Wedding, 210*l.* F. Guardi, A Canal Scene, Venice, 283*l.*

On the 26th ult. a volume of 145 drawings by old masters fetched 34*l.*; and on the 4th inst. J. Downman's drawing of Mrs. Atkinson, *née* Day, fetched 99*l.*, and his portrait of a young lady with lace cap 52*l.*

NOTES FROM ROME.

Theodotus, the dignitary of the Court of Pope Zacharias (741–752), whom I described in my last 'Notes' as the restorer and administrator of the church of Sta. Maria Antiqua towards the middle of the eighth century, is a well-known personage in the history of mediæval Rome. He began his career in the army, and gained, when still in the prime of life, the title of *dux* and *consul*. Gregorovius speaks of him in the life of Pope Hadrian I., who was the nephew of Theodotus, and who had been educated by him. Theodotus appears again, at the time of Pope Stephen II. (752-757), as *pater* or rector of the church of St. Paul the Apostle in the portico of Octavia, now called S. Angelo in Pescheria. In the inscription which commemorates the building or the rebuilding of that church he is called, as in the 'Liber Pontificalis,' "(h)olim dux, nunc primicerius Sanctæ Sedis Apostolicæ." It seems that such changes, from a military career to the administration of the temporalities of the Church, were not altogether uncommon in those days. An inscription still extant in the vestibule of Sta. Maria in Cosmedin mentions a "Eustathius immeritus dux," who, having become "humillimus servulus Mariæ," devoted his life to the improvement of the temporal possessions of that church.

The interesting set of frescoes which cover the walls of the nave, the narthex, the vestibule, the columns, the apse, the side chapels, and every recess of Sta. Maria Antiqua, are fading away so fast, and have suffered so much from damp and frost, that a committee has been selected to see to the matter. It is composed of the directors of the National Galleries of Milan and Venice, of Count Giuseppe Sacconi, of Profs. Maccari, Seitz, and Cecconi, and of a professor of chemistry. I hear that in their report to the Minister of Public Instruction these gentlemen insist upon the convenience of leaving the frescoes *in situ*, provided the church is covered by a roof and the windows and doors made secure against rain and dampness.

Before leaving the Forum I have to register two rather interesting finds. The first concerns a mediæval well discovered at the left corner of the Rostra, at the bottom of which the following miscellaneous objects have been found: three hundred and sixteen dice, cut in bone, and numbered so that the addition of the dots or points on two opposite sides of the cube amounts always to seven. They are the smallest dice ever found in archæological ground, measuring only three to four millimètres. Mixed with them were many round counters or checkers of boxwood, many nuts, walnuts, and peach-stones, and about one hundred small brass coins. One would almost be tempted to argue from this curious find that the precincts of the Rostra were transformed in the last days of the empire into a den of gamblers.

The second discovery refers to the plan of Rome engraved on marble at the time of Septimius Severus, a new fragment of which has come to light from the neighbourhood of the Basilica Julia, at a considerable distance from its original location—the back wall of the temple of the Sacra Urbs, looking on to the Forum of Peace. It is probable that the first version of this remarkable document was engraved A.D. 73, after the reorganization of the city by Vespasian; it is probable also that the plan was not completely destroyed by the fire of Commodus, A.D. 191, but that certain sections were saved and made use of again by Septimius Severus and Caracalla when they restored the Templum Sacræ Urbis in 211. At all events, the piece discovered on Wednesday, February 13th, belongs to a version certainly earlier than 211 A.D., because it shows the plan of the Pantheon before its reconstruction and alteration by Hadrian; also the (fragmentary) plan of the adjoining thermæ. The piece is duly labelled:—

[TH]ERMAE
[AGRIP]PAE.

A tunnel (or rather a subway) is now being bored under and across the Quirinal Hill, to connect in a perfectly straight line the Via Babuino-due Macelli, on the north side, with the Via Milano on the south, the object of the undertaking being to relieve in a certain measure the heavy traffic which blocks the Via del Tritone in the busy hours of the day. The meeting of the two sections of this boring, only a few hundred feet long, was celebrated with loud demonstrations of joy. The archæological results of the enterprise are rather disappointing; we expected something more from such a deep cutting and from such a rich neighbourhood. The objects found are: a headless marble statue of a magistrate clad in the toga, with a cista near the left foot; a torso of an Ephebus, very cleverly modelled; another of a Silvanus, with a bunch of fruit in the folds of the tunica; the reclining statuette of a fountain god; an Ionic capital carved in alabaster; brick-stamps from the kilns of Tonneius; and other reliefs of less importance. At the south entrance of the tunnel a mosaic floor in black and white and of great size has been laid bare. It was found lying parallel with the Via Nazionale (Vicus Longus), and measures 27 feet by 21 feet. There is a black border or frame, like a *fascia plumata*, enclosing the white ground, and then *canthari* and wreaths and festoons, enclosing a panel with the symbols of the cross and the fish in the centre. It is possible that this pavement, a work of the end of the third century, belonged to the private oratory or chapel of one of the patrician families of the Vicus Longus and of the Alta Semita which had embraced the Christian faith.

I hear with regret that the application made by the Rev. Dr. Arthur Stapylton Barnes, to be allowed to make soundings in the side wall of the Cappella del Salvatorino, in the Sacre Grotte Vaticane, in the hope of rediscovering the head of the flight of stairs by means of which the pilgrims used to descend to the tomb of St. Peter, has been refused. And yet the application was founded on substantial reasons—so substantial, in fact, that the suggestion of Dr. Barnes was unanimously endorsed by the Congress of Sacred Archæology, held in Rome in the spring of last year. Students of church antiquities who believe in Roman traditions about the apostolic age, and about the presence, the death, and the burial of St. Peter in Rome, must not feel discouraged at this temporary failure. Once the good seed is sown, it cannot fail to bring good fruit in due course of time.

Archæologists have often wondered at the fact that the official almanacs of the late empire in giving a topographic summary of the city should purposely avoid any mention of Christian edifices. We possess two editions of those almanacs: the first, known by the name of 'Notitia Regionum Urbis Romæ,' dates from A.D. 334, nineteen years after the conversion of Constantine; the second, called 'Curiosum Urbis Romæ,' must have been issued in or after A.D. 357, because it mentions the obelisk raised that year in the Circus Maximus. Now there already existed in those days the Lateran and the Vatican basilica, the Sessorian palace, the imperial tombs *ad duas Lauros*, the Rotunda of Constantia (whatever the real nature of that building may have been), and the graves of celebrated martyrs in the Catacombs, the goal of pilgrimage from all parts of the world. No mention of such places occurs in either of those documents. De Rossi was the first to gather, from certain confused indications of Albertini, of Fiorentini, and of Cod. Vat. 3851, that the list of Christian cemeteries which were at the same time places of pilgrimage must have been officially appended to the almanacs at the end of the fourth or at the beginning of the fifth century. Prof. Ignazio Giorgi discovered in 1878 an official list of seventeen cemeteries in Cod. Chigi A.V. 141. Stevenson found a more correct copy in 1897 in Cod. Ashburnham 1554. Cardinal Rampolla has lately discovered the original authentic text at the foot of a copy of Frontinus 'De Aquis,' written by Johan Vynck in 1455, the last year of Pope Nicholas V., by whom the celebrated copyist had been asked to come to Rome and to co-operate in the reorganization of the Vatican library. Vynck does not tell us from which document he made his copy, but it must have been of venerable antiquity and of paramount interest, as it contained (among other unique indications) a notice of the Aurelian walls, which is not to be found in any other existing copy of the 'Notitia.'

It appears that the Christian cemeteries of Rome towards the middle of the fourth century were only sixteen; the seventeenth, which is mentioned in the later editions discovered by Giorgi and Stevenson, is the cemetery of Apronianus "ad Sanctam Eugeniam Via Latina." It appears also that at an even later period other Christian edifices were registered in the almanacs. Twenty-four churches are mentioned in the Breviarium of Zachariah, Bishop of Mitylene in the sixth century.

The Via del Pellegrino, the mediæval high street for pilgrims making their round of basilicas, has just been found to run in the same direction with a street of classic Rome, the pavement of which lies at the depth of 3 m. 10. The street runs parallel with the library of Pope Damasus on one side and with the ruins discovered by Stevenson in the cellars of the Palazzo della Cancelleria on the other.

A rather touching discovery has been made in the field once belonging to the Barbatelli family, on the north side of Pompeii and within a stone's throw from the walls—that of a poor Pompeian who fell a victim to exhaustion or suffocation while trying to escape from the doomed city. His skeleton was lying at the depth of six feet below the actual level of the field, in the seam by which the bed of lapilli and pumice-stone is separated from the bed of volcanic ashes above. When struck by death the wretched man was carrying, tied in a bundle by means of a cord (made of hemp), the following objects of value: an exquisite silver stew-pan (*casseruola*), weighing 520 grammes, the handle of which is ornamented with shellfish and molluscs of various kinds; a soup-spoon with a broken handle, a spoon for mixing hot drinks, a silver penny of Domitian, and two keys. There were also, lying in a heap, one hundred and eighty-seven copper pence, the oldest dating from the time of Agrippa, the latest from the time of Titus.

Rodolfo Lanciani.

Fine-Art Gossip.

On Monday Miss Rosa Wallis is showing a collection of water-colours, entitled 'In Gardens and Sunny Byways in Italy and Elsewhere,' at the Graves Galleries.

Mr. E. J. Van Wisselingh announces a show of drawings, pastels, lithographs, and woodcuts by Mr. C. H. Shannon at the Dutch Gallery, 14, Brook Street. The private view is appointed for to-day.

The Royal Society of Painter-Etchers and Engravers are opening an exhibition on Friday, March 15th. The public will be admitted on the following Monday.

All our readers will be glad to know that Miss Kate Greenaway, who has been very seriously ill, with considerable suffering, is now much better, and rapidly approaching a complete recovery.

An exhibition will be held in Bond Street, opening on March 24th, of a series of water-colour drawings by Mr. W. Eyre Walker, one of the best-known landscape painters of the Royal Water-Colour Society. The exhibition will last for a month.

The collection of old mezzotint portraits formed by the late Mr. Henry Arthur Blyth, which Messrs. Christie will sell during the first three days of next week, is one of the choicest which have come up for sale for many years. The series of engraved works of Sir Joshua Reynolds is unusually long, there being 170 lots (of which a few are in duplicate), most of them in first states. There are some equally choice mezzotint portraits after Romney and Hoppner. Several record prices will probably be realized. Mr. Blyth's very fine collection of engravings after Landseer, mostly artists' proofs or first states, will be sold on Tuesday week.

Mr. J. J. Foster, whose 'British Miniature Painters' we noticed at some length, has in preparation a finely illustrated book on 'The Stuarts.' He has enjoyed special facilities, at Windsor and elsewhere, for securing reproductions, and many of the best collections in England will be represented.

While excavating on the Imperial domain near Merv some workmen discovered a grave, and in it, among other things, a seal bearing an inscription. This has now been identified at St. Petersburg as the seal of the Caliph Mamoun, son of the famous Haroun al Raschid. Merv was Mamoun's capital at the beginning of the ninth century.

A new project of a law for the preservation of art antiquities will shortly be put by a Referendum before the people of Canton Berne. The canton has suffered severely by the loss of a number of objects of art and memorials of historical or antiquarian value, some of which have been sold by local communes or by the corporations which were their legal owners. In a few cases enormous prices have had to be paid by the State for the repurchase of such objects. The new law proposes that all such objects shall be put on a list by a Cantonal Commission, and neither be "sold, pledged, nor lent" without the express permission of the Berne Regierungsrath. Offences are to be punished by fines ranging from 500 to 5,000 francs.

The death is announced from Prague of the sculptor E. M. de Wachstein, who was over ninety. The churches and streets of Prague are full of his works. His masterpiece is the well-known Radetzky monument in that city.

The death is also announced from Munich, at fifty-nine years of age, of Dr. Bayersdorfer, the keeper of the Pinakothek at Munich, one of the most erudite of German authorities on art.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

Queen's Hall.—Symphony Concert.

The programme of the Symphony Concert at the Queen's Hall on Saturday afternoon included a new overture by Dr. F. H. Cowen, entitled 'The Butterfly's Ball.' In his 'Sleeping Beauty' Cantata, 'The Language of Flowers' Suite, and other works, the composer has given repeated proofs of fancy, of skilful workmanship, and of tasteful orchestration, all of which qualities are to be found in his latest venture. The overture has a title, and of course Dr. Cowen could have given us a key to his tone-picture. He has, however, wisely refrained from such a course. The butterflies, also the grasshoppers, speak for themselves. Realism colours but never controls the music. The use of trombones certainly seems somewhat out of keeping with the title of the overture; apart from this, however, they come in with good effect. The piece was performed in admirable style under the direction of Mr. Wood. Signor Busoni gave a fine rendering of the solo part of Weber's 'Concertstück.' There is virtuosity in the music, but also poetry; of the one the pianist is master, of the other he feels the spell. The programme included Mozart's 'Jupiter' Symphony, to which justice was rendered. The programme concluded with the concert arrangement of the "Verwandlungs" music and closing scene from Act I. of 'Parsifal.' For this performance a special set of bells of excellent quality of tone had been cast by Messrs. Mears & Stainbank. How much the wonderful music loses when presented apart from the stage is well known to all who have heard 'Parsifal' at Bayreuth. Excerpts from Wagner's other stage works on the concert platform ought not to be encouraged; but it is only fair to remember that at present there is no other means in London of becoming acquainted with 'Parsifal.' Miss Amy Sherwin was heard in songs by Mozart, Schumann, and Paesiello; she was in good voice, and sang with taste.

Musical Gossip.

Mr. Emil Kreuz gave an interesting concert last Thursday week at the Steinway Hall. The programme commenced with his Quintet for two violins, viola, violoncello, and horn, Op. 49, in E flat. This prize work is clever and thoughtful; the opening Allegro, however, sounds a trifle laboured. The Romance is expressive, and the Scherzo light and attractive. The Finale, in spite of many good points, does not quite satisfy. The work was well performed by Messrs. Gompertz, Jacoby, Kreuz, Ould, and Borsdorf. Special praise is due to the last-named for his rendering of the important horn part. The programme concluded with a new Quintet in D for pianoforte and strings by M. Arensky. It is a pleasing work: the second movement consists of a characteristic theme followed by effective variations. The Finale is unduly brief; as a rule composers err in the opposite direction.

A concert with an attractive programme was given by Mr. Denis O'Sullivan and Miss Elisabeth Reynolds last Thursday week, in the afternoon, at St. James's Hall. Mr. O'Sullivan is an artist who understands and feels what he sings, and his versatility is great. In Pandolfe's song, "Nous quitterons cette ville," from Masse-net's 'Cendrillon,' and in Chopin's 'Polens Grabgesang' he proved himself an able exponent of serious music. In humorous songs by Taubert, in Madame Liza Lehmann's 'Mustard and Cress,' also in two delightful songs of the Zuñi Indians, transcribed and arranged by Carlos Troyer, he won special favour. Miss Reynolds, the pianist, has good technique and plays with intelligence.

At the Saturday Popular Concert M. Ysaye played the 'Preislied' from 'Die Meistersinger,' arranged by Wilhelmj, and on the following Monday Bach's Chaconne in D minor. Both were finely rendered; it would, indeed, be difficult to imagine a nobler rendering of the latter work. We protest, however, and not for the first time, against the Wagner-Wilhelmj paraphrase being given at these concerts. It is to be hoped that M. Ysaye, so great an interpreter of Bach and Beethoven, will cease from desecrating Wagner and lowering the high standard of the Popular programmes. Miss Fanny Davies was pianist at the first of the concerts mentioned. Her solos were one of Mendelssohn's 'Songs without Words' and No. 4 of that master's 'Characteristic Pieces,' Op. 7; the latter, rendered with rare finish and brilliancy, resulted in an encore, a dainty Humoreske by P. Juon.

A Sonata for 'cello and pianoforte by Herr Nicodé was performed in London for the first time on Tuesday evening, at a concert at St. James's Hall. The first movement has good thematic material and clever development, but it is overlaboured. The middle movement is expressive and showy for both performers, the Finale long and wearisome. The performance, by Mr. Kolni Balozky and Madame Lily Henkel, was only moderately good. Another novelty was a Theme with Variations from a Sonata, Op. 7, by P. Juon. The theme, of *Folk-lied* character, is most attractive; the variations, though skilful, did not prove very exciting. In one of them there was a curious, and possibly intentional, allusion to a theme from the 'Kreutzer' Sonata. The interpreters were Miss Monique Poole and Madame Henkel.

There were several new songs at the final Ballad Concert at St. James's Hall last Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Ben Davies introduced an impassioned ditty by Franco Leoni, called 'The Earth's Wedding Ring,' and Miss Hortense Paulsen was successful in 'An Old Romance,' by Madame Guy d'Hardelot, which wears a graceful, old-fashioned air. 'Not Mine to Ask,' by Miss Florence Aylward, a melodious song, was agreeably rendered by Miss Hélène Valma; and a lively 'Madcap Marjorie,' by Ewan Dale, was brightly sung by Miss H. Paulsen. Madame Alice Gomez was heard in Miss Teresa del Riego's 'O dry those Tears,' and Mr. William Green in Ernest Newton's 'Lorna,' both songs of conventional pattern. Miss Florence Schmidt, Miss Helen Pettican, and Messrs. Denham Price, Kennerley Rumford, Lawrence Rea, Maurice Farkoa, and Johannes Wolff also took part in the concert.

Miss Ethel Barns and Mr. Charles Phillips gave their fourth and final chamber concert this season at Steinway Hall on Wednesday afternoon. The violinist played in her usual earnest and artistic manner a tuneful and pleasing Sonata in A minor by the old composer Richard Jones (1680–1740), arranged by Mr. Alfred Moffat, and well worth reviving. Miss Barns was joined by Miss Fanny Davies in a performance of Richard Strauss's Sonata in E flat (Op. 18), an interesting and melodious work, admirably interpreted by both ladies, especially as regards the middle movement, "Improvisation." Miss Davies's solos comprised Brahms's Ballade in D (Op. 10) and his light and dainty Intermezzo in C from Op. 119. Hugo Wolf's effective songs, 'Wächterlied auf der Wartburg' and 'Biterolf,' were well sung by Mr. Charles Phillips, who also interpreted Schubert's 'Die böse Farbe'

and 'Erlkönig' with care and judicious restraint.

A violin recital was given at Steinway Hall, on Wednesday evening, by M. Henri Seiffert. Among the pieces played by this artist were the Romance and Finale from Wieniawski's Second Concerto, a melodious Aria by Goldmark, and a new and pleasing Andante by Mr. Edward Jones. M. Seiffert has a bright, clear tone; he phrases excellently, and his execution is adequate. Madame Seiffert took part with him in a tasteful performance of a light Suite for pianoforte and violin by M. Emil Bernard (Op. 34). The first scene from 'Hänsel and Gretel' was sung with vivacity by the Misses Jeanne and Louise Douste.

The programme of the Gloucester Festival, as at present arranged, will include new works by Sir Hubert Parry, Dr. Cowen, Mr. Coleridge-Taylor, and possibly Mr. C. Lee Williams. The following choral works are announced: Mendelssohn's 'Elijah' and 'Hymn of Praise,' Spohr's 'Last Judgment,' Cherubini's Mass in D minor, Verdi's 'Requiem,' and the 'Messiah.' And of instrumental works: Mozart's Symphony in C, Beethoven's 'Eroica,' and Brahms's Symphony in C minor.

Prof. Niecks concludes a brief yet valuable preface to the programme of the third of the series of four Historical Concerts which he is giving at Edinburgh with these thoughtful words: "Many composers are forgotten who deserve to be remembered, and much music has been buried which may be profitably resuscitated." The programme of the concert itself contained symphonies by Stamitz, Filtz, Schwindl, J. C. Bach, Abel, and Gossec, names not to be found on ordinary concert programmes. The first two were practically predecessors, the rest contemporaries of Haydn.

Messrs. Breitkopf & Härtel are about to publish in eight volumes the instrumental and vocal works of Johann Hermann Schein, one of the most important of the Leipzig cantors before J. S. Bach. Schein was born in 1586, and died in 1630.

We have had a Bach Festival every year, though by no means commensurate with the greatness of the master or the magnitude of his art work. Germany is about to celebrate its first Bach Festival—the revival of the 'Matthew Passion' by Mendelssohn in 1829 might, however, claim the right to be thus named—at Berlin, and one of the objects of the newly formed Bach-Gesellschaft, under the presidentship of Prof. Hermann Kretzschmar, is to promote similar festivals in various centres. The Berlin Festival will commence on the 21st of this month, *i.e.*, on the 216th anniversary of Bach's birth. On the evening of that day the following Church cantatas will be performed: 'Gott der Herr ist Sonn' und Schild,' 'Christlag in Todesbanden,' 'Schlage doch, gewünschte Stunde,' 'O Ewigkeit, du Donnerwort' (second setting), and the one with double choir, 'Nun ist das Heil.' On the next evening the programme will include, among other things, a Concerto in F for two horns, three oboes, bassoon, concertante violins, and strings; another Concerto in F for concertante trumpet, flute, oboe, violin, and strings; and the Motet 'Jesu, meine Freude.' On the third and last evening will be given the Mass in A, the Concerto in D for violin, clavier, flute, and strings, and the secular cantata 'Der zufriedengestellte Aeolus.' During the festival there will be an exhibition of Bach autographs, instruments, portraits, &c. The respective conductors of the Philharmonic Orchestra will be Prof. Siegfried Ochs, Prof. Dr. J. Joachim, and Herr Georg Schumann.

"Salomon," thus wrote Samuel Wesley to his friend Jacobs, "has said, truly and shrewdly enough, that the English know very little of the works of German masters, Handel excepted." This was nearly one hundred years ago. Thanks to many distinguished artists and conductors, we have learnt to know much about many German masters, yet of Bach (one of, if not the greatest of composers) the general public as yet knows but little. The B minor Mass, the 'Matthew Passion,' the Violin 'Chaconne,' and perhaps a few other works may be fairly familiar; but how many still remain unknown even by name! Bach is much honoured with the "talk of the lips"; of real knowledge and understanding, and consequently enjoyment of his music, there is but little. A mere recital of treasures barely unearthed would occupy columns. Let us, however, refer to one work which all know, at any rate by name, *i.e.*, 'Das wohltemperirte Clavier,' known to enthusiasts as "the immortal forty-eight." Now in the catalogue of works performed at the Popular Concerts since their foundation there are only six entries which can possibly refer to one or other of these fugues; some, we are much inclined to think, refer to fugues not belonging to this series. At pianoforte recitals, with few and honourable exceptions, pianists set them aside for transcriptions of Bach's organ works. The forty-eight were once performed many years ago in a series of recitals by the late Sir Charles Hallé, but we believe we are correct in saying that he did not venture to repeat the experiment; he probably found his audiences cold. To understand the skill, to appreciate the nobility, to be touched by the deep emotional character of most of these masterpieces, they require to be heard frequently. No musician would now venture, as did one mentioned by Wesley, to compare any of them to a "hog floundering in the mud," but there may be still some who feel indifferent about them.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Sun.	Sunday Society Concert, 3.30; Sunday League, 7, Queen's Hall.
Mon.	Monday Popular Concert, 8, St. James's Hall.
Tues	Highbury Philharmonic Concert, 8, Athenæum, Highbury, N.
Wed	Philharmonic Concert, 8, Queen's Hall
Thurs	Mr. Herbert Fryer, Pianoforte Recital, 3, St. James's Hall.
—	Royal Choral Society ('Israel in Egypt'), 8, Albert Hall.
Fri.	Messrs Plunket Greene and L. Borwick's Recital, 3, St. James's Hall
Sat.	Saturday Popular Concert, 3, St. James's Hall.
—	Symphony Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
—	Orchestral Concert, 3.30, Crystal Palace.

DRAMA

Dramatic Gossip.

After a run much longer than at first seemed probable, 'The Noble Lord' of Capt. Marshall is this evening withdrawn from the Criterion, at which on Tuesday it will be replaced by 'Mamma,' Mr. Grundy's adaptation of 'Les Surprises du Divorce.'

The *Era* states that the bridge in the Agincourt scene at the Lyceum collapsed on the evening of Tuesday last week, with the result that three of the supers were injured, two having to be taken to hospital. It is surely unfair that the exponents of mimic warfare should be subjected to some of the penalties of a real campaign.

Sir Henry Irving will reopen the Lyceum with 'Coriolanus' about the middle of April. It will be played in three sections, the first ending with the honours paid to Coriolanus by the Senate, the second with his banishment, and the third with his death. The scenic designs by Sir L. Alma Tadema are in the hands of Mr. Hawes Craven and other artists.

Though on a classic subject, the 'Ulysses' which Mr. Stephen Phillips is writing for Mr. Beerbohm Tree, supposing it, as announced, to follow the lines of Homer or (shall we say?) Nausicaa, can scarcely observe the unities. The action opens with an assemblage of the Olympian deities, perhaps on Olympus itself, and will include a vision of the descent into Hades. The part of Ulysses might easily rival in length that of Hamlet.

Betterton appeared on November 23rd, 1705, at the Haymarket, in Rowe's 'Ulysses,' with Mrs. Barry as Penelope, and Booth and Mrs. Bracegirdle as Telemachus and Semanthe, the latter a character of Rowe's introduction. The piece ran seven nights, and on March 23rd, 1756, was revived by Mrs. Woffington for her benefit, but it is a wretched work. It introduces Pallas throned in the clouds. The first play on the subject in France was a tragedy by Champrepus, a piece of extreme rarity, published at Rouen in 1600, the author of which (a disciple of Ronsard) announces thus the passage of twenty years:—

> Le journalier brandon a roulé dans les cieux
> Quatre lustres entiers son coche radieux.

A second, by a writer called Dutems, was given in Orleans. 'Ulysse dans l'Isle de Circé,' a tragi-comedy by Boyer, was played in 1648; a comedy in three acts was given at the Italiens in 1691, and a tragedy-opera by Guichard followed at the Opera in 1703. 'Ulysse,' by Lebrun, was given at the Français April 28th, 1814. There are, in addition, tragedies on the subject of Penelope. It is doubtful whether a modern dramatist would find much matter of edification or suggestion in any of these works.

Miss Mary Moore (Mrs. James Albery) has gone to South Africa to attend on her son, who is seriously ill with enteric fever. Her part in 'Mrs. Dane's Defence' is consequently being played by Miss Alice de Winton.

'The Secret Orchard' is the title of a new play by Mr. Egerton Castle, which Mr. and Mrs. Kendal will produce in the course of their tour.

The opening by Mrs. Langtry of the Imperial Theatre is, according to present arrangements, fixed for April 18th.

'In Behandlung,' a three-act comedy of Herr Max Dreyer, produced by the German Theatre in London, is a mere satire of Philistinism in a German country town, in which a woman who has taken a degree as M.D. and essays to practise medicine is the victim of persecution and derision. Fräulein Ida Timmling played the heroine, who marries a masculine practitioner and finds her offence condoned and his fortune made.

The new comedy by the popular Swiss dramatist Dr. J. V. Widmann, 'Lysander's Mädchen,' which was recently performed for the first time at Frankfort, is announced for performance at the Hof Theater in Meiningen and the Schiller Theater in Berlin. Dr. Widmann, who studied theology at Heidelberg and Jena, was for some time the pastor of a parish in Canton Thurgau, and afterwards literary editor of the *Bund*, the well-known daily paper of Berne.

To Correspondents.—M. P.—B. D.—D. W. G.—H. G.—W. K. L.—received.
C. G. S. M.—Too large a question for us to open.
No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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LITERATURE

History of the Commonwealth and Protectorate (1649-60).—Vol. III. *1654-6.* By Samuel Rawson Gardiner. (Longmans & Co.)

The present instalment of Dr. Gardiner's great work covers less than two years. It extends virtually only from the meeting of Cromwell's first Parliament in September, 1654, to Lockhart's mission to France in May, 1656. The period, too, comprised within these more than usually restricted limits does not contain anything quite so dramatic as, say, the evolution of the "Instrument of Government," the story of which was told in Dr. Gardiner's preceding volume. There is, however, interest of a deeper and more serious nature. The more striking incident of the establishment of the Protectorate is past. We are now called to a close and sober study of the actual working of the new constitution, to watch the internal life and the external fortunes of England under a rule which is in its character absolutely unique in our history. On the whole, one feels saddened by the perusal. It must surely have been wise divination which prompted Mr. Balfour to speak, as he recently did, of Cromwell as a pathetic figure in history, for the words sum up the volume before us. Is there, after all, a Sophoclean irony of fate? Do the gods mock us for their own amusement and our despite?

Again and again Cromwell turned wistfully to the problem of rendering his own government constitutional, but it was only to find that problem insoluble. In his own eyes his government was not merely justified of God, but was also practically constitutional, more so by far than that particular form of Parliamentary government which was the opposing shibboleth. "I denied it again and again," he says, speaking of the Instrument,

> "not complimentingly, as they also know, and as God knows. I confess, after many arguments, and after the letting of me know that I did not receive anything that put me into a higher capacity than I was in before, but that it limited me and bound my hands to act nothing to the prejudice of the [three] nations without consent of a Council until the Parliament, and then limited by the Parliament as the Act of Government expresseth, I did accept it."

It is easy to understand what led Cromwell, with this constitutionalism in his mind, to break the Rump and hasten the decease of the Little Parliament. But it is not so easy to see why he failed to agree with his first Parliament. Without a belief in fatalism, we wonder if the modern reader will be wholly satisfied by the explanation which Dr. Gardiner attempts of this peculiarly difficult problem:—

> "Nor can it be said that the quarrel was one to be appeased by the exercise of greater wisdom and moderation on either side. Just as the strife between the King and Parliament in 1642 was not susceptible of arbitration till time and circumstances had spread abroad the perception of the virtue of toleration, so, too, the strife between the Protector and Parliament in 1655 was not susceptible of arbitration till time and circumstances had spread abroad the perception that adoption or acceptance by the nation itself is the only lasting test of the value of constitutional checks. The claim of the House to sovereignty expressed in terms of finance rested on the totally false assumption that it could justly qualify itself as the people assembled in Parliament. What Oliver, on the other hand, demanded was to hold posterity in mortmain. Special powers for a special crisis Parliament was willing to grant, and the extent of these might have been settled without difficulty at a friendly conference. Oliver, with a strong man's pertinacity, was resolved to raise barriers against the encroachments of Parliament not only for his own lifetime, but during that of his successors. Never till death put an end to his strivings did he relinquish that ground. To speak of Oliver as an opportunist, changing his political attitude from year to year, if not from day to day, is to misjudge his character. In truth he was the heir and successor of Strafford — like Strafford throwing himself open to the charge of apostasy, and like Strafford shifting his instruments and his political combinations for the sake of the people, whom he aimed at governing for their best advantage. To him kingship, or Parliamentary authority, or the very Protectorate itself, were all one, if they conduced to that blessed end. That democracy would conduce to it was beyond the pale not only of Oliver's conceptions, but outside the region of thought of every politician of the day, with the exception of the Levellers."

Is there not just a possibility that part of this is over-subtle; that, in his estrangement from his first Parliament, Cromwell was in reality the victim or the tool of a faction, the so-called Court Party or Army Party, and that he let slip a most favourable opportunity of a working compromise with constitutionalism? For it is remarkable how submissive, how moderate, how open to compromise, this his first Parliament was. Over 300 members signed the Recognition when Oliver had locked the door of the House in their faces, and they subsequently showed hardly any resentment of the breach of privilege. When they sat down to consider the Instrument, they instinctively drifted to Article 24, which concerned the Protector's voice of veto over legislation. Cromwell's desires on this head were confined to four points. He desired a negative over all legislation touching (1) alterations of Government, (2) perpetuation of Parliament, (3) the command of the militia, (4) liberty of conscience. The four points were conceded to him in advance in a compromise that was set on foot even as early as September 11th—that is, within a week of meeting, and before the forced subscription of recognition. And that the Parliament throughout respected this virtual understanding is clear, not only from the unnamed speech of November 9th, which is preserved to us in Goddard's 'Diary' (Burton, i. lxiv), but also from the course of the Parliament's debates. Let us take, for instance, the point of liberty of conscience. Cromwell is set forth as standing for this liberty, the Parliamentary majority as in spirit Presbyterian, and so desirous of restricting it. Shall we be pardoned if we say that we cannot find this distinctness of cleavage between Cromwell and the opposing Parliamentary majority? What did that Parliamentary majority do, or propose to do, in its legislation on this head? First of all, it emphatically recognized liberty of conscience to all, meaning, to the nation—or, to make our point clear, shall we say to laymen? This it did quite unequivocally by its vote of December 15th, 1654, giving the Protector a right of objection to legislation restricting tender consciences.

In the next place, as a matter of internal or domestic order or police, and not at all as a matter touching the fundamental principle of toleration itself, it provided against the abuse of this liberty by one layman to the civil injury of another. This it did by its concurrent vote of the same day that legislation touching atheism, blasphemy, damnable heresies to be enumerated, popery, prelacy, licentiousness, and profaneness, or, again, legislation touching publications against the public profession held forth, should not be subject to the Protector's negative. Now, if there was a difference here between the Protector and his Parliament, it was but small; for what did Cromwell do the moment Parliament was dissolved? He issued a proclamation on February 15th, 1654/5, for the protection of Christians in the quiet profession of religion against the disturbances of rude and unchristian preachers, vilifications, interruptions, whereby the liberty of the Gospel and the profession of religion was much dishonoured and abused. After referring specifically to Quakers, Ranters, and others, this proclamation of his concludes:—

> "If in contempt hereof any persons shall presume to offend as aforesaid, we shall esteem them disturbers of the civil peace, and shall expect and do require all officers and ministers of justice to proceed against them accordingly."

This is surely not a proclamation for liberty of conscience, for liberty of conscience was already secured under the Instrument. It is a police regulation directed against Quakers, Ranters, and others. If, therefore, there was any difference between Cromwell and his Parliament on this point, it was only that the Parliament wished to define legislatively or enumerate the disorders to be repressed, while Cromwell ended by referring it in a rough-and-ready way to the justices. But is this difference fundamental? and can one assume that the Parliament which had in one breath voted complete toleration should in another breath show itself intolerant and bigoted?

May not the desire of Parliament have been the laudable one of simply defining or limiting the action of the justices to a code precise and formulated? and would such a code have been necessarily a persecuting one?

Thirdly, still in this same connexion, the Parliament wished to make some definite and comprehensive arrangement for the maintenance of the clergy. In doing so it was bound rigorously and of necessity to define some standard of ministerial fitness and conformity. If there was to be a Commonwealth Anglican Church establishment, then there must be a platform of uniformity for that establishment. The desire was to find some machinery more fitting and worthy of the Church of England than the Commissioners of Triers were for the work of testing ministerial fitness and uniformity. Do we need to add, by the way, that in using such a phrase as "the Church of England," we do it in the light of the simplest truth? The parochial clergy of England formed the Church of England under Cromwell just as much as the laity formed the nation. It matters no more in the one case than it does in the other that a novel form of government—Presbyterian in the one case, Republican in the other—had been erected over their heads. It was with the object of providing a platform of uniformity for this Church of England that Cromwell's first Parliament called together a new Assembly of Divines, and contemplated defining the fundamentals of belief. Now, if it is borne in mind that these fundamentals of belief, if elaborated, were to have been required only at the hands of clergymen applying for the intended State maintenance, and if it is further borne in mind that the work of drawing up these fundamentals was in the hands of the Independents under John Owen, can it ever be said that there is herein any taint of intolerance, or that the general axiom of liberty of conscience was imperilled? We think not; and so thinking, we are further than ever from understanding why and where it was that Cromwell differed and drifted away from his Parliament. Was it not so also in finance and the militia—the two other moot points of difference? for after the dissolution came did not the Protector try to adapt himself to their proposals and ideas on both these points?

Is it, therefore, that Cromwell was unfitted by temperament from ruling alongside a legislative body? Or was he in the hands of a faction of army officers? Or was he the sport of a mocking destiny? We cannot suggest a solution to the problem; we are only concerned with Dr. Gardiner's solution, and what we urge is not by way of impertinent animadversion. No other man living has the authority which he has to speak on this vexed question of Cromwell's character and motives. And indeed it is noticeable that as Dr. Gardiner nears the end of his lifelong task his pronouncements on that character and those motives acquire a firmer touch.

"The difference between the two men [Charles and Cromwell] lay, in the first place, in the support given by Charles to a system of external obedience and conformity, whereas Oliver strove for a system of the utmost practicable liberty in thought and belief; and in the second place, in Charles's habit of clinging to formal legality, whilst Oliver, having an army at his back, preferred to break openly through the meshes of the law when they entangled his feet. Charles, when necessity arose or appeared to arise, fumbled over the knot of his destiny in his effort to unloose it; Oliver hacked at it with his sword. It may at least be set down to the Protector's credit that, when he sinned, he sinned boldly.....Charles I. in 1629, having the judges on his side, was driven to have recourse to external legality, thus setting at naught the spirit of the law whilst preserving his loyalty to its literal meaning. Oliver, a stronger and more daring character, broke through the meshes of the law, whilst preserving his loyalty to the spirit, if not always to the letter, of the New Constitution."

After Cromwell had broken with his Parliament—whether causelessly or not we must leave the reader of Dr. Gardiner's pages to judge—he had no reserve of force behind. Supply had not been granted, yet he was drifting into bankruptcy; the executive had not been strengthened, yet at no time did it stand in such need of strengthening. It is the indomitable energy with which the Protector met the difficulties of the situation that gives so vivid an interest to the period intervening between his first and his second Parliament. At the same time that period furnishes an object-lesson in the domestic work of a revolutionary Government. In all probability the portions of the present volume devoted to this aspect of the period will be found to possess an interest transcending even that of Cromwell's foreign policy, great as it is. The system of district government by major-generals was in operation from August, 1655; and of this we get a most minute and particular account, especially of the part it played in the promotion of moral order. The impression produced by this part of Dr. Gardiner's sober, lucid, masterly narrative is that the system was still, as before, a benevolent despotism needlessly gone astray. If Parliamentary supply had been available, there might have been no need to decimate the Royalists; *ergo*, no major-generals; *ergo*, no immature attempts suddenly to alter the moral tone of a whole nation. But it is impossible to summarize thus briefly the wealth of illustration here afforded on this question; students should look at the work itself.

In the chapter on the Cromwellian settlement of Ireland Dr. Gardiner is on ground on which he feels strongly as a man, and the glow of the passion of his humanity appears even under the inexorable sobriety and calm of his history. All honour to him for it. Yet the story, circumstantial and exhaustive as ever, does not on the whole produce that sense of horror and shame which is traditionally associated with the incident. He shows convincingly not only that the general transplantation of the Irish was resisted and rendered impossible alike by the settlers and by the Irish themselves, but also that the central Government never after the first moment contemplated the possibility of its enforcement. It would have been interesting if Dr. Gardiner could have anticipated a little and rounded off this incident, for in a sense it stands apart and is capable of single treatment. The arrears of the soldiers remained in great part unliquidated at the Restoration, and their claims for lands strew the Irish State Papers from that date onwards. But Dr. Gardiner's historical method is as unbending and inexorable as is his devotion to his task; to both the reader can only bow in admiration.

The portions of the volume which are devoted to the foreign policy of the Protectorate comprise the attack on Hispaniola and Jamaica, the intervention on behalf of the Vaudois, and the proposed Protestant alliance of the Northern powers. The incidents combine to throw a light on Cromwell's character which is as novel as it is strong. They show how visionary, in spite of his intense and swift practical sense, he could be, how ignorant of the drift and motive of continental politics. They display, too, a want of versatility of mind which we should never have suspected in him. The expedition to Hispaniola was badly calculated from the first; there is something almost ominous in the exact parallelism of mismanagement which characterizes this episode and the attack on Cartagena in 1741. Land and sea forces at variance, absence of discipline, of command, of stores, of every reasonable provision, and as a consequence men dying like flies of disease—all this was not to be expected of the man who organized the eastern counties in the early Civil War. The single redeeming feature in the episode is the bulldog tenacity with which Cromwell held his grip of Jamaica when once it had been ignobly won. But what needless suffering was entailed in the process can only be gathered from these pages.

What is, however, more striking than the want of management and foresight which could send out a badly planned and badly equipped expedition is the curious style of Cromwell's diplomacy. Whilst openly attacking Spanish possessions in the Indies, he still believed that it was possible to continue at peace with Spain in Europe, and to maintain the game of diplomatic rivalry between Cardenas and Bordeaux, between Philip IV. and Mazarin. The belated protection which was afforded to the persecuted Vaudois was simply a card played in this game, and it was not so much Cromwell's card as Mazarin's. In a similar way the success of Lockhart's mission to France was due to nothing but the breach of Mazarin's own negotiations with Philip. The whole story of Cromwell's negotiations with these two powers, as revealed in these pages, is one of the most tortuous in English history. Oliver must surely have been mentally the most unfit man in the world for pure diplomacy. Certain truths he grasped firmly, such as the nature of English interests in the Indies and in the Baltic; some other truths he saw out of their true light and perspective, such as the permanent rivalries of the powers, or of the Protestant with the Catholic. But over all, alike over the dimly seen and the clearly seen truth, there was his own nearly fatal hesitancy, which seemed capable of resolution only in volcanic moments. The awe with which his mighty name inspired Europe must have been something inconceivable today, or England would surely have suffered at the hands of such diplomacy. In his dream, for instance, of a Northern alliance he proceeded on the mistaken belief that a general attack on Protestants was imminent. He completely misapprehended the internal

politics of the German empire. He either wilfully or ignorantly overlooked the deep-seated commercial rivalry between Sweden and the United Provinces. In the end it was only his (shall we say?) spasmodic common sense which made him see that the Swedes were aiming at a monopoly of the Baltic which would have been as injurious to English trade interests as to those of the Dutch. But what is a diplomacy worth which can only right itself by spasms? The whole story, told by Dr. Gardiner with circumstantial detail by the aid of Swedish dispatches, is as instructive as any in the whole career of Cromwell. Does it not, indeed, and this by way of return, throw a reflex light on his home government? Might not the man who could be thus tortuous in diplomacy be just as impracticable in his constitutional experiments at home? Might not the man who was capable of calling a Parliament of saints be capable of needlessly breaking with a Parliament which displayed at least some sense and some conciliation? And, if so, even whilst thinking that with the sword of the Lord he was hewing Satan's knots asunder, might he not have been wilfully forging that financial and executive *impasse* which finally overthrew his cause and his house?

But, as we have said, all of us who treat of this subject are readers merely. Dr. Gardiner has not read his subject; he has lived in it; the compass of it has been the compass of his own natural life. He has accompanied his hero through storm and stress, and then through mellower manhood; and here in this volume there is for both hero and author the refulgent afterglow of later life and of a great achievement. If he does not understand Oliver Cromwell after growing up with him and living with him, which of us can pretend to do so? We bow once more at the thought of the service which Dr. Gardiner has done to his generation, and in admiration of the unflinching purpose to achieve and of the achievement itself.

The Romance of a Hundred Years. By Alfred Kingston. (Stock.)

Some such book as this was expected, and had to be written; nor can it be said that Mr. Kingston's effort is devoid of interest. Perhaps he has worked the word "romance" rather hard—he merely means *contrast;* and the patchwork character of his narrative detracts a good deal from its effectiveness as literature. Nor does he often gratify our curiosity by indicating the block whence he has cut his quaint mosaic. He is perhaps unduly severe on the poor "official mind," which he admits was in the days of our grandfathers doing its best according to its lights; and his use of the imperative to round off his sentences is hardly so successful as was Carlyle's.

Most noticeable is the chapter called 'The Peasants' Rising after Waterloo.' The discontent aroused chiefly by low wages and the high price of provisions first showed itself in an attack on the Norwich flour-mills, but its most picturesque manifestations were in the Fen Country. At Downham, in Norfolk, on May 20th, 1816, a crowd of country people, numbering, it is said, some fifteen hundred, not only looted the shops of the bakers, millers, and butchers, but even "went to the Crown Inn and drove the magistrates (who were holding their weekly sitting) from the rooms into the street, who with great difficulty succeeded in escaping." The Upwell troop of cavalry, however, arrived upon the scene and used the flats of their swords; and by next morning everything seemed at an end, after a meeting had taken place between the inhabitants and the rioters, resulting in an agreement for an advance of wages and the release of the men already captured. But the news of these doings having speedily reached Littleport, in the Isle of Ely, the local leaders rallied their forces at the public-house, whence they sallied forth in marching order, their standard-bearer, one Walker, carrying a long pole "with some printed stuff at the end of it, like a flag." Behind him were a mob "some 100 to 150 in number, some armed with pitchforks and crowbars, one with a butcher's cleaver." They refused the offers of the local farmers to raise wages and sell flour at 2*s.* 6*d.* a stone, or less, and exacted money from several houses, besides carrying away valuables of all sorts. Finally, having induced John Dennis, a publican and small farmer, to become their leader, they got together gunpowder and shot, with several old swivel-pieces and punt-guns, and mounted the latter, "deeply loaded," upon a waggon drawn by two horses. Inside the waggon, behind the rustic artillery, were placed the women: in this guise the procession moved on towards Ely, whither the fugitive parson of Littleport had carried the news of their approach. At sunrise a party of magistrates and clergy met the insurgents threequarters of a mile outside the city. Demanding the reason of their disorderly conduct, they received the men's reply "that they came for redress from the magistrates. Wages at 2*s.* a day, flour at 2*s.* 6*d.* a stone" (and "beer at 2*d.* a pint," added a thirsty one in the crowd). They were told that their complaints should be examined by the overseers, for which purpose the magistrates entered into a sort of treaty with them and urged them to conduct themselves peaceably. They said they had not come "to hurt anybody," but when told they had much better go back home, they, "having little faith in the old arrangement, and staking all upon the issue, made answer that they 'might as well be hanged as starved'; and one Rutter, seeing the clergymen, magistrates, and men of the law by their side, said 'they might if they pleased hang him up on the next thorn bush.'"

So they went on into Ely, where for some time they "exercised complete dominion," levying contributions of money, which was placed in the hands of the three leaders for systematic distribution among the three contingents from Littleport, Downham, and Ely. The Ely men deserted, and the others fled homewards before soldiers and volunteers reached the cathedral city; but at Littleport, ere the arrest of seventy-three raiders put a period to the rising, a struggle took place in which one of the rioters was killed and another wounded, while one of the 18th Dragoons, who had been at Waterloo and had passed unscathed through many other engagements, lost an arm. Five men suffered death and nineteen others slighter sentences as the result of what its narrator describes as "one of the saddest little tragedies in fustian which the sorrows of Arcady have ever compassed." We are not so sure as the author about Arcady's having "its heart in the right place" when it could extort notes from a defenceless village shopkeeper by flourishing a butcher's cleaver over her head, though it is doubtless gratifying to hear of the raiders sparing a farmer when his son was dying, and leaving his house untouched "with some expression of sympathy for the sorrowing father."

In the days of which Mr. Kingston treats highway robbery had passed its prime, and the most interesting feature of the career of John Morris here noticed seems to us the fact of his having varied his professional pursuits on the king's highway by serving in five regiments (three of foot and two of horse) and on board seven men-of-war, taking part in three naval battles. In this connexion, however, the following naïve excerpt may be quoted from the diary of Farmer Carrington of Hertfordshire:—

"Sunday, 17th August [1806]. Not to church, as being lame—as rung of ladder broke and hurt my leg—but to Tewin in the evening to take money of Insome, the sack carrier, for wheat sold yesterday. Spent there with him and Jos. Lowin in gin and water 2*s.*, but was robed as I came home by two Irishmen; they clapt a pistoll to my head. I told them my puss [*sic*] was in my waistcoat pocket, which they took.....they said I had more money. I told them I had no more in very loud terms.....so off they went. I run and hollowed down to Marden. So I escaped with my other money, nearly 20*l.*, in a little pocket in the lining of my coat.....so my loss was small, about 4*s.* in my puss."

In his chapter on the 'Romance of Old Country Life' Mr. Kingston draws freely upon the 'Diary of a Resurrectionist' to illustrate the long-extinct horrors of body-snatching. The subjoined notes are business-like, if gruesome, in tone:—

"Got four, was stopped by patrols. Butler, horse and cart taken, Butler bailed. Got seven large and three small.....took two over to St. Guy's [*sic*]. On hand two large and three small, home in a coach.....The moon at full, could not go.....Came home to Ben, settled 14*l.* 6*s.* 2½*d.* each man—got up at two, me and Jack and Bill went to Bunhill Row and got three—received 3*l.* 3*s.* for adult—went to look out, came home, went to the play, came home to the Rockingham Arms, got drunk."

There is little novelty nowadays in election anecdotes of pre- or post-Reform times, but the Tory wit deserves passing notice who, having unwittingly refreshed himself at the wrong inn, and discovered, moreover, that the waiter was a Whig, paid him the reckoning with the remark, "There, sir, is the bill, the whole bill, and nothing but the bill."

We cannot linger over the "romance" of the railway, or even over semaphores and the wonders of their successor, the modern telegraph (over which our author waxes almost poetic), and the story of the Corn-Law agitation is an oft-told tale; but we cannot forbear to quote the sage prediction uttered in early days by our worthy contemporary the *Scotsman* as to the future of the adhesive postage stamp:—

"The plan of glueing small stamps to letters would involve an amount of trouble and incon-

venience which would inevitably lead to its speedy abandonment; as every man or woman in town or country who writes a letter once in six weeks or three months must have glue or gum-pot at his or her elbow. In how many cases would the stamp fall off or be rubbed off when the letters were tumbled into the mail-bags, and what is to follow then—a second payment of postage or squabbles with the letter-carrier?"

Mr. Kingston doubtless knows his Arcady and describes it faithfully enough (we can vouch for his East Anglian dialect), but we cannot say that he has made the most of his chances here. Who requires to be told that life inside a cottage "can never be of the drawing-room type" and is sometimes "morally depressing"; or that "the politics of Arcady in the past could not have impressed the philosopher very favourably"? "Foreley" as the original of the word "folly" when applied to buildings (or premises?) in the country is new to us; the word might have appeared with advantage in the index. The author writes "atribilious" and "domine," and misspells the Warden of Merton's name as "Broderick." His style reaches a certain degree of fluency which is common and wholly without distinction. The illustrations are crude, or (shall we say?) unpretending. On the whole, we may thank him for a book of some interest: it is not the book we want, but it may suggest to others the writing of a better.

Algernon Charles Swinburne: a Study. By Theodore Wratislaw. (Greening & Co.)

The widely circulated paragraph in which this little book was described as a biography of Mr. Swinburne—and, moreover, a biography clothed with authority—must, we fear, have somewhat damaged it with the public. The misstatement seems to have been the result of an error on the part of the publishers, and may well be passed over; but, as the fact is notorious that no authoritative biography of Mr. Swinburne is likely to appear during his life, no one was surprised to learn that another paragraph had been issued by the publishers contradicting the previous one.

The book is not a biography. The author admits at the outset that "of the personality and life of the poet little is known," and he adds nothing to our knowledge. But he has one merit: his admiration for Mr. Swinburne, if uncritical, is sincere. "Assuredly," said Coleridge, "that criticism of Shakspeare will alone be genial which is reverential." Coleridge did not foresee that resurgence of cynicism which has relegated reverence to the lumber-room of letters, and has made Shakspeare himself the butt of the literary buffoon. Mr. Wratislaw's reverence for the last great poet that time has left us endows much of his criticism with that geniality which covers a multitude of sins. His careful chronological survey of Mr. Swinburne's works may be useful to the general reader. The desultory dicta in his running commentary are sometimes sound, though seldom searching. He is too fond of nebulous rhetoric, and though he freely uses the jargon of eulogy, his praise is likely to be embarrassing to its object, unreasoned praise being harder to bear than unreasoned blame. For instance, he says that "the last eighteen pages" of 'Atalanta in Calydon' are "as musical as Shelley, as noble as Sophocles, as pathetic as Shakspeare." Whatever poetry may be, criticism is not an affair of adjectives, and epithets thus used are either meaningless or misleading.

Again, although he rightly praises 'Chastelard,' he wrongly classes it with the metrical pyrotechnics in the first series of 'Poems and Ballads.' 'Chastelard' has nothing in common with the artificial bravado of 'Dolores.' Its place is with, but far below, 'Tristram of Lyonesse.' Chastelard's passion for Mary Stuart is not the desiccated sentiment of an idealist, but it is nevertheless a real phase of love. It is true that "with other poets love tends farther towards sentiment," but that fact heightens the value of Mr. Swinburne's independent reading of love. In his poetry love is a passion touched more or less by sentiment; in Shakspeare and most English poets love is a sentiment touched more or less by passion. Both readings have produced glorious poetry, but it must be admitted that until Mr. Swinburne wrote 'Tristram of Lyonesse' English literature was singularly poor in erotic poetry. Mr. Wratislaw thinks that Wagner's 'Tristan' is finer than Mr. Swinburne's 'Tristram.' Why compare incomparable things? He might as well say that Mr. Meredith is finer than the middle of next week. Then he tells us that the 'Poems and Ballads' "could only be applauded worthily by a writer not much over twenty," as "after twenty one has other things to think of." Older critics will grudge early manhood the monopoly of such poems as 'The Triumph of Time,' 'Itylus,' "Let us go hence, my songs," 'The Hymn to Proserpine,' and 'The Song in Time of Order.' And are the 'Songs before Sunrise' really "somewhat cold"? What about 'Tiresias'? what about 'The Eve of Revolution'? and what about 'Cor Cordium'?

It would be unkind to deal seriously with the section of the book devoted to Mr. Swinburne's prose, in which this sentence is rashly selected for censure: "The signal characteristic of Hamlet's inmost nature is by no means irresolution, or hesitation, or any form of weakness, but rather the strong conflux of contending forces." "This," says Mr. Wratislaw, "is a curious slip of the pen....a strong conflux of contending forces cannot be a characteristic of any one's nature." That flourish of the ferule hardly prepares us for a "slip of the pen" like this: "Nor can it be said that in the poem *is* the blood kindled and the ears enthralled as *they are*...." It is a pity that his sorrow over "phrases....which are not worth the publicity of print" does not prevent him from dilating on the "exasperating" character of "Radical newspapers," or from describing Gladstone as "the demagogue whose energies were devoted to the internal disruption of Great Britain and to the external dishonour of her name." After such explosions it is delightful to find our critic suggesting that Mr. Swinburne should have "exercised a little more restraint upon his religious animosities." But Frenchmen alone can afford to smile at the caricature of France as "a withered and wrinkled harridan given to screaming from toothless jaws incapable of biting." Yet these faults of taste are trifles beside the bludgeoning of Matthew Arnold. After learning that Arnold was "transformed by the combined atmosphere of Rugby and Oxford into the likeness of a perfect prig," we read that "the praise of Matthew Arnold was sufficient to damn Byron to all eternity." But Arnold is cudgelled in good company, for Mr. Wratislaw sneers at Scott, says that Ben Jonson, Bacon, and Landor are "dull," girds at Tennyson, and deprecates Mr. Swinburne's eulogy of Rossetti. It is the urbanity of his own style which emboldens him to protest against Mr. Swinburne's "verbal violence." It is his own austere sanity which leads him to rebuke the poet's "hysterical panegyric" of Tennyson's 'Rizpah,' a poem so splendid that even Mr. Swinburne, the prince of panegyrists, could hardly overpraise it.

The book is carelessly bound, several pages being misplaced, and it is not free from misprints, Erechtheus, for example, being uniformly spelt "Erectheus."

The Little Red Book of Bristol. Edited for the Corporation by Francis B. Bickley. 2 vols. (Sotheran & Co.)

Following the good example shown by the Corporations of Nottingham, Gloucester, and Leicester, the Council of the ancient city of Bristol has produced a sumptuous and very satisfactory edition of a muniment which possesses something more than a local reputation. To compare this volume or its companion register, the 'Great Red Book,' with the famous precedent books of the London Guildhall is perhaps to overrate their historical importance, but they may certainly be awarded a high place amongst municipal registers which date back to the fourteenth century.

Mr. Bickley, who has edited the smaller of these volumes with skill and judgment, prepares us for some disappointment in respect of the disappearance of all records relating to the foreign trade of the city. It is certainly highly probable, as he has suggested, that "matters relating to foreign trade were regulated by a gild of merchants, the removal of whose early records from Bristol in the seventeenth century, and the subsequent failure to discover them, cannot be too greatly deplored." In support of this supposition one may recall the remarkable disappearance of the records of the Merchant Adventurers' Company, but at the same time it is scarcely credible that no references to this subject were contained amongst the city muniments. One would not, perhaps, have expected to find many notices in the two ancient precedent books which have survived, but these were doubtless not the only entry books that were at one time preserved.

The chief interest of the 'Little Red Book' really consists in its preservation of the ancient ordinances of the city, together with those which relate to the craft gilds. The origin of the collection of city ordinances, which includes the greater portion of the contents of the first volume of this edition, can be clearly traced to the action of William de Colford, who was Recorder of Bristol in the year 1344. The revision of

the municipal ordinances was the work of the Common Council, which he called into existence for that purpose. From this date till the middle of the following century the most notable ordinances which concern the city appear to be entered in this book.

A striking feature of the Bristol precedent book is the collection of municipal oaths of office, perhaps the most complete of its kind in existence. Almost the whole of the second volume is occupied by the text of the gild ordinances above referred to. Mr. Bickley has taken pains to make the position of these ordinances clear. Like the city ordinances, they were brought together by William de Colford, and, after being revised by the Common Council, they were entered in this book at the request of the masters of the several crafts, who were content to "subordinate their private position as craft masters to their public duties as members of the Corporation," as Mr. Bickley well puts it. The ordinances themselves are in the usual form, and they refer to the trades carried on by seventeen craft gilds, one of these being that of the mariners of Bristol, whose constitution will repay a careful study.

Scattered among these civic and economic ordinances are several precedents of a very miscellaneous nature. Indeed, we venture to think that in every case it is more convenient to print the contents of a mediæval precedent book in such a way that the scattered entries relating to the same subject may be brought together in chronological order, though this arrangement might certainly be carried out, if preferred, in a table of contents.

We are able to agree with Mr. Bickley in almost all his conjectural readings, but cannot help regretting that he changed his first view as to the identity of the "Tundere" or "Toundrye" with the Counter or court of the Mayor. We think that it is fairly clear, from the context of the several passages in which the Tollseld and Tundry and the duties of its clerk are mentioned, that the reference is in each case to the Mayor's court and not to the Hundred. The explanation suggested by the editor of a corruption from "t' hundred," though ingenious, appears objectionable on philological grounds alone. A more probable derivation is perhaps to be found in an archaic reference to the office of "Tungerefa" (*præpositura*), unless indeed "Tundere" can be regarded as a mere corruption of "Counter." In any case, we do not think that the description of this court fits the jurisdiction of the Hundred as defined in the charter of Henry III.

Mention must be made of one other portion of the contents of this interesting muniment, the long and extremely valuable treatise on the law of the merchants, which Mr. Bickley very properly decided to print in the present edition, in spite of its general rather than local application. The discovery of this treatise is certainly important, and it is sure to receive further elucidation in future text-books of constitutional law. In the same connexion the Bristol Custumal has preserved a copy of the 'Laws of Oleron' and the 'Assisa Panis.'

The Corporation of Bristol has evidently spared no cost in the production of this valuable work, which is enriched by a number of plates and facsimiles of interesting manuscripts. An admirable index and a short glossary complete the share of the editor in these volumes. If editors as trustworthy as Mr. Bickley were always to be found, other corporations would perhaps be encouraged to print their records on a larger scale.

Counsels for Church People. From the Writings of the Right Hon. and Right Rev. Mandell Creighton, sometime Bishop of London. Selected and arranged by J. H. Burn, B.D. (Stock.)

The only quarrel we have with this book concerns its title. Dr. Creighton's sympathies were so wide that this selection ought to have a public far larger than that of Church people, although there is no doubt (and these pages prove it) as to the reality of the bishop's churchmanship. For the rest, we can only congratulate Mr. Burn. The extracts are well chosen, well arranged, and well indexed, and the volume is thoroughly representative of the writer's thought and tone, although it is hardly what most would regard as "devotional literature." At any rate, it is devotional with a difference, for it lacks at once the narrowness of outlook and the sentimentality of treatment which are too often connoted by that phrase. It is both attractive and stimulating. Its teaching, inspired throughout by that spirit of mingled courage and moderation which was eminently characteristic of the late bishop, should be a wholesome corrective to the influences which lead men to see one point of view to the exclusion of others, to think they are tolerant because they are indifferent, or that they may be wrong-headed merely because they are earnest. This book is essentially human in sympathy; it is as universal in its scope as it is Christian in method and principle. It is the utterance of a man speaking from the depth of his own experience. The sneer (ridiculous to those who knew the bishop) that he was merely a worldly ecclesiastic with cultivated tastes as a cynical epigrammatist ought to receive its *coup de grâce* with the popularity which will, we hope, attend this publication of his more intimate thoughts. If it is necessary to illustrate this, the following passage may serve:—

> "The answers to the question, 'What is man?' are incomplete unless they attempt to solve it in union with that further question, 'What is God?' And the claim of the Christian religion upon the minds of men rests ultimately upon this, that it enables the answer to these two questions to be carried into every detail of human life and experience.....Christianity—let me put it so—is eminently a religion of common sense.....'What is man?' Jesus Christ Himself is the answer. He alone explains the possibilities of man's nature and man's life; nay, that life and nature He not only explains, but is ready to give."

The thought that the fundamental meaning of Christianity is to be sought, not in the Church or the creeds as the scheme of redemption, but in a personality, recurs throughout the book, and is clearly at the root of Creighton's conception of his religion. United with this is his beautiful picture of the education of children as a symbol of the religious education of the race:—

> "The chief moral quality exhibited in the parental relation is that of forgiveness.....God's revelation of Himself gives back to us in varied forms, what our own experience might set forth to each, that the joy of pardon is a joy which is in the being of God. The joy of receiving pardon is but a faint reflex of the joy of Him who gives."

But the bishop will bind himself to no theory: "No doctrine, no conception of the Atonement, can explain to us the Cross of Christ"; for no one had to a greater degree the power to distinguish fundamental principles from the temporary forms in which the intellect of one age or another enshrines them. It is this capacity which marks the gulf between the deep thinker and the arid scholastic.

Still it is not only, or even mainly, as affording evidence of the depth and width of Dr. Creighton's religion that this book is valuable. Its chief merit is that it serves in a sort to explain the extraordinary influence he came to exercise over English life. This is due to the fact that, with all his detachment and all his idealism, he was yet essentially English, with ever an eye to practical issues and an Englishman's sense of compromise and justice. He points out that "a regard for truth, a regard for liberty, and a regard for order" are characteristic of the average Englishman at his best, and in a like degree of the English Church, and

> "the English character is more closely connected with the character of the English Church than English people ordinarily think, and the English Church more clearly expresses the ideal aspiration of the English people than the English Church knows."

Now these qualities are remarkably embodied in this little book, and render it truly representative of that "sweet reasonableness" which since the days of Hooker it has been the aim of the most typical English Churchmen to preserve. The first comes out in the stress laid on the paramount duty of politicians to be honest, and not to palter with their consciences for the sake of votes; and on the like duty of condemning the actions of the Church where they are unjustifiable. It animates further the whole section on 'Christianity and Commonsense,' in which, while every possible allowance is made for the duty of making religion practical and not merely "other-worldly," it is pointed out that Christianity can never be made to conform to the world's standard of immediate utility, for its work is to bear witness to the truth. "It is possible to make doctrine easy of acceptance by depriving it of all meaning." "It is easy for an individual to gain a character for Christian zeal by exclusive devotion to the popular form of philanthropy."

The love of liberty inspires the numerous appeals to the will. The whole book is individualistic in the stress laid on the importance of effort to grasp truth or righteousness or anything at all, and in the large allowance made for inevitable differences of view and method, even in regard to fundamental matters. The superiority of man to circumstance is a frequent theme. In the same way a severe

judgment of intolerance is recorded. There is an illuminating description of the evils that befell the Christian Church when, accepting the alliance of the world, it attempted to work by power instead of influence, and to suppress heresy by coercion.

The sense of order is exhibited in the moderation of all statements, the evident dislike of violent breaches with the past, and the condemnation of anarchic self-will, whether in the ecclesiastical or the political sphere. This is illustrated a little more in the sections on sympathy. A dramatic picture of the effects of its being withheld from the young is presented, and an equally dramatic picture of the evils that ensue from a good-natured acquiescence in the craving of egotistical and hysterical natures for constant sympathy in purely imaginary sufferings. The bishop had clearly no sentiment to waste on megrims.

The book is a veritable treasury of wisdom, and so full of pithy sayings and of insight into human nature and its problems —social, political, individual, as well as religious—that it is impossible here to do more than indicate the main features. Its publication deepens our sense of debt to one who was a great Churchman because he was a great Englishman, uniting sobriety and caution to an eager and original intelligence, which worked freely upon all aspects of life. But it deepens also the sense of the loss sustained by the nation, now that we have no longer with us anything but the memory of a prelate whose brilliant gifts were only the least of his claims to our admiration.

NEW NOVELS.

That Sweet Enemy. By Katharine Tynan. (Constable & Co.)

In Katharine Tynan's Irish stories the sunshine follows as closely upon the clouds that threaten tragedy as does the veritable sunshine upon the rain-cloud in Ireland itself. The moral atmosphere of 'That Sweet Enemy' is particularly soft and pleasant, and nowhere are the reader's emotions unduly harrowed or his intelligence unduly strained. The story, which is prettily told in the first person by the elder sister, is concerned with the ancient feud between the O'Doherties and the Dennistouns, who had bought the encumbered family acres from the reigning O'Doherty of a previous generation, and with the manner in which something more than a reconciliation is brought about in the present one. Sheila's conduct with regard to her lovers may be open to criticism, but the O'Doherties are as a whole well-mannered, cheerful young people. They and their friends behave so nicely to one another under all circumstances that, while redeemed by a healthy breeziness of tone from any reproach of dulness, their adventures afford quite pleasant and innocuous reading. The most interesting personality is that of "Aunt Theodosia," the belle of fifty years and more ago, whose passages with her still faithful lover Lord Innishowen are full of Irish wit and pathos. The trial of the Moonlighters, in which this same spirited and kindly old lady insists upon taking a part, to the discomfiture of the Crown Prosecutor, is very entertaining. Throughout the local colour is excellent.

The Lost Land. By Julia M. Crottie. (Fisher Unwin.)

Miss Crottie writes of Irish, too, and knows something of those "planes" of life which are neither Irish nor English; but in the effort to give artistic embodiment to her knowledge and experience she betrays the unpractised hand and shows an uncertain method. There is much that is haphazard, contradictory, and inartistic in 'The Lost Land.' Thus one of the characters in this story of the Ireland of the eighteenth century is an enthusiast found at the outset working heart and soul for the preservation of the Irish language; yet he is represented as telling "many a queer tale of 'joyant' and fairy in the 'ould ancient times.'" The notion of such ridiculous "English" on the lips of a Gaelic enthusiast is a theme for comedy. Nearly every one knows that much Gaelic idiom has passed into Anglo-Irish speech (if we may use that common but unhappy term); the talk in Miss Crottie's work has little or no suggestion of Gaelic imagery, delicacy, raciness, or intensity. Many Irish words are given, but the spelling used is unpardonable. While Latin and French phrases are recognizable, the Irish renderings, in obedience to the "phonetic" craze —or is it through want of knowledge?—are all as they ought not to be. The English dialogues are often turgid and unreal. Much of the book can only be a weariness to bilingual Irish readers, and a source of confusion to English people who wish to know the real Ireland. However, part of the truth is sometimes plainly suggested. For example, there is a glimpse of one order of priest that must ever be regarded as a deplorable, if unconscious, enemy to Ireland—and England. It is dangerous to generalize about the Irish priesthood, which has included, and includes, so many admirable types of spiritual leaders and guides. But Miss Crottie shows that unhappy type which was opposed to the language, culture, and ideals that touched the innermost fire and essence of the people —the type which frowned upon the things whose cultivation had ministered to legitimate pride of race, to the Irishman's spiritual *verve* and dignity as an individual. That type marred potential good Irishmen, and left them less than indifferent Englishmen. Miss Crottie, on the other hand, does not wholly forget the cultured and heartsome cleric that fought for the Gaelic heritage, though a friend also to English or European culture of the highest kind. That order is vital to-day, but, unlike Miss Crottie, it can write the Irish language properly.

The Sin of Jasper Standish. By Rita. (Constable & Co.)

Rita's latest story has plenty of incident, and a good deal of interest, but not much that can be spoken of as distinctive. The plot is centred in a gentleman villain—an Irish county inspector, with an over-refined nose, blue eyes, and full red lips, which would have told their own tale if a heavy black moustache had not conveniently put a gloss on their otherwise manifest significance. This Jasper Standish is a very dangerous and accomplished scoundrel, who takes in all the men and one of the women in the little town of Rathfurley which is the scene of his machinations; but the young English heroine and her confederate are too many for him in the long run. There is murder in the book, and treachery, and crime of many different kinds, all acted out before the reader's eyes, so that the author relies more on her ingenuity in working out an inevitable result than on the creation of an atmosphere of mystery and suspense. It might have been better to keep the two strings for so tense a bow.

The Girl at the Halfway House: a Story of the Plains. By E. Hough. (Heinemann.)

"A beautiful story beautifully told" would be a fairly accurate, but an unfairly brief description of the romance that forms the first issue of "The Dollar Library," which is to introduce English readers to new American fiction and an American method of publication. In Mr. Hough we have a recruit to the ranks of novelists who not only knows how to tell a story in an interesting fashion, but also possesses unusual powers as a writer. If the story which he tells were poor, which it is very far from being, the manner of its telling might suffice to charm those readers who have a liking for that most elusive of literary qualities, style. We are here made to realize in the most convincing way the migratory wave which set in in America after the Civil War; to feel the irresistibility of its quiet force working on all sorts and conditions of men, even as we are made to feel by De Quincey the terrible flight of the Kalmuck Tartars—two migrations differing no less widely in their origins than in their objects, the one a question of instinct, if we may say so, the other a question of policy. Mr. Hough's hero is a young captain in the United States army, who on the conclusion of the war shared in the widespread feeling of unrest that urged so many thousands of families to seek new homes in the Far West. We meet him in 'The Day of War'; we follow him as one of the pioneers who helped to shorten 'The Day of the Buffalo,' and as he prospers, materially in 'The Day of the Cattle,' and generally in 'The Day of the Plough.' We are really interested in the course of his love, but even more strongly attracted and interested in the presentation of the very life of the growing West, realizing at once the savage fascination of the earliest lawlessness and the resistless march of "law and order." Characterization, style, and atmosphere are alike excellent.

Two Sides of a Question. By May Sinclair. (Constable & Co.)

Miss May Sinclair's 'Two Sides of a Question' belongs to a high order of imaginative fiction, based on the essential realities of life: not the life of action and accident, but rather the centripetal and psychic life of independent womanhood. In 'The Cosmopolitan' and 'Superseded,' the two distinct stories which make up Miss Sinclair's volume, we have two facets of the many-sided question by which all pure and reflective women find themselves confronted when they are constrained to think out the meaning of their solitary lives. The

heroines differ enormously in mental equipment and physical energy, but they are alike in their initial restraint and narrowing conditions, in their suppressed yearning for an ampler existence, and in their half-conscious groping for a tangible something beyond. The characterization in each case is admirably clear and delicate; the two women are genuine portraits, whether direct from sitter to canvas or composite studies on the basis of an ideal. Both are absolutely convincing—the woman of fortune, who flees from imaginary duties to satisfy a craving for travel; and the spiritless teacher, who has put by a pound a year for a quarter of a century: the soul of the swallow and the soul of the dove. For many readers, and perhaps for the readers best worth having, these excellent stories will be inspiring as well as convincing. Miss Sinclair has made no strain for the kind of attraction which is supposed to command the largest market; but she has done good work, which can at least be crowned by recognition.

According to Plato. By Frankfort Moore. (Hutchinson & Co.)

This latest of Mr. Moore's stories shows carelessness and want of arrangement. But it is so bright and sparkling, such a delicious record of the fads and follies of the time, that we cannot be annoyed with him. He must be forgiven for his two charming girls and his pleasingly incisive comments on the novel of to-day, which are introduced in a School for writing fiction. His philosophic maiden who is always trying experiments in Platonic affection (so called) is delightful; but we shall expect more care in details the next time Mr. Moore writes, though we are inclined to forget such shortcomings if his epigrams and inversions keep up their present attractiveness.

Naomi's Exodus. By Lily H. Montagu. (Fisher Unwin.)

This is a charming little story, which, though professedly about Jewish life, would equally apply to any other creed. It shows how a girl, suddenly waking up from the intellectual and moral torpor of a stupid formalism, thinks that the only way of attaining to something better is by brutally breaking off all her old ties. The experiment is successful, for the knowledge she gains by suffering and labour brings her back with warmer love to her old duties and affections. There are some interesting sketches of character in the book, drawn perhaps in rather crude colours, which, however, are not out of keeping with the short, direct manner of the narrative. Miss Montagu has reason to be proud of what, we believe, is her first book.

The Mayor of Littlejoy. By Fred. C. Smale. (Ward, Lock & Co.)

In one of his comic operas Mr. W. S. Gilbert introduces us to a grown man, son of a perennially youthful fairy, and "to have a mother younger than oneself is rather curious." Mr. Smale has taken the same idea for his "faithful narrative" of the Mayor of Littlejoy, who found himself embarrassed by the arrival of a "grandmother," a couple of centuries or so old, in the form of a beautiful and apparently young woman. She is a powerful fairy, and the consequence is a series of extravagantly ridiculous scenes. Mr. Smale has written a book which may be called mirth-provoking, and this despite the fact that his style is poor and his grammar not infrequently weak.

The Master Passion. By Bessie Hatton. (Pearson.)

Miss Hatton keeps too close to convention to be satisfactory. We have the passionate daughter of a consumptive artist and his Italian wife left to the care of a "nagging" and wholly unsympathetic aunt, and her consequent trials. The best part of the story is that describing Dolores's stay in a Normandy convent; but matters soon return to the melodramatic. There is a doctor for whom she conceives a violent love; and the love is returned, although he is secretly married to an actress. True to the story-writer's convention, the wife who is in the way is killed off, and Dolores, on the eve of a loveless marriage, breaks her troth that she may wed the doctor. Incidentally a river "ambles," and in Scotland the heroine hears love "trilled from a score of nightingales' throats." Most bird-lovers who have heard this bird as far north as Yorkshire have considered themselves fortunate.

Days of Doubt. By Alice Maud Meadows. (Ward, Lock & Co.)

This is a wild story of a man and his "double." Miss Meadows's style of writing is so careless (the hero and heroine had "very few friends, *less* relations, and no parents either of them"), and her invention is shown to be so limited by the necessity of introducing coincidences at every turn, that it is impossible to feel any interest in her highly sensational romance. A hero who "gushes" to his laundress over his approaching marriage is both stupid and unreal; and one may say the same of a pedestrian and a policeman who kick at a man lying with concussion of the brain in Fleet Street because they think that he may be drunk.

FRENCH LITERATURE.

Dianne de Poytiers, Duchesse de Valentinois, by Marie Hay (J. & E. Bumpus), is a very pretty volume for the drawing-room table. Among its numerous and beautifully executed illustrations those of sixteenth-century bookbinding are perhaps the most interesting. The historical value of the book is less apparent, whilst its chronology is dubious. If Diane de Poictiers (we prefer the more modern and usual orthography) was born in 1499, as is usually believed, she was more than thirteen on her marriage in 1515. We are told on p. 10 that "the death of François I. took place in 1549, and Dianne had been created Duchesse de Valentinois in 1548," or, according to p. 30, in 1547. Now 1548 is the correct date so far as the title is concerned, but Henri II. was the donor of it. She would never have obtained it from his predecessor, who, till his decease in March, 1547, was under the influence of the Duchesse d'Estampes, Diane's bitter foe. Again, having given on p. 22 1547 as the year of the accession of Henri II., Miss Hay must needs, in the list of *errata*, alter this correct date into 1549. Diane died, as is here stated, in 1566, but she could hardly have solaced her later years by "reading the essays of Montaigne," for he did not begin to write them till towards 1572, the first edition appearing in 1580. Somewhat vague is the statement that "Henri granted [Diane] the entire revenue paid to him at his accession by the officers of the Crown, judges, and high dignitaries"; what he actually gave her was the "droit de confirmation," or fees which all office-holders were obliged to pay on the accession of a new monarch in order to be confirmed in their appointments. Considering how many "Rues des Estuves" figure in sixteenth-century maps and descriptions of Paris, we think that bathing was not so unknown a luxury as our author imagines. Miss Hay tells us that, during the rifling of tombs by revolutionary mobs in 1795, the remains of two little girls were found in the same coffin which held the body of Diane. She suggests that they were the daughters of her heroine. Considering how long an interval must have elapsed between the deaths of the children and that of the mother, this theory would involve most revolting details.

La Noblesse Française sous Richelieu. Par le Vicomte G. d'Avenel. (Paris, Armand Colin.)—"Il n'y a point de prince," said Richelieu, "qui prenne plaisir de voir dans son état une grande puissance qu'il pense n'avoir pas élevée et qu'il croit être indépendante de la sienne." This political opinion, coupled with his mystic devotion to the crown, was the prime cause of the Cardinal's lifelong and victorious struggle with the nobles. Before him, the latter swore allegiance to the king; after him, they were to swear obedience. Aristocratic power depending mainly on the feudal sword, the decline of brutal force marks the overthrow of the aristocracy. This result was due to the joint action of Richelieu's ministry and of public opinion: "cedant arma togæ.....et argento!" Hence, coinciding with the political downfall of the "noblesse d'épée," the rising influence of the "noblesse de robe et de plume." The severest blow was dealt by the growth of movable or personal property, as opposed to feudal land property, which it gradually superseded. The land revenue, whence the nobility derived its sole income, was thus considerably reduced; expenses, on the other hand, grew ever heavier. Far less important was the suppression or restriction of feudal privileges—for instance, the right of private justice; of these, some were merely honorary, others most onerous duties. Hunting and contempt of law were the only monopolies of the great.

More interesting even than the author's political and economic survey is his social picture of the French Court under Louis XIII., his predecessors and successors. Until this reign the kings of France were only regarded as the first of the gentry, *primi inter primos*. This paternal government accounts for the loose language and etiquette then in use; "le monde" was exclusively confined to the Court circles, and careers were limited to the Church and army, civil functions and industrial professions being alike held in contempt. We need not be astonished if, at the military academies, fencing and dancing were practised at the expense of law or ethics. The young nobleman entered the world at the age of fifteen or sixteen—if poor, as a private; if rich, as a volunteer. Marriage was nothing but the alliance, often precocious, of two families; the record of cassation and nullity is scarcely surpassed by that of modern divorce, whilst legitimation was generally followed by ennoblement. Birthright acted as a safeguard for the nobility, the right of escheat as a safeguard for the country. Picturesquely entertaining is the officious sale of livings and dignities, a shameless traffic from which the king and ministers did not stand aloof. Men of letters vegetated in an honourable dependence. Stables, banquets, dress, gambling, and amateur ballets were

indispensable luxuries. The expenses of the Church were also large: "In that holy beehive the moths [*i.e.*, the lay or clerical holders of bishoprics and benefices] ate nearly all." Episcopal and canonical babies proved a productive source of income. To the literary *salons* we owe the extreme politeness of the fashionable world, but preciosity often sided with *gros mots*. To love and be loved was considered the true life, and that love was often Platonic. Neither politeness nor edicts, however, could put a stop to duelling, of which institution the author appears as an apologist. In the meantime the slow invasion and growing power of the *bourgeois* financiers led to incredible venality and confusion of titles. The author does not conclude his work—which is both attractively written and soundly based on fact — by any definite appreciation of the *régime* of Richelieu.

Souvenirs du Cte. A. de La Ferronnays (1777-1814). Par le Mis. Costa de Beauregard. (Paris, Plon, Nourrit & Cie.)—The success which attended long ago Mrs. A. Craven's 'Le Récit d'une Sœur' will probably ensure a larger circulation than is deserved for this memoir of the parents of that lady and of the saintly hero of her somewhat morbid record. For it must be confessed that the early impressions of the Comtesse de la Ferronnays, *née* Montsoreau, are curiously uninteresting, whether during the emigration she and her family sojourn at the Duke of Brunswick's Court, or follow Condé's headquarters into Poland, or accompany on its march to and retreat from Venice that "régiment de Berry," on the roll of which she and her sister were found inscribed when the corps became subsidized by the British Government. Equally valueless is her reproduction of some of the reminiscences of her husband, whose forlorn and poverty-stricken youth was also spent in Condé's army. Presently he was attached as mentor to the Duc de Berry, for whom and sometimes with whom he undertook various expeditions, thus obtaining ample opportunity for appreciating the churlish, dissolute, and selfish character of that prince. In 1813 the exiled Louis XVIII. was inspired with the idea of marrying this hopeful nephew to the Russian Archduchess Anne, for whose hand Napoleon had vainly sued; and La Ferronnays was consequently sent on a wild-goose chase, first to Stockholm to try to convert Bernadotte to Bourbon interests, then to St. Petersburg, and yet again to Dresden on a useless effort to get the proposed match sanctioned by personal appeal to Alexander, who was at that very moment engaged in the battle of Lützen. For the mortifications La Ferronnays endured on this and similar occasions he was compensated when after the Restoration he was appointed to represent the French monarchy at the Russian Court. M. de Beauregard has edited the volume most carelessly. We are told the departure of M. de Montsoreau took place at the end of 1791, and thus "only preceded that of the king by a few weeks"; but the flight of Varennes thus referred to was on June 20th, 1791. The Duchess of Brunswick, who was aunt to George IV., is mentioned as his sister, which relationship does not prevent her daughter being rightly named as his wife. Pitt died in January, 1806; we are here told that he was alive when Louis XVIII. landed in England in October, 1807. The arrest of English travellers in France decreed in May, 1803, is by our author made subsequent to the death of the Duc d'Enghien, March, 1804. We learn that Count d'Armfeld was born in 1757, and signed the Peace of Varela in 1750. On one page La Ferronnays anchors off Gothenburg on September 27th, though on the preceding leaf he did not come within view of that port till the 28th. Sir G. Lee appears as "See," Cathcart as "Cathiard," Gosfield as "Gosford." Historical events, as, for instance, Sir John Moore's expedition to Sweden in 1808, are described in a most confused fashion. We believe that the English Government allowed Louis XVIII. during his exile in this country 24,000*l.* a year. Whilst this circumstance is ignored, complaints of the lack of consideration he experienced are numerous.

SHORT STORIES.

Street Dust. By Ouida. (White & Co.)—The stories in Ouida's latest volume are very much what she has taught us to expect from her when she writes about Italian peasant life. We find a brutal and ignorant population tyrannized over by equally brutal officials, vice and superstition everywhere rampant, a clergy (in "cossacks") well-meaning, but helpless—in short, everything at the worst in the worst of all possible states. If Ouida draws her stories from personal observation, how is it that the universal misgovernment which pervades official life to its very smallest ramifications, and the utter degradation of the governed, have escaped the notice, so far as we are aware, of all other foreigners—and they are not a few—resident in the country? Mr. Carmichael, for instance, whose book we reviewed the other day, gives a very different picture. If, on the other hand, she imagines them, we do not envy her her imagination in its present phase. The gorgeous guardsman, drinking curaçao, and shooting partridges with an Enfield rifle, was, we suspect, as typical a personage as the "communal guard" who beats little girls with his scabbard, and certainly more exhilarating.

The Monster, and other Stories. By Stephen Crane. (Harper & Brothers.)—This book seems somewhat disappointing. Each of the stories in it is well told, and in a degree they are interesting; but nearly every one of them leaves the reader untouched. What chiefly strikes us about these stories is that they appear to be studies in narrative rather than narratives told for the sake of the stories themselves: thus there is something a little artificial about them. 'The Monster,' for example, a fine and pathetic tale in some ways, does not seem as if it had ever really occurred; it reads rather like a study in abstract emotions. So too with 'The Blue Hotel'; it is a brilliant fulguration, but still a bolt from the blue. The best stories, the most natural and the most real, appear to us to be the last two, 'Manacled' and 'An Illusion in Red and White.' The last especially is very good; perhaps the reason of this is that the incident is adduced rather as an oddity in psychology, so that the cold and impersonal way in which the tragedy is treated becomes comparatively unimportant, while the scientific aspect absorbs all the interest.

What May Happen: Stories Natural and Supernatural. By Beatrice Heron Maxwell. (Francis Griffiths.)—If the merit of these stories may be estimated as natural *versus* supernatural, the natural has it. The first story, and not the best, gives its name to the volume. It is not exactly supernatural, however. Scientific suicide is the motive; but there is nothing thrilling or remarkable, and that fact in such material spells failure. 'A Bit of Diplomacy' is a better thing altogether, light in touch, and with the character and interest the other lacks. There are more stories of various kinds, some notable in their way.

The Tapu of Banderah, &c. By Louis Becke and Walter Jeffery. (Pearson.)—There is little to say of these stories, except that they are just as good as those which usually come from these authors, and this means that of their sort they could hardly be better. If a distinction is to be made, the best perhaps are those about the natives and life in the South Sea islands, where it would not be rash to discover Mr. Becke's hand especially. The knowledge on these matters of those who have read Mr. Becke's former stories can hardly be added to, but the fresh stories come as welcome news about old friends. The semi-historical tales about English and American adventurers in these seas are also extremely interesting; and the one story about Australian life on the mainland, though not much as a story, is excellent for the vividness with which a real Australian drought is presented.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Riding and Hunting, by Capt. Horace Hayes (Hurst & Blackett), is a large, handsome, well-printed, profusely illustrated volume. One would have thought that there was nothing unfamiliar to the author concerning the horse, especially the riding-horse, and that the gallant gentleman in his many previous works, all brimful of personal experience and useful information, had exhausted his subject, if not himself. But it was not so. Strange to say, with all his knowledge, acquired in all parts of the world, in nearly all the branches of equestrianism, he to whom military riding, steeplechasing, flat-racing, pig-sticking, road-riding, park-riding, and so on, were perhaps even more familiar than his alphabet, and to whom no horse, from the quiet hack to the obstreperous Australasian buck-jumper, came amiss in the way of sport or of business, did not begin until the year 1892 or thereabouts to apply his mind seriously to English hunting. Even now he is modest enough to declare himself to be little more than the pupil of his friend Capt. King-King, to whom he ascribes any merit that may belong to the hunting section of his book. The work is not altogether new, having been adapted, to the extent of about a fourth and with a change of title, from a former called 'Riding on the Flat and Across Country.'

Nothing is too elementary, nothing too minute, for the author's handling, and the number of illustrations is extraordinary. But when we observe that the counterfeit presentment of a strap or a nose-band is counted as an illustration, and that there are no fewer than sixteen separate plates illustrating "phases of the gallop," such as no mortal ever dreamed a horse—out of a toyshop—could exhibit, we cease to be surprised at the total achieved. It will be assumed from what has been said that the work appeals chiefly to those enthusiasts who, if they do not attend personally to their horses, stables, and harness-rooms, like at any rate to be able to do so at need, and to understand everything connected with the accoutrement of a horse, from head-stall to crupper. General readers will, however, be glad to learn, on the authority of Capt. Hayes, that there is little or no ground for the popular belief that to become a good rider it is absolutely necessary to have begun in childhood, though they are pretty sure to find the book so laden with technical detail as to be uninteresting and even tedious for the most part. They will turn for relief to the pages in which the author has something to say about American riding on the racecourse, about that "crouching seat" which of late has not only given rise to hot discussion, but led to an almost complete revolution in the style of riding, and was supposed, not without reason, but not with certainty, to have accounted for the somewhat humiliating fact that an American jockey was more successful last season than any one of our far more numerous native riders. As regards this question of the "seat," Capt. Hayes is superficial and not at all satisfactory. He does not insist sufficiently upon the certainty that the "crouching seat" gives such increase of speed as it does at the risk of breaking down the overladen forehand (as may have happened in the case of Holocauste the year before last and of Maluma last year), and that

the improvement, such as it is, in point of speed, plainly does not affect the horse's innate powers. The "crouching seat," it is as plain as the nose on Cyrano de Bergerac's face, can give no advantage unless some of the antagonists adopt a different style; and indeed in a modified form it is no new thing among English jockeys, as the author admits, and as Sir Walter Scott in 'Quentin Durward' bears witness. Hideous to look at and dangerous, as well as useless, except in unusual cases, it may well go out of fashion by degrees, just as it came into vogue, when Sloan and the Reiffs and "Skeets" Martin, having their undoubted skill seconded by more favourable "mounts," were enabled to accomplish more than their predecessor, the original "croucher" in this country, the discredited W. Simms, though even he had one or two successes.

In his preface to *Kings of the Rod, Rifle, and Gun* (Hutchinson & Co.) "Thormanby" tells us that he is "but a gatherer and disposer of other men's stuff," the humble purveyor to the general reader, whom he hopes to please. The description will not be contested by those familiar with the works so freely laid under contribution. Still there are doubtless many unacquainted with them, for whom this compilation will prove attractive. Beyond this there is little to be said about the two handsome volumes before us. The selection of "kings" is no doubt open to question; but if it be realized that only such as left easily attainable records of their performances were available, then no exception need be taken, unless it be that too many are included. The author is very severe on Izaak Walton for plagiarism, credulity, and superstition—all very reprehensible, but how common! and it may be that some present beliefs, if examined, would stand the test no better than old Izaak's. The quotation on p. 52 from 'The Compleat Angler' has three errors or omissions, if "Ephemera's" edition may be trusted. Of all the sketches of the "kings," we prefer that of the Hon. Grantley F. Berkeley, probably because the author was personally acquainted with his subject; but from remarks here and there throughout the volumes the impression is conveyed that he is more conversant with the mysteries of book-making than with those of sport. He condenses Scrope's immortal grilse and trout into two trout, makes merry over John Younger's opinion that a salmon fly represents a shrimp, and seems to think that the modern practical angler believes that trout flies alight on the top of the water, rather than rise from the bottom.

LAW AND POLITICS.

Messrs. Longman are responsible for *The Law and Policy of Annexation*, the remainder of the title of which is not to be forgotten, for without it the book would seem far wider in its nature than is the case. The title continues, "with special reference to the Philippines, together with observations on the status of Cuba"; and Mr. Carman Randolph, the author, although a lawyer, writes in fact as an American of strong opinions for the purpose of blackening the Philippine annexation in the eyes of his country; and his book does not constitute a legal treatise on annexation, such as many might think it upon a cursory examination. A fact is, however, prominently brought out in this volume which has attracted little or no attention on this side of the Atlantic. It is that conditions were made by the United States Government with regard to slavery which were at once repudiated as improper by the courts and by Congress. The discussions by the author of what is meant by "the United States" are unimportant, except to citizens of that country; but the general doctrine with regard to slavery is applicable to ourselves. Slavery exists among the Mohammedans of the Philippines. The military authorities made an agreement with the Sultan of Sulu, in some degree temporarily recognizing slavery; the Supreme Court has held that slavery in any form is contrary to the law of the land; and Congress has stoutly upheld this view. It is probable that there are few in the United States who doubt that a mistake was made in annexing the Philippines, and the general view, although falling short of that of Mr. Randolph, which is entirely contrary to the whole adventure, is undoubtedly that it would have been better not to have gone beyond a protectorate. Difficulties, however, are obvious in the public law of the United States, which is wholly different from that of England in respect of the annexation of territory, there being no power in the executive Government of the United States to acquire territory, which by English law, when conquered by the British arms, becomes a dominion of the King in right of the Crown, and therefore subject to Parliament. Mr. Randolph is as hazy in his views as to trade as are most Americans, but he points out very clearly how absurdly small a proportion of the trade of the United States is the whole of its Asiatic trade, and how little probable it is that that trade will increase to any vast extent. The description which he gives of the present state of the Philippines, and of the nature of the guerilla war, is painful reading to ourselves, who have to deal in South Africa with circumstances not dissimilar.

All readers of magazines know the remarkable power of invective possessed by Mr. Arnold White, and the general line of his recent series of articles against smart society and plutocracy and in favour of administrative reform. Messrs. Methuen & Co. now publish *Efficiency and Empire*, in which Mr. Arnold White weaves these articles and other matter into a new book, the articles themselves being rewritten, but without the omission of some of those striking passages which have been largely quoted in the newspapers of late. His general doctrine is that we are now despised throughout Europe in consequence of our recent breakdown in South Africa, while previously we were only disliked; that we have lost as many men by death and disease as our enemy was able to place in the field, and that we are largely dependent upon "pro-Boers" in the shape of the other nations who thus despise and dislike us; that Parliament is entirely in the hands of the party to which Mr. Arnold White himself belongs, but that from that party "poor gentlemen, working men, and Nonconformists are practically excluded," so that it

> "does not form a true representation of national life.....The patriots in our national assembly are rich;.....the poorer members.....more or less disaffected to the Empire."

The Foreign Office is even more incompetent:

> "Among.....the diplomatic agents abroad are only two really able men—and both of them were brought in from outside—Lord Cromer and Lord Pauncefote.....Our Army organization is both costly and unsuccessful, because our rulers did not tell the people the truth, even if they knew it; and they muzzled those who could.....Ministers.....are incessant and unscrupulous talkers and skilled defenders of abuses.....The Commander-in-Chief is the clerk of a rhetorician."

There is some exaggeration about Mr. Arnold White, of course, especially when (writing, we believe, as a member of the Navy League) he says that "we have lost the command of the sea." While agreeing that there is too much truth in what our author says, we think it certain that at least in this last point he is wrong, although we think his warnings necessary. It is our belief that the impartial observer must still admit that our fleet is as yet equal to its task. Supposing that German policy should point to obtaining advantages for Germany by menacing us with a possible coalition of Russia, France, Spain, and Germany, our fleet is, we are convinced, still sufficient to prevent any immediate looking with easiness on the part of Germany to the probable result. At the same time the enormous demands now being made on us for the army—the result mainly of incompetent government in the past—are likely to prevent a sufficient increase of the fleet to keep pace with the enormously rapid improvement of the German fleets; and Mr. Arnold White's book will do good, even though he be, perhaps, a little too much of a Juvenal for the situation. In his preface he points out how France temporarily fell in 1870, and permanently suffered great loss of power and influence, by neglecting between 1867 and 1870 the opportunity which her disaster at the hands of the Mexican guerilla had afforded her. He quotes Col. Stoffel's reports as exactly applicable to ourselves. He thinks apparently that that gentleman is dead, whereas we know that he was in excellent health not long ago, and had not heard of his death. Surely, however, it is an exaggeration to say that the words "A majority formed almost entirely of mediocrities, an opposition in which" those "prevail, who make patriotism consist of hateful recrimination or of malice, who hide their inefficiency and their impotence under flowery rhetoric, who simulate anxiety for the country's interests," might, with justice, "be written of the House of Commons of to-day." The majority—the Government party in the House of Commons—is probably superior in intellectual ability and in character to any majority which ever sat within the walls of any Parliament. Still, we fully admit that the circumstances of the country are such that even Mr. Arnold White's exaggeration may lead to self-consideration and to improvement. Another exaggeration lies in the statement that, "judging by the attitude of our rulers to-day towards incompetent generals in South Africa, they would infallibly have spared Whitelocke." A large number of officers, some of them in very high command, have been either placed on half-pay, or sent home under a cloud and not re-employed, whose inefficiency may be admitted, but who at least had not failed so conspicuously as did General Whitelocke in South America. With regard to the statement that at the time of "the great French War.....the influence of German Jews and unsavoury finance were" not permitted to affect the decision of the Minister when creating a peerage, we would point out that the Duke of Wellington complained that a Jew financier, who in his opinion ought to have been shot for his part in connexion with the supplies of the army in the Peninsula, was, as a fact, made a baronet by the Administration. Mr. Arnold White is a little inclined to fall into the mistake of the daily press in depreciating the superior officers by contrasting with them too sharply "the private soldiers," who "have done splendidly." The perusal of the evidence given before the Courts of Inquiry in South Africa, which is now beginning to be possible through the circulation of documents by those dissatisfied with the censures passed upon them, goes to show that while there have been conspicuous examples of gallantry and good service on the part of general officers, regimental officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, only the superior non-commissioned officers have as yet come scatheless through the test; and it is our opinion that those who most uniformly have done their duty, or more than their duty, after the colour-sergeants and other chief non-commissioned officers, are the junior company officers of the regular force. The conduct of the men has varied very much, even for the British army, in which there has always been great variation. Of detailed criticism on Mr. White, of course, there might be much, because his book bristles with somewhat dogmatical statements. We

should not be disposed to admit to him that "the neglect of the British Government to secure the ratification of the Treaty with Portugal concluded by Sir Robert Morier in 1879" formed "one of the most deplorable exhibitions of incapacity that even our diplomatic history can show." It is our view that it was a misfortune for the country that Sir Robert Morier's treaties were not ratified, but the one relating to Delagoa Bay came to depend for its fate upon the one relating to the Congo; and the Chambers of Commerce throughout the country (unwisely, as we think) took up so determined a position of resistance to all arrangements with Portugal, that neither the Government of 1879, which had the first treaty to deal with, nor the Government of 1883-4, which, under the guidance of Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, had the combined treaties to deal with, could have succeeded in avoiding reversal of their policy by the House of Commons had they come to terms with Portugal. As will be remembered, Germany stepped in in 1884, at the prompting of the King of the Belgians, and the Congo State, amid universal applause, reaped the harvest for which Portugal had striven. Most men now realize that it would have been to the advantage of this country to retain nominal Portuguese control of the vast areas in Africa to which that country had a good historical claim. The treaties gave us every facility for trade, and indeed all that we could desire; but at the time it was impossible to induce Manchester to see what was in fact her interest. Mr. Arnold White's style is full of vigour; but on the first page of his preface there is (at the end of the first paragraph) a curious example of a sentence which appears incomplete, as the opportunity for reorganization in France is said to have "occurred between the withdrawal of French troops from Mexico in the early part of 1867," and, no doubt, 1870; but the second period of time fails to appear. We also object to the manner in which the contrast between Waima, where we have not had our money, and Uganda, where we paid it, contrary to our opinion of justice, for damages to French and German Roman Catholics, is expressed: "England pays *up* without demur." Why "*up*"?

Prof. Nys, of the University of Brussels, publishes through M. Alfred Castaigne, of Brussels, and the firm of Fontemoing in Paris, a new volume of miscellaneous studies in international law, under the title *Études de Droit International et de Droit Politique*. The notes on neutrality, which stand first, contain nothing new. There is the usual protest of the small Powers against the action in the name of the world of the great ones, whether in the form of the European Concert of the great Powers, or in the form of the new Concert at Pekin. There is a discussion on the position of Belgium in particular; and then the author passes on to two or three essays which have more literary interest—such, for example, as one on the history of international law in the Low Countries, one on Campanella, one on Sir Henry Wotton, one on Sir Julius Cæsar, and one on Bentham. There does not appear to us to be much that is new in any of these essays; but, on the other hand, they are readable and generally accurate.

Mr. H. W. Lucy's Diaries of Parliament are always pleasant, except to a few members who are adversely criticized with spirit; and Mr. Lucy is as lively as usual in his *Diary of the Unionist Parliament, 1895-1900*, illustrated by Mr. E. T. Reed, of *Punch*, and published by Mr. J. W. Arrowsmith, of Bristol, and in London by Messrs. Simpkin, Marshall & Co. Many suggestions of difference of opinion might be made, as Mr. Lucy expresses strong views of his own; but these are not for us, and they are all matters of argument. The record of Mr. Lucy will disturb the minds of some of those whose political memories are short. It was as late as May 8th, 1896, that Mr. Chamberlain in a fine passage, which is excellently recorded in 'Hansard,' defended the action to which he had been a party after Majuba. But at the late general election a very different line was taken in his name by many of those who alluded to the subject; and Mr. Lucy's reminder, in a book which is dedicated to Mr. Chamberlain and which rightly claims for him, above all characteristics, courage, is likely to make many turn back to the passage of which we speak. Mr. Lucy is perhaps less well inspired where he deals with one of Mr. Balfour's many speeches in favour of a Roman Catholic university for Ireland as though its delivery were a notable incident, which is the view taken of every such speech by Parliament and the press each time that it is made. We say "each time" because—although the incident, to the short memories of Parliament and of the daily press, is each time new—Mr. Balfour has the habit, as all who are familiar with the Irish university question know, of repeating a speech on the subject, almost word for word, twice a year with unfailing regularity. Mr. Lucy will have his usual readers, and deserves them.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Mr. Beckles Willson publishes through Mr. Grant Richards a new edition of his excellent book of 1897 on Newfoundland, under the title *The Truth about Newfoundland—the Tenth Island*. He prefixes an introduction, in which he refers to the Royal Commission which investigated the French Shore question and made a report, as to which the author offers us certain guesses. The evidence has not been published here, but a good deal of it was published in the local newspapers of the colony. The report is absolutely secret, and we cannot, of course, tell whether the paragraphs with regard to it, which begin "They have doubtless," are based on information or on guesswork. In any case, there is one useful thing in the introduction, which is a full quotation from Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Wolverhampton after the return of the Commission. It is a pity that the date is not given, because those interested in the subject would naturally wish to turn to the reports in order to obtain the context. Mr. Beckles Willson also refers to an article of his in the *Fortnightly Review* in which he returned to the subject of his book. In that article he suggested, but suggests more doubtingly here, that compensation should be given to the colony. The grant of money to self-governing colonies by Parliament is an awkward business. Lord Ripon made such a grant, which had to be presented to the House of Commons for confirmation by a vote after the fall of the Rosebery Administration in the summer of 1895; and those who refer to the debate which took place on the vote in Estimates in the short session of August, 1895, will find that the vote was unanimously condemned in the House of Commons, although it was unanimously carried. Not a voice was raised in favour of the principle, which was severely condemned by Mr. Chamberlain as the incoming Secretary of State, and the money was voted only because there was nothing else to be done. It was admitted in the debate that if an amendment were pressed it would be carried by the House; but it was pointed out that the vote would have to be set up again and granted, so that the refusal of it in the first instance would only amount to a condemnation which was already complete.

Messrs. Harper & Brothers publish *American Engineering Competition*, a reprint of a most able series of articles from the *Times* by a writer who has preferred to remain anonymous, although there is no secret about his name. The view given to the world of the rapidity of progress of American manufactures is startling in the extreme, but entirely true. We fear that it is the case that a certain contract by the city of Glasgow for tramway rails has been given to the United States, the next lowest tender (from England) being at a price half as high again as that offered from the United States, and with less favourable conditions as regards time of delivery; and the Scotch firms seem to have been unable to enter into the competition. The rapidity of our decline from the first place in the iron and steel trade has been remarkable; but the author of the letters before us is by no means a pessimist, and takes perhaps an unduly favourable view of our prospects in the future. It is an interesting fact that the iron which is being used at Pittsburg comes from the Canadian frontier; and the coal itself has now to travel a considerable distance. Iron is being sent to Australia in successful competition with the iron of Cleveland and other British districts in which the apparent or obvious conditions are more favourable to ourselves than to the United States. Even that portion of the iron ore used in this country which comes from Bilbao in Spain has less distance to travel than the ore used at the American works. Their iron is now almost entirely brought from the west and north-west of Lake Superior. It is brought a considerable distance to the port, and then, in large steamers, passes through three locks on the way to Lake Huron by a canal which carries as much tonnage as the Suez Canal itself. After this long voyage and fall of 25 feet, the vessels pass by another canal into Lake Erie, and the ore is then landed at Cleveland (Ohio), or other ports, and sent down to the foundries, from which again the manufactured product has to take an enormous journey before it can come into active competition with British iron; and, according to our author, it seems clear that we are being beaten more by ingenuity and courage in coping with difficulties—by brains, in short—than by natural advantages. This makes it the less desirable that we should sit down and fold our hands.

A similar volume, *The American Workman* (Baltimore, Johns Hopkins Press), is a translation by Dr. Thomas Adams, of the Johns Hopkins University, of a work by Prof. Levasseur, of the College of France. The book is not thoroughly brought up to the moment, and not free from serious errors. The original study for the volume was made in 1893, and the material for it mainly supplied by the Labour Commissioner of the United States; but it has been used without sufficient thought or knowledge. There are many points upon which the observations of Prof. Levasseur are of great value: for example, his note explaining to the workmen why they are peculiarly foolish in supporting, as personally advantageous to themselves, some of the views as to silver popular among the followers of Mr. Bryan. But the mistakes which any one who has a wide acquaintance with labour legislation cannot fail to discover in the volume detract seriously from its importance. Taking those which concern this country, we find the author writing of the Factories and Workshops Act of 1878 as having been "repealed" in 1895; whereas it is impossible to have the least acquaintance with labour legislation without knowing that the Act of 1878, modified by those of 1891 and 1895, remains "the principal Act" and has to be referred to on every occasion. Another extraordinary mistake is the view taken by the author of the position of the miners' eight hours question in this country. He makes no distinction between the miners of Northumberland and Durham and those of the rest of the country. He says that when the Miners' Eight Hours Bill came

before the House of Commons "the members representing the labour party voted against it"; and, alluding to the Trades Congress of 1895, he writes, of the eight hours generally, "the miners held aloof"; the fact being that all the miners, except those of Northumberland and Durham, took, as they have taken at every Trades Congress, the course of insisting on their own Eight Hours Bill as the first step in eight-hour legislation. The author also writes of the experiment of Mr. Emerson Bainbridge without alluding to the short hours worked by coal-hewers in Northumberland and Durham, and his argument or presentation of the case is entirely vitiated by the omission.

Last Saturday a centenary was celebrated by the publication of a facsimile of the *Leeds Mercury* for March 7th, 1801. The paper is, of course, more than a century old, but its real position as a power and its excellent record are due to the energy and management of Edward Baines and his family, who will always be associated with its history and achievements.

The latest generation of boys ought to think themselves very lucky to get a book like *The Coral Island* (Ward & Lock) for sixpence. Messrs. Ward & Lock have also sent us *Sartor Resartus*, *Heroes and Hero Worship*, and *Past and Present*, all in one volume of the "Minerva Library."

Among other reprints we may notice *Rob Roy* and *The Antiquary* in the attractive "New Century Library" (Nelson), Newman's *Callista* (Burns & Oates), and the addition of Mr. Hewlett's *Earthwork out of Tuscany* to the "Eversley Series" (Macmillan). It is pleasing to observe in this third edition that the author has kept his two prefaces, and added a note in the third that "I cannot be for ever explaining what I intended when I wrote this book." We sympathize, and wish the modern reader more intelligence of his own.

We have on our table *Memoirs of Countess Potocka*, edited by C. Stryienski, translated by L. Strachey (Grant Richards),—*Henley and Burns*, edited by J. D. Ross, LL.D. (Gibbings),—*The School World*, Vol. II., 1900 (Macmillan),—*Side Lights on Great Problems of Human Interest*, by R. S. Kirk (Williams & Norgate),—*Mother Nature's Children*, by A. W. Gould (Arnold),—*An Englishman's Love-Letters* (Unicorn Press),—*The Fading of the Light, and other Stories*, by A. Dunn, jun. (Scott), — *Tom Andrews*, by A. Chandler (Stock),—*The Mystery of Master Max*, by H. Atteridge (Cassell),—*The Troubles of a Shovel Hat, and other Stories*, by Max Baring (Simpkin),—*The Joy of Captain Ribot*, by A. Palacio Valdés, translated by M. C. Smith (Downey & Co.),—*One of Buller's Horse*, by W. Johnston (Nelson),—*Bele Aliz*, by H. Bell (Wellby),—*Ghost of Rosalys: a Play*, by C. L. Moore (Philadelphia, Moore, P.O. Box 178),—*Letters of Spiritual Counsel*, by the Rev. J. P. F. Davidson (Wells Gardner),—*The Fatal Opulence of Bishops*, by H. Handley (A. & C. Black),—*The Society of Friends: its Faith and Practice*, by J. S. Rowntree (Headley Bros.),—*Tafeln zur Geschichte der Philosophie*, by Dr. C. Stumpf (Berlin, Speyer & Peters),—and *Histoire de la Littérature Française*, by E. E. B. Lacomblé (Groningen, Noordhoff). Among New Editions we have *Michael Faraday: his Life and Work*, by S. P. Thompson (Cassell),—*Don Quixote of the Mancha*, retold by Judge Parry (Blackie),—*Historical Memoirs of the City of Armagh*, by J. Stuart, revised by Rev. A. Coleman (Dublin, Gill & Son),—*What is Life?* by F. Hovenden (Chapman & Hall),—*The Waterloo Campaign, 1815*, by W. Siborne (Constable),—and Cooper's *The Prairie* (Macmillan).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Mee (J. H.), Ten Good Friday Sermons preached in Chichester Cathedral, cr. 8vo, 2/6 net.
Moulton (R. G.), A Short Introduction to the Literature of the Bible, cr. 8vo, 3/6
Sergieff (Father J.), Truths about God, the Church, the World, and the Human Soul, translated by E. E. Goulaeff, 18mo, 2/6 net.

Law.

Randolph (C. F.), The Law and Policy of Annexation, 8vo, 9/ net.

Fine Art and Archæology.

Picturesque Kent, 4to, 6/ net.
Spooner (H. J.), The Elements of Geometrical Drawing, 3/6
Stearns (F. P.), Four Great Venetians: Giorgione, Titian, Tintoretto, and Il Veronese, cr. 8vo, 9/
Waters (W. G.), Piero Della Francesca, cr. 8vo, 5/ net.

Poetry and the Drama.

Grein (J. T.), Premières of the Year, cr. 8vo, 3/6 net.
Heartsease, a Cycle of Song, 12mo, 2/6 net.
Legge (A. E. J.), Town and Country Poems, cr. 8vo, 3/6
Osborn (P.), Rose Leaves from Philostratus, 16mo, 2/6 net.

History and Biography.

Allen (Grant), Anglo-Saxon Britain, with Map, 12mo, 2/6
Biss (H. C. J.), The Relief of Kumasi, cr. 8vo, 6/
Day (E.), The Social Life of the Hebrews, cr. 8vo, 5/ net.

Geography and Travel.

Holdich (Sir T. H.), The Indian Borderland, 1880–1900, 8vo, 15/ net.
Percy (Earl), Highlands of Asiatic Turkey, roy. 8vo, 14/ net.
Randall-MacIver (D.) and Wilkin (A.), Libyan Notes, 20/ net.
Recollections of Malaya, by an Old Resident, cr. 8vo, 3/6
Samways (D. W.), Mentone as a Health and Pleasure Resort, 12mo, 3/6

Philology.

Hinde (H.), The Masai Language, cr. 8vo, 3/6
Kennett (R. H.), A Short Account of the Hebrew Tenses, cr. 8vo, 3/ net.
West (A. S.), Key to the Questions in West's Elements of English Grammar and English Grammar for Beginners, cr. 8vo, 3/6 net.

Science.

Bailey (L. H.), The Principles of Vegetable Gardening, cr. 8vo, 4/6 net.
Catalogue of the Mesozoic Plants in the British Museum (Natural History): 1, The Yorkshire Coast, Plates I.-XXI., by A. C. Seward, 8vo, 20/
Gray (A.), A Treatise on Physics: Vol. 1, Dynamics and Properties of Matter, 8vo, 15/
Lawrie (E.), Chloroform, 4to, 5/
Lock (C. G. W.), Gold Milling: Principles and Practice, 8vo, 30/ net
Stoney (Emily M. A.), Bacteriology and Surgical Technique for Nurses, 8vo, 5/ net.

General Literature.

"A 1" Cookery Book, by H. N. L., cr. 8vo, 2/6
Ainslie (N.), The Salvation Seekers, cr. 8vo, 6/
Baring-Gould (S.), The Frobishers, cr. 8vo, 6/
Bullen (F. T.), A Sack of Shakings, 8vo, 6/
Dale (E.), Madame Marie, Singer, cr. 8vo, 3/6
Graham (J. W.), Harlaw of Sendle, cr. 8vo, 6/
Lyons (A.), Black-Country Sketches, cr. 8vo, 3/6
Mason (C. A.), A Woman of Yesterday, cr. 8vo, 6/
Mostyn (S.), Miss Spinney, cr. 8vo, 2/6
Murray (D. C.), The Church of Humanity, cr. 8vo, 6/
Overton (G.), The Heritage of Unrest, cr. 8vo, 6/
Stead (W. T.), Lest We Forget, 4to, 2/6
Swan (M.), Ballast, cr. 8vo, 6/
Time's Fool, an English Idyll, cr. 8vo, 6/
White (A.), Efficiency and Empire, cr. 8vo, 6/

FOREIGN.

Philosophy.

Boer (T. J. de), Geschichte der Philosophie im Islam, 4m.
Gerhard (A.) u. Simon (H.), Mutterschaft u. geistige Arbeit, 5m.
Mauthner (F.), Beiträge zu e. Kritik der Sprache: Vol. 1, Sprache u. Psychologie, 12m.

History and Biography.

Lair (A.), Correspondance de Théodore Jouffroy, 3fr. 50.
Lebon (A.), La Politique de la France en Afrique, 1896–8, 5fr.
Schaer (A.), Die altdeutschen Fechter u. Spielleute, 5m.

Philology.

Adamovitch (J.), Dictionnaire Français-Croate, 6m.
Kroll (W.), Procli Diadochi in Platonis Rem Publicam Commentarii, Vol. 2, 8m.
Panzer (F.), Hilde-Gudrun, 12m.
Thalheim (T.), Lysiæ Orationes, 3m.
Wecklein (N.), Euripidis Phœnissæ, 2m. 80.

Science.

Hann (J.), Lehrbuch der Meteorologie, Part 1, 3m.
Rauber (A.), Atlas der Krystallregeneration: Part 6, Entwickelung des Torso, 25m.
Schmaus (H.), Vorlesungen üb. die pathologische Anatomie des Rückenmarks, 16m.

General Literature.

Ajalbert (J.), La Tournée, 3fr. 50.
Broc (Vicomte de), Le Style Épistolaire, 3fr. 50.
Gachons (J. des), Mon Amie, 3fr. 50.
Lecomte (G.), Les Cartons Verts, 3fr. 50.
Rebell (H.), La Femme qui a connu l'Empereur, 3fr. 50.
Tinayre (M.), L'Oiseau d'Orage, 3fr. 50.
Tovote (H.), Frau Agna, 3m. 50.

SIR EDWARD MALET'S 'SHIFTING SCENES.'

The reviewer of Sir Edward Malet's 'Shifting Scenes' expresses some doubt of the accuracy of a story which Sir Edward tells about the dispatch of a mysterious Englishman from Paris with the British Embassy bag at the close of the insurrection of the Commune. I am able, however, to supply some corroboration of the story. On one of the very last days of the *semaine sanglante*—the Friday, I fancy—the late Captain the Hon. D. Bingham, the regular Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* (for which I myself, as well as my father, wrote occasionally), came to me in the Rue de Miromesnil, to tell me that they had "got somebody in the embassy" who wished to quit Paris, and who would leave that day with dispatches and letters. My father, the titular correspondent of the *Illustrated London News*, was somewhere about the city, watching the fires or the fighting with one of my brothers; but although I was little more than seventeen at that time, I had been accustomed for quite two years to act on my own responsibility whenever an emergency arose and the interests of the paper were at stake. I therefore made up a small parcel of sketches and correspondence for Capt. Bingham to take to the embassy, which he did not do immediately, however, as in the first instance he wished to write a letter for the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Early in the afternoon he came to me again in a very worried state, to tell me that he had missed the messenger, who had already started. He certainly never told me the messenger's name—perhaps he himself never knew it—but I fully understood from him that the person in question was not one of the regular embassy officials, but some Englishman in a difficulty.

Ernest A. Vizetelly.

THE ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The fourteenth volume of this society's *Transactions* contains a series of historical essays of exceptional value, considering the great variety of subjects presented. Mr. C. H. Firth contributes another of his important revisions of the received versions of some Cromwellian battles, in the shape of an account of Dunbar illustrated by a contemporary plan to which we have previously referred. Miss Kate Norgate joins issue with French experts as to the historical probabilities of the alleged condemnation of King John by his French peers in the year 1202. Miss Norgate argues that there is negative evidence opposed to the probability of any such trial, and she is inclined to believe that the whole story was concocted by the French king with the tacit connivance of the Pope. Miss Davenport, an American student who is already a recognized authority on the sources of English agrarian history, furnishes an instructive paper on 'The Decay of Villeinage in East Anglia,' in which the manumissions and "flittings" of bondmen in Forncett manor are traced from the reign of Edward I. to that of Elizabeth. Mr. W. J. Corbett plunges into prehistoric times (so to speak) with a deeply-reasoned paper on the obscure origin and meaning of the "tribal hidage." Mr. Corbett is specially qualified to deal with this neglected subject, and his essay, although it does not pretend to be conclusive, deserves careful study. It is illustrated by a valuable coloured map of England under the Heptarchy.

We have next a scholarly paper by Mr. Raymond Beazley on the Syrian itinerary of Daniel of Kiev, and then we are taken on to the eighteenth century with a brilliant article on political parties in the reign of Queen Anne, being the "Alexander Prize Essay" of the year, contributed by Mr. Frewen Lord. Another paper, containing the chief points of interest noted by Mrs. D'Arcy Collyer in the official correspondence between England and Russia during the first half of the eighteenth century, serves as a prelude to the same writer's edition of the Earl of Buckinghamshire's correspondence at St. Petersburg, which we noticed on a former occasion.

We are unable to do more than refer to the learned controversy printed in this volume between Mr. E. F. Gay and Mr. Leadam on the

subject of the 'Inquisitions of Depopulation' in 1517. The critical method employed by Mr. Gay on this occasion shows such research and historical perception as to excite interest in his forthcoming study on the economic history of the Tudor period.

We cannot conclude this brief summary of the contents of these important *Transactions* without referring to Dr. Ward's presidential address, which is interesting for more than one reason. It is the first and only address delivered by Dr. Ward, whose new position has caused his retirement from the headship of the society. Its critical rather than commemorative side concerns us now, and here Dr. Ward is at his best. He includes a concise but graphic description of advanced historical studies in this country, dwelling on the privileges enjoyed by our continental neighbours. The comparison is certainly not to our advantage. We cannot altogether agree with those who would impose upon the authorities of our centralized archives the experiment of relying upon the past students of an English "School of Charters" to fill the places of the recruits hitherto furnished by the honour schools of the universities, but such a school might certainly be utilized for many other purposes.

In an earlier contribution to the *Transactions* of the Royal Historical Society the Regius Professor of History at Oxford called attention to the public spirit displayed by certain foreign Governments in this matter, and urged that steps should be taken for training an official staff, with a view to the custody and arrangement of our local records, on the lines of the French departmental archives. Some sort of response has been made to this appeal by the appointment of an official committee to collect evidence on the subject for the information of the Treasury. But committees are slow to move, and meanwhile we have, as Dr. Ward observes in his address, the mortification of noting the rapid progress made by foreign nations in the science of historical studies, and the painful spectacle "of our own unused resources and neglected opportunities."

It is true that Dr. Ward does not here present anything like a scheme for the organization of advanced historical studies in London, "the appointed chief repository of the records of our country's past, and, whether it choose it or not, the true centre of the nation's intellectual activities." It will be remembered, however, that shortly after the delivery of this address such a scheme was submitted by Dr. Ward for the consideration of a very large number of historical scholars, and that it was recently announced that active steps would be taken to carry the scheme or some modification of it into effect. We are therefore justified in expressing a hope that the matter will not be allowed to drop. There must surely be many who have experienced the truth of Dr. Ward's pathetic reflection that "our English *École des Chartes* has—at least till quite recently—been the school of self-help."

We must confess to a certain insular pride in the results of a system which has produced a long series of historical scholars represented in our own time by such names as those of Prof. Maitland, Mr. W. H. Stevenson, and Mr. J. H. Round; but it must be admitted that the success of a few is not a striking argument in favour of the soundness of a system which is, in fact, no "system" at all. For the real meaning of a true system of advanced historical studies we may refer to the pages of Prof. Fredericq's fascinating work, to which Dr. Ward alludes in his address. A study of this remarkable record of patient and disinterested labour in the cause of pure historical science should convince the most prejudiced advocate of the old haphazard system of research that a new and scientific method of historical study ought to be established by the citizens of the intellectual capital of a great nation.

THE SPRING PUBLISHING SEASON.

The spring list of the Cambridge University Press includes: Midrash Haggadol, edited by S. Schechter,—Grammar of Septuagint Greek, by H. St. John Thackeray,—Salisbury Processions and Ceremonies, edited by Chr. Wordsworth,—The Prayer Book of Aldelnald the Bishop, edited by Dom A. B. Kuypers,—The Curetonian Syriac Gospels, re-edited by F. C. Burkitt,—The Use of Sarum: Vol. II., The Ordinal and the Tonal,—Renderings from Eastern and Western Office Books, by the Rev. R. M. Moorsom,—in the "Cambridge Patristic Texts": Gregory, Oratio Catechetica, edited by J. H. Srawley; Augustine, De Doctrina Christiana, edited by H. F. Stewart; and Serapion, edited by F. E. Brightman,—Palladius, the Lausiac History (II.), the Greek text edited by Dom C. Butler,—Codex 1 of the Gospels and its Allies, by K. Lake,—A Study of Ambrosiaster, by A. Souter,—The Meaning of Homo-ousios in the Constantinopolitan Creed, by J. F. Bethune Baker,—Apocrypha Arabica, edited by M. D. Gibson: Kitâb Al Magâll, or the Book of the Rolls; The Story of Cyprian and Justa; The Story of Aphiqia, Wife of Jesus ben Sira,—The Jātaka, Vol. V., translated by H. T. Francis and R. A. Neil; Vol. VI., translated by Prof. E. B. Cowell,—Catalogue of Syriac Manuscripts in the Cambridge University Library, by W. Wright,—The Didascalia Apostolorum in Syriac, edited by M. D. Gibson,—A Short Grammar of the Masai Language, by Mrs. Hinde,—Malay Folk-Tales, translated by W. W. Skeat,—Plato, The Republic, edited by J. Adam,—Aristophanes, Equites, edited by R. A. Neil,—Æschylus, Choephoræ, edited by T. G. Tucker,—Bacchylides, the New Poems and Fragments, a revised text, edited by Sir R. Jebb,—Two Greek Grammars of the Thirteenth Century, now first edited by the Rev. Edmond Nolan,—Sophocles, The Fragments, and Sophocles, translated into English Prose, by Sir R. Jebb,—Compositions in Greek and Latin Verse and Prose, by the late R. Shilleto,—The Early Age of Greece, by W. Ridgeway, Vol. I.,—The Hisperica Famina and their Literary Congeners, edited by F. J. H. Jenkinson,—History of Classical Scholarship, by J. E. Sandys. In mathematics and science: Scientific Papers, by Lord Rayleigh, Vol. III.,—Papers on Mechanical and Physical Subjects, by O. Reynolds, Vol. II.,—Scientific Papers, by the late John Hopkinson, 2 vols.,—A Treatise on Spherical Astronomy, by Sir R. S. Ball,—Advanced Exercises in Practical Physics, by A. Schuster,—Zoological Results based on Material from New Britain, by Arthur Willey, Part V.,—Reports of the Anthropological Expedition to Torres Straits, edited by A. C. Haddon, Vol. II.,—Fauna Hawaiiensis, edited by David Sharp: Vol. I. Part II., Macrolepidoptera, by E. Meyrick; Vol. II. Part I., Orthoptera, by R. C. L. Perkins; Vol. II. Part II., Neuroptera, by R. C. L. Perkins; Vol. II. Part III., Coleoptera, I., by D. Sharp and R. C. L. Perkins; Vol. II. Part IV., Mollusca, by E. R. Sykes; Earthworms, by F. E. Beddard; and Entozoa, by A. E. Shipley. Natural Science Manuals: Zoology, by E. W. MacBride and A. E. Shipley; Lectures on Great Physiologists, by Sir Michael Foster; Fossil Plants, by A. C. Seward, Vol. II.; British Grasses, by H. M. Ward; Electricity and Magnetism, by R. T. Glazebrook. The Teaching of History, edited by Lord Acton and W. A. J. Archbold,—The Anglo-Saxon Chancery, by W. H. Stevenson,—Select Cases in Criminal Law, by C. Kenny,—A History of the Law of Nations, by T. A. Walker, Vol. II.,—Roman Private Law, by H. J. Roby,—Cooper's Annals of Cambridge, Supplementary Volume, edited by J. W. Cooper,—Cromwell on Foreign Affairs, by F. W. Payn,—The Fallen Stuarts, by F. W. Head,—Germany, 1815-1890, by J. W. Headlam, 2 vols.,—The Colonization of South America, by E. J. Payne,—in the "Pitt Press Shakespeare": Macbeth, edited by A. W. Verity,—a number of other school-books and primers,—Biographical History of Gonville and Caius College, 1349-1897, Vol. III.,—The Triumphs of Turlogh, edited by S. H. O'Grady, 2 vols.,—Thesaurus Palæohibernicus, edited by W. Stokes and J. Strachan,—Lord Macaulay, by D. H. Macgregor,—The Care of Books, by J. W. Clark,—The Western Manuscripts in the Library of Trinity College, Cambridge, by M. R. James, Vol. II.,—The Neo-Platonists, by T. Whittaker,—A Short Account of the Hebrew Tenses, by the Rev. R. H. Kennett,—and The Conditions of Travel and Communication, by C. A. J. Skeel.

Messrs. Macmillan & Co. announce Britain's Title in South Africa, by Prof. J. Cappon,—The Statesman's Year-Book, edited by J. Scott Keltie,—in the "Library of English Classics," edited by A. W. Pollard: De Quincey's Confessions of an Opium-Eater, Murder as a Fine Art, The English Mail Coach, and other Essays,—In Bad Company, by Rolf Boldrewood,—The Helmet of Navarre, by B. Runkle,—the works of Marion Crawford, a new edition in fortnightly volumes,—the Border Edition of the Waverley Novels, Old Mortality,—West African Studies, by Mary H. Kingsley, new edition with additional chapters,—Libyan Notes, by David Randall-MacIver and A. Wilkin,—Anthology of Latin Poetry, by R. Y. Tyrrell,—The Monastery of Saint Luke of Stiris in Phocis and the dependent Monastery of Saint Nicolas in the Fields, near Skripou in Bœotia, by R. W. Schultz and S. H. Barnsley,—Dictionary of Architecture and Building, edited by Russell Sturgis: Vol. I., A—E. In law, science, and theology: Lectures illustrating the Changes in the English Law during the Nineteenth Century, by H. Blake Odgers,—The Cambridge Natural History: Vol. VIII., Amphibia and Reptiles, by H. Gadow,—The Scientific Memoirs of Thomas Henry Huxley, edited by Sir M. Foster and Prof. E. Ray Lankester, Vol. III.,—Democracy and the Organization of Political Parties, by M. Ostrogorski, translated by F. Clarke, 2 vols.,—The Methods of Ethics, by the late Henry Sidgwick, new and revised edition,—The Problem of Conduct, by A. E. Taylor,—A Manual of Medicine, edited by W. H. Allchin, Vol. III.,—Practical Organic Chemistry for Advanced Students, by J. B. Cohen,—Lessons from Work: a Volume of Sermons, by Bishop Westcott,—Unity in Christ, and other Sermons, by J. Armitage Robinson,—The Key of Knowledge: Sermons preached in Westminster Abbey, by W. G. Rutherford,—A New History of the Book of Common Prayer, by F. Procter, revised by W. H. Frere,—and several other new editions.

Mr. Fisher Unwin announces the following forthcoming publications. In fiction: Mistress Barbara Cunliffe, by Mr. Halliwell Sutcliffe,—John Jones, Curate, by Miss G. Pryce,—Love and the Soul Hunters, by John Oliver Hobbes,—The Wizard's Knot, by Dr. William Barry,—The Wisdom of Esau, by Mr. R. M. Outhwaite and Mr. C. H. Chomley,—Yorke the Adventurer, and other Tales, by Mr. Louis Becke,—The Lion's Whelp, by Mrs. Amelia E. Barr,—The Yellow Fiend, by Mrs. Alexander,—Black Mary, by Mr. Allan McAulay,—Sister Thérésa, by Mr. George Moore; and a much revised and cheaper edition of Evelyn Innes, by the same author, Among the Syringas, by Mrs. Mary E. Mann,—Margaret Hetherton, by Mrs. Kiesow, By Command of the Prince, by Mr. J. L. Lambe,—The Wouldbegoods, by Mrs. E. Nesbit,—Two Busybodies, by Mrs. S. G. Arnold,—A Jilt's Journal, by Rita,—The Dream Woman, by "Kythe Wylwynne,"—Souls of Passage and The Maid of Maiden Lane, by Mrs. Amelia E. Barr,—A Daughter of Patricians, by Mr. F. Clifford Smith,—

Tales from Natal, by Mr. A. R. R. Turnbull, — The Young Squire's Resolve, by "Waldo Gray,"—Four Ounces to the Dish, by Mr. M. J. McMahon, — The Blue Baby, and other Stories, by Mrs. Molesworth,—Another Englishwoman's Love Letters, by Mr. Barry Pain, — Effie Hetherington, by Mr. Robert Buchanan (at sixpence), — and Tessa and the Trader's Wife, by Mr. Louis Becke. In history and travel: The Barbarian Invasion of Italy, by Prof. Pasquale Villari,—In Tibet and Chinese Turkestan, by Capt. H. H. P. Deasy,—Fifty Years of Catholic Life and Progress under the rule of Cardinals Wiseman, Newman, Manning, and Vaughan, by Mr. Percy Fitzgerald, — a popular edition of the History of Florence, by Prof. Pasquale Villari, in one volume,—The Papal Monarchy: from Gregory the Great to Boniface VIII., by Dr. William Barry,—The Story of Greece, from Earliest Times to the Roman Occupation, by Mr. E. S. Shuckburgh,—The United States of America (1783-1900), in two volumes, by Prof. A. C. McLaughlin. In essays, *belles-lettres*, &c.: Renaissance Types, by Mr. W. S. Lilly,—Before the Great Pillage, and other Essays, by the Rev. Dr. Jessopp,—Old Dutch Towns and Villages of the Zuider Zee, by Mr. Van W. J. Tuin and Mr. W. O. J. Nieuwenkamp, with wood engravings by Mr. J. G. Veldheer,—new impressions in "The Reformer's Bookshelf" of Taxes on Knowledge, by Mr. C. D. Collett; The Labour Movement, by Mr. L. T. Hobhouse; and Life of Richard Cobden, by the Right Hon. John Morley, M.P.,—Memoirs of Arthur Laurenson, edited by Miss Catherine Spence,—Andreas Vesalius, by Dr. C. L. Taylor,—Poems, by Mr. W. B. Yeats, a new edition,—The Canadian Contingents and Canadian Imperialism, by Mr. W. S. Evans,—As the Chinese See Us, by the Rev. T. G. Selby, — and Beauty Adorned and Manners for Girls, by Mrs. Humphry.

Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein & Co.'s spring books include: In history, biography: The Land of the Moors, by Budgett Meakin,—The Art of Life, by R. de Maulde la Clavière, translated by G. H. Ely,—The Empress Elizabeth of Austria, by C. Tschudi, translated by E. M. Cope,—Our Public Schools: their Influence on English History, by J. G. C. Minchin,—Campaigns of the Derbyshire Regiment (95th): Vol. III., Egypt, 1882, by Major E. A. G. Gosset,—"Social England Series," edited by K. Cotes: Chivalry, by F. W. Cornish; History of the Fine Arts, by Prof. G. B. Brown; The English Manor, by Prof. Vinogradoff; The Evolution of Household Implements, by H. Balfour; Mysteries and Miracle Plays, by L. Toulmin Smith; The Social Position of Women, by C. F. Smith; and The Navy, by W. L. Clowes,—British Rule in India, by D. Naoroji. In philosophy and theology: A History of Utilitarianism, by Prof. E. Albee,—Phenomenology of the Spirit, by G. W. F. Hegel, translated by J. B. Baillie, — Aristotle's Psychology, including the Parva Naturalia, translated and edited by Prof. W. A. Hammond,—History of Contemporary Philosophy, by Dr. M. Heinze, translated by Prof. W. Hammond,—An Essay on Morality, by Schopenhauer, translated by A. B. Bullock,—The Elements of Embryology: Man and Mammals, by O. Hertwig, translated and edited by Prof. E. L. Mark and H. W. Rand,—The Specious Present: a Metaphysical Treatise, by A. Hodder,—and Introduction to the Study of Philosophy, by Prof. O. Kulpe, translated by E. B. Titchener. In science and technology: The Training of the Body for Games, Athletics, &c., by F. A. Schmidt and E. H. Miles,—The Life of the Sea-Shore, by M. Newbiggin,—The Student's Text-Book of Zoology, by A. Sedgwick, Vol. II.,—Text-Book of Palæontology for Zoological Students, by T. T. Groom,—Biological Types in the Vegetable Kingdom, by W. M. Webb,—The Romance of the Heavens, by A. W. Bickerton,—and A System of Map Drawing, by the same. In *belles-lettres*, economics, &c.: What Great Men have said about Great Men, by W. Wale,—Specimens of Bushman Folk-lore, by Dr. W. H. J. Bleek and Miss L. C. Lloyd,—Dictionary of Foreign Quotations (Spanish and German), by Col. Dalbiac and T. B. Harbottle,—Cookery Books, by Col. A. R. K. Herbert: Vegetables and Simple Diet,—Poetical Tributes to the Memory of Queen Victoria, selected by W. Fanshaw,—Descriptive Guide to the Best English Fiction, by E. A. Baker,—The Wings of the Morning, by H. Savile,—The Hope of England, by Z. H. Lewis,—The Wonderful Century Reader, by A. R. Wallace,—Seneca's Tragedies: Latin Text, with prose translation by W. Bradshaw,—Standard Plays for Amateur Performance in Girls' Schools, edited by E. Fogerty: Sophocles' Antigone; Euripides' Alkestis,—Advanced German Writer, by Prof. Kuno Meyer, — Fourth French Reader and Writer, by Prof. H. E. Berthon,—History of Education, by Dr. J. C. G. Schumann and Prof. G. Voigt, translated by S. Levinstein,—and a new edition of Prof. Sonnenschein's Latin Syntax and of several other volumes in education and politics.

SALE.

Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge included in their sale of the 1st and 2nd inst. the following valuable books: R. Parsons on the Three Conversions of England, 1603-4, 12*l.* Pope's copy of Lucretius, 1713, 7*l.* 15*s.* R. L. Stevenson's Light for Lighthouses, 1871, 7*l.* 10*s.*; Deacon Brodie, 1880, 10*l.*; Beau Austin, 1884, 10*l.* 15*s.*; Father Damien, Sydney, 1890, with MS. corrections, 27*l.* 5*s.*; Moral Emblems, two collections, 11*l.* 5*s.*; New Arabian Nights, 2 vols., 1882, 12*l.* 15*s.*; An Object of Pity and Answer to the Preceding, 1892, 59*l.*; Island Nights' Entertainments, 1893, 9*l.* 15*s.* Voltaire, La Henriade, with duplicate set of the vignettes taken apart, 2 vols., arms of the Marquis de Coislin (1769-1770), 54*l.* 10*s.* Life and Acts of Sir William Wallace, Edin., 1661, 19*l.* Sphera de Jo. de Sacro Busto, Venet., 1488, 10*l.* Saint-Sauveur, Fastes du Peuple Français, 1796, 12*l.* Bohn's Biography and Bibliography of Shakespeare, 1863, 14*l.* Halliwell's Life of Shakespeare, thick paper, with autograph letters, &c., G. Daniel's copy, 48*l.* Vadé, Œuvres Poissardes, proof plates before letters, 1796, 14*l.* 5*s.* Winslow's Good Newes from New England (wants last leaf), 1624, 90*l.* York and Sarum Psalter, Paris, for the London Trinity Booksellers, 1522, 250*l.* Speculum Passionis, Nuremb., 1507, 12*l.* Vincentius Bellovacensis, Speculum Historiale, 4 vols., Argent., 1473, 26*l.* 5*s.* Milton Bible, 1588, with autographs of himself, Elizabeth Milton (*née* Minshull, his third wife), &c., 225*l.* Neale's Views of Seats, large paper, india proofs, 13 vols., 1818-34, 18*l.* Turner's Views in England and Wales, large paper, india proofs, 1832-4, 15*l.* 10*s.* Houghton Gallery, 2 vols., 1788, 30*l.* Kelmscott Press: Golden Legend, 10*l.* 5*s.*; Shakespeare's Poems, 14*l.*; Chaucer, two copies, 75*l.* and 80*l.*; Earthly Paradise, 23*l.*; Glittering Plain, 21*l.*; Atalanta in Calydon, 10*l.* 10*s.*; Order of Chivalry, vellum, 20*l.*; Sidonia the Sorceress, 10*l.*; Biblia Innocentium, 25*l.* 10*s.* Shakspeare: Pericles, 1619, 100*l.*; Titus Andronicus, 1611, 620*l.* Beaumont and Fletcher's Phylaster, 1620, 46*l.* 10*s.*; The Maid's Tragedy, 1619, 27*l.* Jonson's Epicœne, 1620, 10*l.* 5*s.* Vale Press Publications (11), 124*l.* 14*s.*

Literary Gossip.

Messrs. Wells Gardner, Darton & Co. announce as ready next week 'The Afterglow of a Great Reign,' by Dr. Winnington Ingram, Bishop-designate of London. They have also in preparation a large work by the same author, 'Under the Dome.' Dr. Ingram is best known by his 'Work in Great Cities,' a volume of lectures which has gone through several editions.

We wish every success to the efforts now being made to found a Creighton Professorship of History in the new teaching University of London in memory of the late bishop. Complete unanimity as to the peculiar propriety of this form of memorial seems to prevail among the bishop's many friends, whether lay or clerical, and those who were associated with him on the Royal Commission for drafting the statutes of the new university. The professorship, to be really worthy of its title and object, ought to be endowed with an income of not less than 900*l.* a year, as in the case of similar chairs at Oxford, Edinburgh, and Glasgow. Donations should be sent to the Lord Mayor of London, at the Mansion House; and donors should be careful to specify that their subscriptions are to be applied to the Creighton Professorship of History. Such a chair London ought to have, nor could it be associated with a more suitable name.

A translation will shortly appear, published by Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., of Prof. Adolf Jülicher's 'Einleitung in das Neue Testament.' This deals with each of the books of the New Testament in succession, and ends with an analysis of the history of the canon and the text. Prof. Jülicher is prominent among German theological scholars, and his book has recently gone into a second edition, considerably revised and enlarged. It is from this edition that the translation has been made. It will contain a short preface by Mrs. Humphry Ward, and has been mainly carried out by her daughter Miss Janet Ward.

The next academic year will see Mr. Sidney Lee installed as Clark Lecturer at Cambridge. The subject of discourse is not yet fixed, but we dare say it will be something Elizabethan.

Mr. G. K. Fortescue, Keeper of the Printed Books at the British Museum, has been nominated President of the Library Association for next year.

The annual meeting of the Selden Society will be held on Wednesday, the 20th inst., at the Council Room, Lincoln's Inn Hall, at 4.30 p.m. The Right Hon. Lord Lindley will preside.

We regret to announce the death of two emeritus professors of Scotch universities, both of whom have made some notable contributions to literature in their own particular departments. Prof. Dickson, who occupied the Chair of Divinity in Glasgow University for twenty-two years, was a man of wide scholarship, especially in regard to German historical and theological works. He edited Myers's 'Commentary on the New Testament,' translated Mommsen's 'History of Rome,' and as Baird Lecturer for 1883 produced a valuable work on 'St. Paul's Use of the Terms Flesh and Spirit.' Dr. Alexander Roberts, who succeeded Principal Shairp in the Humanity Chair at St. Andrews in 1871, was a member of the Revision Committee of the New Testa-

ment, and published two notable works with the object of showing that Greek was the language of Christ and His Apostles.

The Rev. J. Willcock, the author of the amusing and valuable account of Sir Thomas Urquhart, of Cromartie, the translator of Rabelais, is engaged upon a life of Archibald Campbell, eighth Earl and first Marquess of Argyll, 1598–1661, in which much new information will be brought to light.

Mr. Fisher Unwin has arranged to publish a biography of Augustus by Prof. Shuckburgh, Librarian of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and author of two recent translations of Cicero. The title will be 'Augustus: Life and Times of the Founder of the Roman Empire (B.C. 63–A.D. 14).'

A book of memoirs of Arthur Laurenson, a Scotch journalist who contributed to the *Scotsman* in the early part of last century, will also be published shortly by Mr. Fisher Unwin, under the editorship of Miss Catherine Spence. Laurenson visited Emerson in America; he took a considerable part in the affairs of the Shetland Islands; and the memoirs will include accounts of his lectures and travels, as well as extracts from his letters to and from various personages, and a biographical sketch.

We are sorry to hear of the death of Mr. R. B. N. Walker on the 9th inst., at Clapham, aged sixty-eight, after a very brief illness. We recently announced Mr. Walker's jubilee as an African traveller. His knowledge of West Africa was unusual, and he was able to speak in our columns personally of places unseen by most reviewers.

The Cambridge Senate have nominated Lord Acton and Profs. Jebb and J. J. Thomson to represent the University at the celebration of the ninth jubilee of Glasgow University next June. The Senate, it may be noted, has affiliated to Cambridge the University of New Brunswick.

Dr. H. G. Woods and Dr. Alexander Hill are to make this year the periodical visitation of university colleges in receipt of Parliamentary grants, in order to decide whether any modification is called for in the list of participating colleges or in the amount of their grants.

The sale of the extensive and valuable library of the late Sir William Augustus Fraser, Bart., at Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge's, has been fixed for April 22nd and seven following days, and will be one of the most striking collections of printed books offered for several seasons past. Its interest is exceedingly varied, notwithstanding the fact that a few of its most desirable articles have been bequeathed to public or private institutions. It contains many fine extra-illustrated books and collections of engravings, *e.g.*, a copy of Moore's edition of Byron's 'Letters,' &c., extended to twenty-three quarto volumes by the addition of 2,800 portraits, views, &c.; a copy of Camden's 'Britannia,' 1772, with nearly 6,000 illustrations; John Timbs's 'Club Life of London,' with upwards of 1,000 illustrations; and others of a similar character. Perhaps the gem of the whole library, from a purely literary point of view, is a copy of Thomas Gray's 'Odes,' the first edition, printed at Strawberry Hill in 1757, with numerous important MS. notes by the author in the margins, with an autograph letter of the author, and the autograph MSS. of the song written for Miss Speed, "Thyrsis when we parted swore," and of 'Midst Beauty and Pleasure's Gay Triumphs to Languish.' This volume was purchased at Daniel's sale in 1864 for 110*l.* There are several other noteworthy and important Gray lots. Some of the books have an interesting provenance; for instance, the copy of Wycherley's 'Miscellany Poems,' 1704, is inscribed "for my Deare friend Henry Maxwell, Eqr., from his humble Servant, Wm. Wycherley." The caricatures to be sold are very numerous.

In view of our rejoinder as to his book, Mr. Powicke forwards nine pages of extracts (undated) from the Harleian MSS. contained in one of his note-books, as proof that he has handled the originals. We are bound to believe him, and merely remark that these notes concern a MS. from which all his references are wrong in footnotes 3, 4, and 5 on p. 33 of his book, as we previously pointed out.

With regard to Mr. Quaritch's statement that his father "printed at his own expense the Shelley concordance compiled by F. S. Ellis, and the undertaking was an act of friendship on the part of Mr. Quaritch, who foresaw that the result would be a heavy financial loss to himself," our contributor writes:—

> "Mr. Ellis told me that he paid the Clarendon Press bill for the book, 920*l.*, besides binding, &c., and then went to Quaritch and offered him the whole edition for 500*l.*, losing the 420*l.* and all his labour for Shelley's sake. Quaritch took the books at the 500*l.*; but whether that sum included the 102*l.* that he paid the Clarendon Press for the large-paper edition I cannot say, though I suppose it did. From the prices he sold the books at, I should think he made money by them; he surely cannot have lost much. If Mr. Quaritch can prove that his father printed the concordance at his own expense, he will surprise me."

The descendants of John Eliot, the "Apostle of the Indians" and translator of the Indian Bible, have arranged for a celebration to take place on July 3rd next at South Natick, Massachusetts, in honour of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the foundation there of Eliot's village of "Praying Indians." South Natick is about sixteen miles from Boston. There will be an exhibition of relics, portraits, books, and manuscripts.

The three-volume novel is now so much a matter of ancient history that its long vogue is difficult of comprehension. One of the attempts to kill it has just been unearthed by a correspondent from the *Quarterly Review* advertisement pages of September, 1853. In an announcement then published, Mr. Richard Bentley stated that, from October 1st, the price of all the new novels and romances by the most distinguished writers to be published by him would be "two-thirds less than the amount charged at present for these works." For instance, novels in three volumes would be published at half a guinea, instead of a guinea and a half; in two volumes at 7*s.*, instead of 21*s.*; and in one volume at 3*s.* 6*d.*, instead of 10*s.* 6*d.* How long this bold innovation lasted we do not know, probably not many seasons, but the fact itself is worth recording.

An old friend of Mr. Frederick S. Ellis informs us that it was not from Mr. Rodd that he acquired his knowledge of books, but from Mr. Stewart, of King William Street, Strand. Mr. Ellis took pleasure in mentioning how much he was indebted to Mr. Stewart's influence, and would say that it was to him he owed his first love of books. Mr. Stewart regarded his stock with such affection that it seemed to cause him a pang when he had to part with any portion of it to a customer.

The Secretary of State for India has agreed to some reconsideration of the plan for the reconstitution of Cooper's Hill College. It appears that the "long and exhaustive" report of the President of the College, recommending amongst other things the dismissal of seven members of the staff, was considered and agreed to by the Board of Visitors at a single sitting, held eleven days after the signing of the report.

Aberystwyth University College, in accordance with its resolution to establish a Faculty of Law, has appointed Mr. T. A. Levi, B.C.L. of Oxford, to be Professor of English Law; and Mr. Jethro Brown, LL.D. of Cambridge, to be Professor of Constitutional and Comparative Law.

In connexion with the Glasgow Exhibition, which is to be opened in the first week of May, there is to be an international "assembly" concerned with science, art, and education, on the model of that which was held in Paris last year.

A new novel by Mrs. Arthur Traherne, author of 'A Dutch Country House,' will shortly be published by Messrs. J. Baker & Son, entitled 'The Ghost of Tintern Abbey.'

In our note on Felix Gras last week we did not say, what readers may care to know, that the following books by him were published in London by Mr. Heinemann simultaneously with the appearance of the American editions: 'The Reds of the Midi,' 'The Terror,' and 'The White Terror.'

We understand that Messrs. Calmann Lévy are about to publish a volume of 'Grands Écrivains d'Outremanche' from the pen of Madame Duclaux (Miss Mary Robinson). These essays will deal with the Brontës, Thackeray, the Brownings, and Rossetti, taking up the thread of English literature where it is broken off in Taine's great book. Madame Duclaux is preparing another volume of studies from Disraeli to Mr. Kipling, in which the political aspect of literature will be predominant.

The death is announced of Louis Duchosal, one of the most distinguished of the younger Swiss poets. Duchosal, who was only in his thirty-ninth year, and had been an invalid the greater part of his life, had published three volumes of poetry, and was a frequent contributor to the chief Geneva papers on subjects dealing with art and literature.

The venerable Dr. Julius Otto Wiggers, the ecclesiastical historian of Mecklenburg, died last week at Rostock, in his ninetieth year. He was born at Rostock in 1811, and, after studying theology and philology at the universities of Rostock, Berlin, and Bonn,

he was appointed professor in the theological faculty at Rostock in 1848. During the German revolutionary period he took so leading a part in the political turmoil that he was accused of high treason, suspended from his office, and condemned to forty-four months' imprisonment. After his release he lived as a private scholar in Rostock, where he wrote his long series of works on Mecklenburg Church history, a history of the constitutional struggles in the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and a grammar of the "Plattdeutsch" dialect. He wrote also an Italian grammar in 1859, and a Spanish grammar in 1860, which appeared in a new edition in 1884. In 1877 his fellow-citizens elected him as their representative in the Reichstag.

The German poetess Greta Baldauf was last summer a waitress in the restaurant "Zum Krokodil" at Baden-Baden. A notice of her poems in the literary supplement of the Munich *Allgemeine Zeitung* in July, 1900, was the means of procuring the author of the 'Lieder des Mädchens' a more agreeable situation. A new volume of her lyrics is now advertised under the title of 'Neue Lieder eines Mädchens aus dem Volke.' Mr. Bernard Shaw, in his amusing play 'You Never can Tell,' introduces a waiter of unusual talent. Here is a similar case in actual life; Mr. Shaw is not so far ahead of his time as he hoped, after all.

Prof. Emil Hübner, whose death at Berlin in his sixty-seventh year is announced, was an eminent classical scholar, widely known for his services to the Latin 'Corpus' of Inscriptions, especially in the Spanish and English sections. Besides other contributions to epigraphy, he wrote 'Römische Herrschaft in Westeuropa,' and contributed with Mommsen and Vahlen to *Hermes* in the seventies. He was also in charge of the *Archäologische Zeitung* at Berlin from 1868 to 1872.

We note the appearance of the following Parliamentary Papers: Accounts of the Duchy of Cornwall for the Year 1900 (1*d.*); List of School Boards and School Attendance Committees in England and Wales (9½*d.*); and Returns of Endowed Charities for the Parishes of Billingham, in the County of Durham (1½*d.*), and Leyland, in the County of Lancaster (3½*d.*).

SCIENCE

The Life of Sir John Fowler, Bart., Engineer. By Thomas Mackay. (Murray.)

Sir John Fowler had the rare good fortune to commence his engineering career in 1834, when the construction of the earlier railways in England was beginning to give a great impetus to public works and to offer great openings for civil engineers; whilst, unlike some of the first pioneers of the railway system, such as Robert Stephenson and Isambard K. Brunel, who died prematurely, he lived to enjoy a ripe old age. Only dying in 1898, in his eighty-second year, after continuing his professional avocations almost till the last, he was enabled to take a share in some of the notable engineering triumphs which marked the closing period of the nineteenth century. It is generally considered that very near relationship is somewhat of a disqualification for a biographer; but in this instance the relatives of Sir John Fowler have gone to the other extreme, and selected as his biographer a person who neither knew him personally nor is an engineer. In spite of these serious disadvantages, which the author frankly acknowledges in his preface, he has shown considerable literary ability in compiling an interesting memoir of a remarkable man of strongly marked character, though the record is necessarily devoid of engineering appreciation or criticism, and occasionally digresses into disquisitions more suitable for philosophers or political economists than engineers.

Mr. Fowler became a pupil of Mr. J. T. Leather at the early age of seventeen, only four years after the opening of the Manchester and Liverpool Railway; and having towards the close of his pupilage, and subsequently in responsible positions, been engaged in various railway undertakings, he had acquired sufficient experience and reputation by the time he was twenty-six to establish himself as an engineer on his own account in London, where he rapidly obtained a large practice in railway enterprises. A reminiscence of the railway mania is afforded by the story which Mr. Fowler was fond of telling of how, about this period, he was roused in the middle of the night, at his father's house near Sheffield, by the arrival of a railway promoter in a coach and four, with a cheque for 20,000*l.*, wishing him to undertake the survey of a line from Leeds to Glasgow only a few weeks before the date for the deposit of plans for Parliament.

His chief early work consisted in the laying out and construction of the group of railways eventually amalgamated into the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire system, which, with the recent extension to London, is now designated the Great Central Railway. The first work, however, which brought Mr. Fowler prominently into general public notice was the Metropolitan Railway, owing to its novel character, the interest created by the various schemes proposed for traversing London, its importance in facilitating communications through a crowded area, and the difficulties of its construction. This railway, of which a short portion was authorized in 1853, was commenced in 1860, and the first section opened in 1863; and the original line, the District Railway, and other extensions were carried out under the direction of Mr. Fowler as engineer. Moreover, at the close of his career he became associated, in the somewhat honorary position of consulting engineer, with some of those tube lines which are now so greatly extending underground communication through London and diverting traffic from the original underground railways.

Mr. Fowler, on settling in London, became a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and was elected President in 1865, when he had attained a foremost position in his profession; and his presidential address dealt with the subject of the preliminary education of civil engineers, to the consideration of which he was doubtless led by the scanty opportunities he had himself enjoyed of early scientific training, and the desire that the rising generation of engineers should not be exposed to the disadvantages which he had only overcome by hard work, force of character, powers of organization, and sound judgment in the selection of subordinates.

A holiday trip to Egypt in 1869, to recover from overwork, led to his being consulted by the Khedive Ismail on various proposals for the development of Egypt, mainly with reference to the extension of the cultivation and manufacture of sugar, a railway to Khartoum, and the irrigation of the Nile delta; but the railway, though begun, was stopped for want of funds early in 1878, after about one hundred miles had been more or less finished, and its completion has had to follow the reconquest of the Soudan. In 1883 Mr. Fowler elaborated a project, originally suggested by Ismail, for a sweet-water ship-canal from Alexandria to Suez, 240 miles long, in competition with the Suez Canal, one portion going from Alexandria to the Nile at Cairo, and the other starting on the opposite bank of the Nile and extending to Suez, being fed by the Nile (whose waters were also to be utilized for irrigation along the route), and provided with locks to overcome the difference of 39 feet between the level of low Nile at Cairo and sea-level, and the variable height of the river. The long circuitous route, however, the delays at the locks, and the difficulties of the passage of the Nile in high flood, would probably have prevented this proposed canal from becoming a serious rival of the enlarged Suez Canal. The varied information acquired during his connexion with Egypt, extending over a period of about ten years, and the surveys for the Soudan Railway, having been placed at the disposal of the British Government on the occasion of the occupation of Egypt, Mr. Fowler was made a K.C.M.G. in 1885, in recognition of his services.

In 1872 he brought forward a scheme for a Channel ferry, with steamers large enough to carry over a complete train, and hydraulic lifts for conveying the train on board and landing it on the opposite shore; but the opposition or apathy of the railway companies concerned in the matter, and doubts as to the wisdom of promoting the construction of a large harbour on the French coast opposite Dover, prevented the undertaking from receiving the assent of Parliament.

The crowning success of Sir John Fowler's career was the construction of the Forth Bridge, of which he and his partner, Sir Benjamin Baker, were joint engineers. This bridge, with two central spans of 1,710 feet, surpasses all previous bridges not only in span, but also in boldness and originality of design and in strength and stability. Such a structure results from the co-operation of several intellects, from the skill and resource of the contractors and their assistants entrusted with its erection; but undoubtedly Sir John Fowler's reputation gave confidence to the railway companies providing the funds and reliance to the contractors for the work; and on its successful completion Sir John Fowler received the honour of a baronetcy. His death severed a remarkable link with the past in the engineering profession, for, employed, as we have said, in the early

development of the railway system in England, he lived to see its marvellous extension in almost every part of the world; and whilst in middle life he witnessed Stephenson's Menai tubular bridge with spans of 459 feet, and Brunel's Saltash bridge with spans of 455 feet, hailed as wonderful engineering achievements, in his closing years he was personally concerned with the construction of a bridge boasting of spans nearly four times as great.

The biography of this eminent engineer, who was engaged in such a variety of important works, is comprised in a modest volume of 364 pages; and the very fact that it is not written by an engineer will probably render it the more acceptable to the general reader. Moreover, though it necessarily deals for the most part with popular descriptions of engineering works, many other topics are interspersed throughout the book, which is conveniently divided into chapters on special subjects, such as 'The Railway Engineer,' 'Professional Characteristics and Work,' 'Metropolitan Railway,' 'Egypt,' 'The Forth Bridge,' and 'The Engineer at Home.' The illustrations also, nineteen in number, though chiefly consisting of views of engineering works, with, very naturally, five plates relating to the Forth Bridge and three portraits of Sir John Fowler, are diversified by views of his Scottish home, 'The Recreations of a Statesman,' by Millais, and the 'Stag and Hinds' of Landseer.

GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

Dr. Stein, of the Indian Educational Service, writes from Ujat, Khotan, where he is on his tour of exploration in Eastern Turkestan. On the way there from Karghalik he visited some old sites of former settlements, but came to no striking conclusions except that the itinerary of Islam Akhun was not to be trusted. From Khotan the explorer proceeded to the head waters of the Yurungkash and Karakash rivers, a plan attempted by Capt. Deasy, but foiled by Chinese interference.

Dr. Stein was fortunate in obtaining help from the Amban of Khotan, and made a survey of the mountain-clad region, reaching close on 20,000 feet in height, which forms the watershed towards Western Tibet. The Yurungkash was followed up to where it passes a gorge inaccessible to man and beast round the Kuenluen Peak, No. 5, nearly 24,000 feet high. The cold even at 10,000 feet above the sea was intense.

From Karanghu Tagh, the highest inhabited valley, the party proceeded to the drainage area of the Karakash on a route new to Europeans. Dr. Stein claims to have connected his survey by triangulation with the Indian Survey system, and to have fixed the position of Khotan accurately for the first time. Observations were made with difficulty. At Ujat Dr. Stein proposed to examine the Gosringa mountain of Hiuen Tsiang and the old sites said to be adjacent, and later, after resting his guides, to start on a tour to the desert sites in a north and north-east direction.

The *Geographical Journal* publishes an account of the meeting held by the Royal Geographical Society in commemoration of the reign of Her late Majesty, Queen Victoria, on which occasion the President, Sir G. Taubman Goldie, and Col. Sir Thos. Holdich delivered eloquent addresses on the progress of exploration within the limits of the British Empire. The other papers are by Prof. J. Norman Collie, who reports on an excursion into the Canadian Rocky Mountains, which proved rather a failure, as the great icefields of Mount Columbia were not reached, but yielded important geographical and geological results; and by Sir John Murray, who presents a further instalment of his highly interesting report on the 'Bathymetrical Survey of the Fresh-Water Lochs of Scotland.' This report is illustrated by a number of beautifully tinted maps of lochs lying within the Forth and Tay basins.

The *Scottish Geographical Magazine* publishes the paper by Sir John Murray referred to above, as also a lecture by Mr. Alfred Sharpe on 'Trade and Colonization in British Central Africa.' The author, who, as H.M.'s Commissioner, has enjoyed exceptional opportunities for becoming acquainted with his subject, speaks very hopefully of the future of this part of Africa. Coffee-planting even now is a profitable undertaking, and only needs capital and labour for its further development. Tobacco has a promising future, and the cultivation of wheat is spreading. The time for European "colonization" will only come after some practicable means "are discovered of either preventing or greatly lessening the effects of malarial fevers."

Baron Erlanger, in the course of a journey to Abera, the new capital of Jamjam, has discovered several additional lakes lying between the Zuwai and Abaya. The lakes fill cavities in the bottom of an ancient lake which in Tertiary times covered a vast extent of country, and above which rose several volcanoes, now extinct. Layers of shells were discovered by him one hundred feet above the present lake levels.

M. Levasseur, in the last number of the *Revue de Géographie*, recognizes in a few appropriate words the services rendered to geography by the late M. Ludovic Drapeyron, the founder of that journal twenty-five years ago and its editor up to the time of his death on January 9th last.

M. P. Chaudoir, in *Le Mouvement Géographique*, describes a visit to the remarkable stalagmite caves within a couple of hours' walk from Tanga in Eastern Africa. Passing through several chambers rising to a height of from 100 to 250 feet, he reached a vast saloon covering an area of 5,000 square yards. Millions of bats covered the roofs and interfered with the exploration of the narrower passages. One of these, killed with a stick, measured 4 ft. 10 in. across the wings.

The *Mittheilungen aus der Deutschen Schutzgebieten* publishes Herr von Beringe's account of an extended journey through the volcanic region to the north of Lake Kivo, together with a map, which very considerably extends our geographical knowledge of one of the most interesting parts of Africa. The author affirms that "Kirunga," that is, "lofty, reaching into the clouds," is the name rightly bestowed upon these volcanoes, every one of which has one or more native names. There was consequently no occasion for the fanciful nomenclature bestowed upon them by Mr. Grogan, which it is to be hoped will not find its way into maps and text-books.

Dr. G. Schweinfurth publishes in *Petermann's Mitteilungen* a map of the Nile valley between Farshut and Kom-Ombo, which is mainly based upon the maps published by the Egyptian Office of Works, but shows the edge of the western plateau in accordance with explorations carried on by the author in 1882. The same periodical publishes an article on Christian de Wet, in which the "English mercenaries" are not only charged with having destroyed towns, villages, and farms, but also with having "violated half-famished women, maltreated children and old men, and murdered defenceless boys." The more rabid Anglophobes may read such an article with satisfaction, but it is curious to meet with it in a publication which claims a high scientific character.

Prof. Krumbacher states in the last number of the *Byzantinische Zeitschrift* that a special Balkan Commission has been constituted by the Imperial Academy of Sciences in Vienna. It is divided into two sections, one antiquarian, the other linguistic. The purpose of the Commission is a systematic exploration of the Balkan peninsula, with the help of the Treitl Fund, both in its historical-archæological and philological-ethnographical relations.

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES.

Nova Persei underwent a temporary increase of brightness on the night of the 10th inst., when it was noted by Mr. Lynn about $9^h\ 30^m$ to be fully equal to α in that constellation. At the meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society on the 8th it was stated that the star was not visible on a photograph taken by Mr. Stanley Williams at Hove twenty-eight hours before the discovery by Dr. Anderson on the morning of the 22nd ult. M. Deslandres studied its spectrum on the 25th (*Comptes Rendus*, March 4th), and found it similar to that of Nova Aurigæ, but with the difference that both the brilliant and the black rays were much broader, so that they may be called bands. The bright rays which correspond to hydrogen were wider and more diffused than those corresponding to calcium; all were displaced towards the red with reference to the terrestrial ray. M. Deslandres proposes two explanations of the phenomena observed:—

1. "L'astre présente au moins trois masses de gaz sous une pression notable qui ont, par rapport à nous, des vitesses différentes. Une des masses a une faible vitesse et renferme de l'hydrogène et du calcium. Les deux autres ne contiennent que de l'hydrogène; de plus, l'une des deux s'approche, alors que l'autre s'éloigne. Les vitesses de ces deux dernières masses sont très grandes en valeur absolue, mais sont différentes selon que ces masses sont supposées correspondre dans le spectre à des parties brillantes ou à des parties noires des raies bandes."

The other explanation:—

2. "Suppose non trois masses de gaz, mais une seule masse de gaz à très haute pression qui se meut à peine par rapport au soleil et est subitement le siège de phénomènes électriques intenses. La haute pression, d'après les expériences de MM. Humphreys et Mohler, complétées par M. Wilsing, produit à la fois l'élargissement des raies et le déplacement de la raie bande vers le rouge."

Most of the parties of astronomers intending to observe the total solar eclipse of May 18th are now on their way to Sumatra and its neighbourhood. The Astronomer Royal will not go on the present occasion, but Mr. Dyson, one of the chief assistants at the Royal Observatory, will proceed to the west coast of Sumatra in the company of Mr. Newall, of Cambridge. Mr. and Mrs. Maunder will not start until next week, as their proposed place of observation is Mauritius; even there the totality will last nearly four minutes, its middle phase taking place at six minutes before 8 o'clock, local time, in the morning. Prof. D. P. Todd, of Amherst College, Mass., is now at Algiers, and hopes to obtain some valuable observations of the coronal streamers with a newly devised instrument called an "occulter" on the island of Sinkop, near the east coast of Sumatra and south-east of Singapore.

Astronomische Nachrichten, Nos. 3661–2, contain series of observations of small planets obtained by Mr. Coddington at the Lick Observatory and by MM. Rambaud and Sy at Algiers. The former include all the planets discovered by the late Prof. Watson except Æthra, No. 132, which was found on June 13th, 1873, and observed until the following July 5th, but has not since been seen, so that it must be regarded as lost. The eccentricity of its orbit is so great that it was calculated that it would come occasionally within the orbit of Mars.

We have received the tenth number of vol. xxix. of the *Memorie della Società degli Spettroscopisti Italiani*. It contains a note by Signor Chistoni on the temperature attributed to the sun by Newton; a paper by Prof. Wolfer (extracted from the *Publications* of the Zurich Observatory) on the existence, distribution, and movement of the principal presumed centres of solar activity; and a note by Prof.

Tacchini on the shooting stars of November, 1900.

SOCIETIES.

Royal.—*Feb.* 28.—Mr. W. H. M. Christie, V.P., in the chair.—The Secretary reported that on Saturday, February 23rd, the President, accompanied by the Treasurer, the Senior Secretary, Lord Lister, Lord Kelvin, Sir J. D. Hooker, and Mr. W. H. M. Christie, had proceeded to St. James's Palace and had the privilege of being admitted to the presence of the throne, and the honour of presenting to His Gracious Majesty an address of condolence and of homage, and that His Majesty had made a gracious reply.—The following papers were read: 'On the New Star in Perseus,' Preliminary Note, by Sir J. N. Lockyer,—'On the Structure and Affinities of Fossil Plants from the Palæozoic Rocks: IV. The Seed-like Fructification of Lepidocarpon, a Genus of Lycopodiaceous Cones from the Carboniferous Formation,' by Dr. D. H. Scott,—'A Preliminary Account of the Development of the Free-swimming Nauplius of *Leptodon hyalina*, Lillj.,' by Dr. E. Warren,—'On the Result of Chilling Copper: Tin Alloys,' by Messrs. C. T. Heycock and F. H. Neville,—and 'On the Theory of Consistence of Logical Class-frequencies and its Geometrical Representation,' by Mr. G. Udny Yule.

March 7.—Sir W. Huggins, President, in the chair.—The Secretary read the list of candidates for election into the Society.—The following papers were read: 'Further Observations of Nova Persei,' by Sir J. N. Lockyer,—'Some Physical Properties of Nitric Acid Solutions,' by Messrs. V. H. Veley and J. J. Manley,—'The Anatomy of Symmetrical Double Monstrosities in the Trout,' by Dr. J. F. Gemmill,—'Preliminary Communication on the Œstrous Cycle and the Formation of the Corpus luteum in the Sheep,' by Mr. F. H. A. Marshall,—'On the Composition and Variations of the Pelvic Plexus in *Acanthias vulgaris*,' by Mr. R. C. Punnett,—and 'On the Heat dissipated by a Platinum Surface at High Temperatures: IV. High-Pressure Gases,' by Mr. J. E. Petavel.

Astronomical.—*March* 8.—Dr. J. W. L. Glaisher, President, in the chair.—Messrs. R. W. Chapman and C. J. Isaac were elected Fellows.—A photograph of the region of Nova Persei, taken by Mr. Stanley Williams on February 20th, only twenty-eight hours before its discovery, showed no trace of the new star, although giving stars as faint as the twelfth magnitude.—Dr. Lockyer exhibited photographs of the spectrum of the Nova, compared with those of *α* Persei and *α* Cygni, the latter of which it much resembled. The spectrum showed dark lines of hydrogen and also bright hydrogen bands displaced towards the red, which appeared to indicate the existence of two sources of light, and enormous relative velocities.—Mr. McClean exhibited a photograph of the spectrum which showed lines of hydrogen, calcium, iron, &c., but apparently no trace of helium. The spectrum of the Nova appeared to him of the same type as that of Sirius, but with bright bands of hydrogen. It also greatly resembled the spectrum of Nova Aurigæ.—A photograph of the spectrum taken at Stonyhurst was shown, and Mr. Newall exhibited and described photographs showing details of a portion of the spectrum.—Dr. Rambaut gave the results of eye observations of magnitude made at the Radcliffe Observatory, Oxford. The colour of the Nova was bluish-white at first, but became redder as it diminished in brightness.—The Astronomer Royal showed a series of photographs taken at the Royal Observatory. The magnitude of the Nova had diminished gradually, but not quite regularly, from magnitude 0·5 on February 25th to 3·1 on March 6th.—Mr. Bellamy gave a series of measures of the position of the Nova from a photograph taken at the University Observatory, Oxford.—Mr. Bryan Cookson described a new form of zenith telescope, in which the verticality of the axis was obtained by floating the supports of the telescope in a bath of mercury.—Other papers were taken as read.

British Archæological Association.—*March* 6.—Dr. W. de Gray Birch in the chair.—Some pewter plates of about the middle of the eighteenth century, having an unusual pattern and bearing the maker's marks (Spackman's) upon them, were exhibited. The coat of arms resembles that of Castile, and probably represents the institution or company to which the plates belonged. They were exhibited by Mrs. Collier.—Mr. T. S. Bush exhibited a photograph of a curious circular wooden money chest, or box, now belonging to St. Peter's Church, Bristol. The box is 6¼ inches in diameter outside, and 5 inches inside, and is 6¾ inches high to the top of the cover, which is raised, or pie-shaped. The box is bound with iron, hinged at the back, and has a strap over the cover with a top plate and ring; the strap is hinged at the front and carried down to the bottom band, forming a hasp over the lock-plate, which has three keyholes: one on each side of the strap, or hasp, and one at the bottom, smaller than the other two. There is no slit in the top for dropping in coins, and the box was most probably used for keeping money previously collected, the three locks being for the incumbent and the two churchwardens, so that the box could not be opened except in the presence of all three. It is said by some people that this curious relic belonged to the mint at Bristol, which adjoined the church, and existed from 1643 to 1698. The box, however, would seem to belong to the second half of the sixteenth century.—A paper was read by the Rev. H. J. Dukinfield Astley, hon. editorial secretary, upon 'A Ramble round Thetford,' a quaint and fascinating old Norfolk town, or perhaps it should be called city, for it was once an episcopal see. An air of unmistakable antiquity seems to pervade the place, as one wanders through the narrow winding ways and notices the many remains of ancient religious buildings, now, alas! demolished, but still bearing evidence, in their scattered fragments built up in modern dwellings, of the importance of the town in olden times. In the fourteenth century Thetford possessed twenty churches, besides other religious buildings. Thetford is partly in Norfolk and partly in Suffolk, being situated at the confluence of the Little Ouse and the Thet. The local authorities of to-day do not appear to possess much regard for the antiquities of their historic town, as, in spite of protests, they have recently pulled down the old Guildhall. Thetford has a very ancient history, going far back into the dim and misty past, when the devious and winding ways leading down to the riverside were cut through the primæval forest by the old Euskarian or Iberian hunters of Neolithic days. In later times the powerful and warlike Ic-eni settled there; and when the Romans came and acquired the Ic-enian realm they found the place pleasant to look upon, as it is to-day, and there they built a town, generally supposed to have been that known as Sitomagus, an important station thirty-one miles from Venta Icenorum, now Castor by Norwich, on the direct line of the Ick-nield Way to London, as Antonine's Itinerary describes it. The Roman remains as yet discovered at Thetford are neither numerous nor important, though there is little doubt as to the identification of the site of the Roman town. The tradition of many an ancient battle fought between the Romans, Britons, and Anglians, and afterwards between the Anglians and Danes, still lingers in the rustic mind. The great mound at Thetford known as the Castle Hill is said to have been thrown up by the Danes, whose occupation of Thetford was confirmed by Alfred in his treaty with Guthrum, and Thetford became so thoroughly Danish that it is noted as one of those places which never paid Dane-geld. It was in the reign of William the Conqueror that Thetford became, for a brief period, a bishop's see, and in 1091 the great East Anglian church builder, Herbert de Losinga, succeeded as third bishop. He did not, however, long remain at Thetford, as in 1094 he removed the see to Norwich.—In the discussion which followed the paper Mr. Gould remarked that the tradition assigning the erection of the great mound to the Danes is very probably correct; but these mound and court forts were erected by Saxons, Danes, and Normans, and belong to the ninth, tenth, and eleventh centuries.—Mr. Compton considered that undoubtedly Thetford was the site of a Roman station, but he thought that neither Thetford nor Woolpit is the successor of Sitomagus, but that that site is to be sought somewhere in the neighbourhood.—The Chairman said the paper was an admirable illustration of the use to be made of archæological research during a day's outing in the country.—Mr. Astley, in replying, mentioned, as an undoubted proof of the post-Roman (to say no more) date of the mound and court forts, the fact that the Castle mound at Norwich, which tradition also ascribes to the Danes, stands right on the track of the Roman road from Caistor to Brancaster, as was ascertained during the course of some recent excavations, when the Roman road was discovered running right across the centre of the mound.—A plan of Thetford Priory, several early editions of antiquarian works of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and a fine series of drawings of the 'Old Halls and Manor Houses of Norfolk,' by the late Mr. E. P. Willin, illustrated the paper.

Archæological Institute.—*March* 6.—Sir H. H. Howorth, President, in the chair.—The President submitted to the meeting an address of condolence to His Majesty the King on the death of the late Queen, and of congratulations on His Majesty's accession to the throne, which was approved.—Mr. C. E. Keyser described, with the aid of lantern-slides and enlarged photographs, about 160 examples of the sculptured tympana of the Norman doorways of our English churches. He stated that his object was to enable his audience to see as many examples as possible of his subject, and not to enter on any general argument as to the origin of these sculptures or the craftsmen by whom they were executed. He therefore merely gave the name of each example as it appeared on the screen, with a brief explanation of some of the more obscure subjects represented, pointing out two or three groups which had been severally executed in the same workshop. The chief subjects represented were as follows: architectural ornament; crosses of various forms, either singly or in groups; trees or foliage, sometimes with animals; the Tree of Life (typifying the Cross), alone or flanked by animals; the Agnus Dei, alone or worshipped by animals; Sagittarius and Leo; St. Michael and the Dragon; St. George at Antioch; the legend of St. Margaret; Christ with SS. Peter and Paul; the Majesty with the Evangelistic symbols; the Majesty borne by angels, typifying the Ascension; and the entry into Jerusalem. There were also exhibited nearly 200 bromide enlargements, arranged on the walls and screens round the room.

Zoological.—*March* 5.—Mr. W. T. Blanford, V.P., in the chair.—The Secretary read a report on the additions that had been made to the menagerie during February, and called special attention to an example of the august amazon (*Chrysotis augusta*) acquired by purchase, and to a specimen of the guinea-fowl from Rabat in Morocco (*Numida meleagris*), presented by Mr. G. E. Neroutsos. The report also contained a list of the specimens of the quagga (*Equus quagga*), three in number, that had lived in the gardens since their establishment.—A report was read, drawn up by Mr. A. Thomson, the assistant-superintendent of the gardens, on the insects exhibited in the insect-house during 1900, and a series of the specimens was laid upon the table.—Mr. Sclater exhibited, on behalf of Capt. Stanley Flower, photographs of a young female giraffe, a young male white oryx (*Oryx leucoryx*), and a male ostrich, with the vocal sac extended, which had been taken from examples living in the Zoological Garden at Ghizeh.—There were exhibited, on behalf of Dr. Einar Lönnberg, two photographs of a skull of the musk-ox from East Greenland.—Dr. Smith Woodward read a paper on some remains of extinct reptiles obtained from Patagonia by the La Plata Museum. They included the skull and other remains of a remarkably armoured chelonian, Miolania, which had previously been discovered only in superficial deposits in Queensland and in Lord Howe's Island, off the Australian coast. The genus was now proved to be Pleurodiran. There was also a considerable portion of the skeleton of a large extinct snake, apparently of the primitive genus of the South American family Ilysiidæ. Along with these remains were found the well-preserved jaws of a large carnivorous dinosaur, allied to Megalosaurus. Either the dinosaurian reptiles must have survived to a later period in South America than elsewhere, or geologists must have been mistaken as to the age of the formation in which the other reptiles and extinct mammals occurred. The discovery of Miolania in South America seemed to favour the theory of a former Antarctic continent; but it should be remembered that in late Secondary and early Tertiary times the Pleurodiran chelonians were almost cosmopolitan. Future discovery might thus perhaps explain the occurrence of Miolania in South America and Australia, in the same manner as the occurrence of Ceratodus in these two regions was already explained.—Mr. R. I. Pocock read a paper containing descriptions of six new species of trapdoor spiders from China. One of these, *Haloproctus ricketti*, was remarkable as constituting a new genus of a specialized group of Ctenizidæ, hitherto known only from the Sonoran area of North America. Another, *Latouchia fossoria*, also a new genus, was a more typical Ctenizoid.—Mr. R. H. Burne read a paper on the innervation of the supraorbital canal in the sea-cat (*Chimæra monstrosa*), in which he showed that the two lateral line sense-organs of the supraorbital canal (stated by Cole to be innervated in this fish by a branch of the *ophthalmicus profundus* V., which would thus form an exception to the otherwise universal innervation of the supraorbital canal by the seventh nerve) received their nerve-filaments from a compound nerve formed by the union of a branch of the *profundus* V. with two twigs derived from the *ophthalmicus superficialis* VII. The nerve-fibres derived from the *superficialis* VII. in all probability were distributed to the two lateral line organs, which brought them, as regards their innervation, into harmony with the other organs of the supraorbital canal, while the fibres belonging to the *profundus* probably formed the small branches that innervated the skin in this region.—Mr. F. E. Beddard read descriptions of certain new or little-known earthworms belonging to the genera Polytoreutus and Typhœus.

He also described the clitellum and spermatophores in the annelid *Alma stuhlmanni*.

CHEMICAL.—*March* 7.—Dr. Perkin, V.P., in the chair.—The following papers were read: 'Nomenclature of the Acid Esters of Unsymmetrical Dibasic Acids,' 'Additive Compounds of *α*- and *β*-Naphthylamine with Trinitrobenzene Derivatives,' and 'Acetylation of Arylamines,' by Mr. J. J. Sudborough,—'Formation of Amides from Aldehydes,' by Messrs. R. H. Pickard and W. Carter,—'A Method of isolating Maltose from an Excess of Glucose,' by Mr. A. Croft Hill,—'Influence of Sodium Sulphate on the Vapour Pressure of Aqueous Ammonia Solution,' and 'The Vapour Pressure of Aqueous Ammonia Solution,' by Mr. E. P. Perman,—'The Formation of Aromatic Compounds from Glutaconic Ester and its Derivatives; the Reduction of Trimesic Acid and the Conversion of Tetrahydrotrimesic Acid into Tetrahydro-isophthalic Acid,' by Messrs. W. T. Lawrence and W. H. Perkin, jun.,—'Optical Activity of Certain Organic Bodies,' by Mr. P. A. Guye,—and 'Halogen-substituted Thiosinamines' and 'A Form of Tautomerism occurring among the Thiocyanates of Electronegative Radicles,' by Mr. A. E. Dixon.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—*March* 11.—Sir F. Bramwell in the chair.—Major P. Cardew delivered the opening lecture of his course of Cantor Lectures on 'Electric Railways.'

March 12.—Mr. T. G. Jackson in the chair.—A paper on 'Some Examples of Romanesque Architecture in North Italy' was read before the Applied Art Section by Mr. Hugh Stannus, and was fully illustrated by photographs and lantern-slides.

March 13.—Sir W. Preece in the chair.—A paper on 'The Proposed High-Speed Electrical "Monorail" between Liverpool and Manchester' was read by Mr. F. B. Behr.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—*March* 12.—Mr. J. Mansergh, President, in the chair.—The paper read was 'The Æsthetic Treatment of Bridge Structures,' by Mr. J. Husband.

ARISTOTELIAN.—*March* 11.—Mr. S. H. Hodgson, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. A. Boutwood read a paper on 'A Scientific Monism.' The paper was a criticism of the theories put forward by Prof. Haeckel in 'The Riddle of the Universe.'—A discussion followed, in which the Chairman, Dr. Johnstone Stoney, and others took part.

PHYSICAL.—*March* 8.—Dr. R. T. Glazebrook, Foreign Secretary, in the chair.—A paper on 'A Theory of Colloidal Solutions' was read by Dr. F. G. Donnan.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Mon	Geographical, 4½.—'The Topography of South Victoria Land,' Mr. L. C. Bernacchi.	
—	Surveyors' Institution, 7.—'Income Tax, Schedule A,' Mr. L. S. Wood (Junior Meeting)	
—	Society of Arts, 8.—'Electric Railways,' Lecture II., Major P. Cardew (Cantor Lectures.)	
Tues	Royal Institution, 3.—'The Cell as the Unit of Life,' Lecture IV., Dr. A. Macfadyen.	
—	Statistical, 5	
—	Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—Discussion on 'The Æsthetic Treatment of Bridge Structures'	
—	Zoological, 8½.—'New or Imperfectly Known Ostracoda, chiefly from a Collection in the Zoological Museum, Copenhagen,' Dr. G. S. Brady; '*Lemur mongoz* and *L. rubriventer*,' Dr. C. I. Forsyth Major; 'The Hymenoptera collected in New Britain by Dr. A. Willey,' Mr. P. Cameron	
Wed.	Meteorological, 7½.—'Climate, and the Effects of Climate,' Dr. H. R. Mill	
—	Society of Arts, 8.—'Evolution of Form in English Silver Plate,' Mr. P. T. Macquoid.	
—	Microscopical, 8.—'Demonstration on the Metallography of Iron and Steel,' Mr. W. H. Merrett	
—	Folk-lore, 8.—'Sand Ropes, and other Futile Tasks,' Miss G. M. Godden	
	Geological, 8.—'A Remarkable Volcanic Vent of Tertiary Age in the Island of Arran, enclosing Mesozoic Fossiliferous Rocks,' Messrs. B. N. Peach, W. Gunn, and E. T. Newton; 'The Character of the Upper Coal-Measures of North Staffordshire,' Mr. W. Gibson	
—	Entomological, 8	
—	British Archæological Association, 8.—'Chaucer as an Illustrator of Mediæval England,' Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma.	
Thurs	Royal Institution, 3.—'Shakspeare in Relation to his Contemporaries in Art,' Lecture I., Sir Wyke Bayliss.	
—	Royal, 4½	
—	Linnean, 8.—'The Intestinal Tract of Birds, and the Valuation and Nomenclature of Zoological Characters,' Mr. P. Chalmers Mitchell.	
—	Chemical, 8.—'Researches on Morphine,' Part II., Messrs. S. B. Schryver and T. H. Lees; 'The Constitution of Philocarpine,' Part II., Mr. H. A. D. Jowett; 'Note on the Latent Heats of Evaporation of Liquids,' Mr. H. Crompton; 'Action of Dry Silver Oxide and Ethyl Iodide on Benzoylacetic Ester, Desoxybenzoin, and Benzyl Cyanide,' and 'Alkylation of Acylarylamines,' Mr. G. D. Lander.	
—	Society of Antiquaries, 8½.	
Fri.	Physical, 5.—'The Expansion of Silica,' Prof. Callendar; 'The Spectroscopic Apparatus at University College,' Dr. E. C. C. Baly	
—	Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'The Hunslet Railway, and Bridge over the River Aire,' Mr. O. L. McDermott (Students' Meeting)	
—	Royal Institution, 9.—'Some Recent Work on Diffusion,' Mr. H. T. Brown	
Sat.	Royal Institution, 3.—'Sound and Vibrations,' Lecture V., Lord Rayleigh.	

Science Gossip.

AT Edinburgh the Chair of Natural Philosophy will be vacated by Prof. Tait on April 29th. The patronage of the chair is vested in the Curators, and applications, with relative testimonials, should be lodged with Mr. R. Herbert Johnston, secretary to the Curators, 4, Albyn Place, Edinburgh, on or before June 1st.

THE 'Life of Pasteur,' by his son-in-law, M. Valléry-Radot, which we reviewed last autumn, is being translated into English, and will very shortly be published by Messrs. Constable & Co. in England and the McClure Phillips Company in the United States.

PROF. ENGLER, Director of the Royal Botanical Gardens in Berlin, hopes to spend some weeks in studying the flora of the Canary Islands; while the traveller Joseph Bornmüller, who collected plants there last year, is about to return thither, in order to pay special attention to the flora of the eastern islands.

DR. KOCH intends, in conjunction with the German Colonial Office, to organize various expeditions into German Africa, for the purpose of carrying on investigations into the origin of malaria. He will direct the work from Berlin.

ARRANGEMENTS are now nearly completed for the opening of the Musée Océanographique at Monaco. Here will be deposited all the collections made by the Prince during the voyages of the Hirondelle and Princesse Alice. Dr. Jules Richard has been appointed director of the new museum.

THE death on the 6th ult. of Christian F. Lütken, many years Professor of Zoology in the University of Copenhagen, ought not to pass without notice in this country. Not only were his memoirs of fauna of the Arctic and Atlantic Oceans highly esteemed in this country, but he was for many years one of the most energetic and certainly one of the ablest of the staff of our 'Zoological Record.' Prof. Lütken died at the age of seventy-three, after a long illness.

FINE ARTS

THE CRETAN SCRIPT.

IN his first article on the Cretan script (*Journal of Hellenic Studies*, xiv., part ii., 1894) Mr. Evans republished (p. 355) an inscription from Præsos, consisting of five short lines in Greek characters, but in a language which is apparently neither Indo-European nor Semitic. "We may fairly conclude," Mr. Evans writes, "that the language here found represents that of the Eteocretans.....and it is reasonable to suppose that this was the original language of the early [pictographic] script." It is therefore of importance to discover the linguistic affinities of the Præsos inscription, both for the ethnology of the Eteocretan race and as a possible aid in deciphering the two new scripts. The inscription is transliterated by Mr. Evans as follows:—

... NKALMITK .
OS | BARXE | A ... O
ARK . APSET | MEG .
ARKRKOKLES | GEP [?]
. ASEPGNANAIT

The points represent the probable number of letters missing. After careful examination and comparison of the facsimiles given by Mr. Evans and Comparetti, I came to the following conclusions: (*a*) that no considerable part of the stone is lost; (*b*) that BARXE is probably a proper name, and denotes the person with whom the inscription is chiefly concerned, since it is marked off on both sides by the dividing line; (*c*) that ARK, or ARKR, probably means son. With so little material it seemed hopeless to attempt any further solution. Recently, however, I happened to be reading some Cheremissian folk-tales in the *Journal de la Société Finno-Ougrienne*, vol. xiii., when it occurred to me that the mysterious Præsos inscription must be composed in an early Ugro-Finnic language; and further investigation seemed to confirm the conjecture. Taking the unmutilated words only, KALMIT (l. 1) from *kal*, the root of the words for death, would mean tomb, as Finnish *kalma*, Votiak *kalmot*, and Esthonian *kalmuti*; ARK[R] (ll. 3 and 4), son, Finnish *yrkä*, a youth, cf. Cheremissian *erge*, the usual word for son; GEP... (l. 4) may be a formation from the root *kap*, to heap up, hence a tumulus, cf. Esthonian *käpa*, Votiak *chäppä*, a sepulchral mound, and Finn. *kupera*, swelling, rounded; *sep* is given by Donner ('Vergleichendes Wörterbuch,' pp. 91, *sqq.*) as the original form of the root meaning to protect, Ostiak *shavïyïta*, Finnish *suoyan*, &c., while the optative third singular in Finnish ends in *-koon*; SEPGN would, therefore, mean "let him protect." It would be unsafe, though not difficult, to make suggestions for the missing words, but the general sense of the inscription seems to be "[This is] the tomb.....of Barxe .....son of Apset (?).....son of Kokles. May Anait protect the mound." The AI in the last word is uncertain: perhaps it is only a correction, I being carved over A; in any case it is unlikely that we have here the name Anaitis. The details may be doubtful, and until we have further material I offer my explanation as a mere conjecture, and refrain from speculating on the conclusions which might be drawn from it if it is confirmed. There is at any rate no antecedent improbability in the presence of a non-Aryan race in Crete or Southern Europe in Mycenæan times. The obvious danger of attempting to explain an inscription, perhaps 3,000 years old, by means of modern dialects, is lessened by the fact that phonetic decay is much less operative in this class of languages than in the Aryan family, and also that its action can be detected by the help of the many widely separated, but closely related dialects. A. COWLEY.

THE BLYTH ENGRAVINGS.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS sold on the 11th inst. the following engravings after Sir J. Reynolds from the collection of the late Mr. H. A. Blyth: Mrs. Abington as the Comic Muse, by J. Watson, 173*l.*; Lady Bampfylde, by T. Watson, 924*l.*; Lady Beaumont, by J. R. Smith, 81*l.*; Francis, Duke of Bedford, with his Brothers and Miss Vernon, by V. Green, 75*l.*; Hon. Mrs. Beresford, with the Marchioness Townshend and the Hon. Mrs. Gardner, by T. Watson, 462*l.*; Hon. Mrs. Bouverie and her Child, by J. Watson, 60*l.*; Master Braddyll, by J. Grozer, 88*l.*; Duchess of Buccleuch with her Daughter, by J. Watson, 315*l.*; Lady Sarah Bunbury sacrificing to the Graces, by E. Fisher, 120*l.*; Miss Cholmondeley, by J. Marchi, 54*l.*; Mrs. Crewe as St. Geneviève, by T. Watson, 75*l.*; Master Crewe as Henry VIII., by J. R. Smith, 105*l*; Lady Elizabeth Compton, by V. Green, 136*l.*; Lady Betty Delmé and her Children, by the same, 966*l.*; Duchess of Devonshire with her Daughter, by G. Keating, 73*l.*; David Garrick between Comedy and Tragedy, by E. Fisher, 102*l.*; David Garrick, by J. Watson, 80*l.*; Miss Greenway, by the same, 75*l.*; Lady Hamilton as a Bacchante, by J. R. Smith, 252*l.*; Mrs. Hardinge, by T. Watson, 69*l.*; Jane, Countess of Harrington, by V. Green, 210*l.*; Miss Frances Harris, by J. Grozer, 189*l.*; Lady Elizabeth Herbert and her Son, by J. Dean, 288*l.*; another example, 315*l.*; Miss Ingram as Ariadne, by W. Doughty, 75*l.*; Miss Jacobs, by J. Spilsbury, 178*l.*; Miss Frances Kemble, in white dress, by J. Jones, 157*l.*; Miss Kemble, in black dress, by the same, 102*l.*; Duchess of Manchester and her Son as Diana and Cupid, by J. Watson, 115*l.*; The Marlborough Family, by C. Turner, 63*l.*; Lady Caroline Montagu as Winter, by J. R. Smith,

120*l.*; Mrs. Morris, by the same, 50*l.*; Mrs. Musters as Hebe, by C. H. Hodges, 241*l.*; Mrs. Musters, by J. R. Smith, 399*l.*; Lady O'Brien, by J. Dixon, 162*l.*; Miss Theophila Palmer, by J. R. Smith, 96*l.*; Mrs. Payne-Gallwey and Child, by the same, 304*l.*; Mrs. Pelham feeding Chickens, by W. Dickinson, 341*l.*; Lady Catherine Pelham-Clinton, by J. R. Smith, 987*l.*

The sale was continued on the 12th. After Sir J. Reynolds: Lady Caroline Price, by J. Jones, 199*l.*; Mrs. Robinson as Perdita, by W. Dickinson, 115*l.*; Duchess of Rutland, by V. Green, 1,050*l.*; Countess of Salisbury, by the same, 472*l.*; Madame Schindlerin, by J. R. Smith, 63*l.*; Mrs. Sheridan as St. Cecilia, by W. Dickinson, 252*l.*; Mrs. Siddons as the Tragic Muse, by F. Haward, 147*l.*; Georgiana, Viscountess Spencer, and her Daughter, by J. Watson, 81*l.*; Countess Talbot, by V. Green, 220*l.*; Col. Tarleton, by J. R. Smith, 54*l.*; Lady Taylor, by W. Dickinson, 194*l.*; Hon. Mrs. Tollemache as Miranda, by J. Jones, 99*l.*; The Ladies Elizabeth Laura, Charlotte Maria, and Anna Horatia Waldegrave, by V. Green, 525*l.* After G. Romney: Caroline, Duchess of Marlborough, by J. Jones, 105*l.*; Louisa, Lady Stormount, by J. R. Smith, 173*l.*; Henrietta, Countess of Warwick, by the same, 178*l.*; Mrs. Frances Woodley, by J. Walker, 157*l.* After T. Gainsborough: Signora Bacelli, by J. Jones, 50*l.* After J. Hoppner: Duchess of Bedford, by S. W. Reynolds, 194*l.*; Miss Crockatt, by J. Dean, 98*l.*; The Douglas Children ('Juvenile Retirement') and The Hoppner Children ('Children Bathing'), by J. Ward, 378*l.*; The Ladies Frankland, by W. Ward, 131*l.*; Lady Charlotte Greville, by J. Young, 105*l.*; another example, 96*l.*; Mrs. Hoppner, with basket of flowers, by J. Dean, 126*l.*; Mrs. Hoppner as Sophia Western, by R. Smith, 75*l.*; Lady Anne Lambton and Family, by J. Young, 210*l.*; Lady Louisa Manners in Peasant's Dress, by C. Turner, 131*l.*; Lady Mildmay and Child, by W. Say, 378*l.*; Mrs. Orby Hunter, by J. Young, 88*l.*; Mrs. Young, by the same, 189*l.* After Sir P. Lely: The Beauties of Windsor, by T. Watson, set of six portraits, 90*l.* After F. Cotes: Masters Joseph and John Gulston, by V. Green, 75*l.* After D. Gardner: Mrs. Gwynne and Mrs. Bunbury, by W. Dickinson, 105*l.*

SALE.

Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods sold on the 9th inst. the following, from the collection of the late Mr. W. Hammond. Drawings: B. Foster, On the Lagoons, Venice, looking towards the Doge's Palace, 210*l.*; Martello Tower at Hastings, 178*l.*; The Village, Evening, 60*l.*; The Beach at Bonchurch, 173*l.*; Cottage at Wheelershut, Witley, 99*l.*; The First Voyage, 141*l.*; Sandcart, Hambledon Common, 126*l.* G. A. Fripp, Eelpots on the Thames, 78*l.* Sir J. Gilbert, The King's Trumpeter, 304*l.* A. C. Gow, The Cardplayers, 241*l.*; The Baggage Waggon, 220*l.*; On the Road to the Frontier, 194*l.*; The Rout of an Army, 126*l.*; On the Look-out, 52*l.*; Old Campaigners, 63*l.* W. Hunt, The Beggar Boy, 58*l.*; Quince and Purple Grapes, 65*l.*; Wild Rose and Bird's Nest, 141*l.*; White May and Hedge-sparrow's Nest, 141*l.*; Apples and Purple Grapes, 50*l.* J. Israëls, A Peasant Woman and Child, 89*l.* B. Rivière, Much Ado about Nothing, 86*l.* J. Trayer, Breakfast, 50*l.* Pictures: P. J. Clays, A Dutch River Scene, 252*l.* H. W. B. Davis, Cattle on the Banks of a Stream, 173*l.* E. Detaille, The Mounted Trooper, 168*l.* A. Schreyer, Algerian Horsemen crossing a Ford, 441*l.*; Crossing the Ford, 231*l.*

The following were from various collections. Drawings: B. Foster, Punt Fishing, 50*l.* J. M. W. Turner, Buckfastleigh Abbey, 840*l.* T. B. Hardy, Vessels leaving Calais, 59*l.* P. De Wint, Bolton Abbey, 472*l.* C. Fielding, View over a Valley, 78*l.* Pictures: W. Bouguereau, Head of a Young Girl, 168*l.*; Head of a Greek Girl, 136*l.* A. Pasini, An Arab Caravan crossing the Desert, 120*l.* A. Schreyer, A Heavy Load, 756*l.* Lady Alma Tadema, Choosing the Wedding Gown, 115*l.* F. Voltz, A Landscape, herd of cattle at a ford, 168*l.*; Cattle Watering, 120*l.*

Fine-Art Gossip.

The Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours announce the private view of their show to-day; it will be open to the public on Monday.—Yesterday was the press view of the Society of Miniaturists, who are also exhibiting at the Royal Institute Galleries specimens of their now fashionable art.

Mr. W. Westley Manning has issued invitations to a private view of his paintings and drawings, entitled 'Afloat and Ashore,' which are from to-day (Saturday) on view at the Continental Gallery, 157, New Bond Street.

The receiving day for pictures intended for the forthcoming exhibition of the New English Art Club at the Dudley Gallery, Piccadilly, is fixed for Monday, April 1st, and the jury has been elected as follows: Mr. Francis Bate, Mr. P. Wilson Steer, Prof. Brown, Mr. Charles Conder, Mr. W. Rothenstein, Mr. George Thornton, Mr. James L. Henry, Mr. David Muirhead, Mr. A. S. Hartrick, Mr. Bernhard Sickert, Mr. R. E. Fry, Mr. A. W. Rich, and Mr. Moffat Lindner. Those who do not belong to the club have to procure the written invitation of two members and to submit not more than two works to the jury. The private view of the exhibition will be on April 6th.

The Royal Academy will be opened this year on Monday, the 6th of May next; and the Salon on Wednesday, the 1st of that month.

The annual exhibition of the Women's International Art Club will take place at the Grafton Galleries from March 18th to April 3rd.

We are glad to hear that, for the present at least, nothing is definitely settled as to the destruction of Hogarth House, Chiswick, one of the few remaining historic relics of artistic and literary interest in the west of London. The matter has been under consideration during some months; indeed, the site may be said to force itself upon the enterprising builder. It is proposed to destroy the house and appropriate the garden attached to it, where several relics of the artist still exist. On the ground it would be easy to erect houses and form a thoroughfare, thus completely abolishing the last of the landmarks of Hogarth during his life. On the other hand, the present proprietor wishes to preserve as many as may be of these relics, and to sell them for that purpose at not more than their commercial value. Some of the local authorities propose to widen the road at the side of the house as it now stands, and with this view are willing to demolish the whole structure, although on the opposite side of the road there is nothing more interesting than a few small cottages. Some time ago an enthusiast from the United States proposed to carry the whole thing off to the other side of the Atlantic. The price of the estate is reported to be 1,000*l.* Nearly the whole of the interest of this sum might be secured in the form of rent from a tenant. If anything is to be done in the way of preserving the place, it must be done at once.

Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods will sell by auction on Tuesday, the 26th, a valuable collection of old Damascus, Rhodian, Persian, and Anatolian *faïence* formed by the late Mr. Charles Elton, Q.C. Many of the pieces were exhibited at the Burlington Fine-Arts Club in the Exhibition of Persian and Arabian Art in 1885. At the same time will be sold some antique terra-cotta statuettes from Tanagra and Asia Minor. The collection will be on view on Saturday, the 23rd, and on Monday, the 25th.

While the question of admitting lady lawyers to their ranks is being debated by the Scottish legal officials, the Royal Scottish Academy has raised the question whether ladies are eligible for its membership. They are not mentioned in the charter either as being or not being eligible, so that the matter will probably cause discussion for some considerable time. Meanwhile the members of the Academy have resolved to appoint three new painter associates at a meeting to be held on the 20th inst.

Mr. Walter Crane increases daily in popularity in German art circles, and a considerable "Crane-Litteratur" has been in course of production since the publication of Von Berlepsch's essay (1897) and Dr. Peter Jessen's 'Katalog der Crane'schen Werke im Berliner Kunstgewerbe-Museum.' The 'Modernes Kunstgewerbe,' just published by Heitz & Mundel in Strasburg, has a long essay upon Mr. Walter Crane by W. Fred, who describes him as the last and not the least of the Pre-Raphaelites. An account is given of his socialistic views, and of the influence of such dogmas upon his art. Herr Fred expresses his obligations to W. Schölermann's 'Walter Crane,' which appeared in vol. viii. of the *Zeitschrift für bildende Kunst*.

We learn from Brussels that an exhibition of old Flemish masters will be held in Bruges this year. The town of Bruges has subscribed 10,000 francs, and the Government has promised its support. As the various churches and public and private owners of pictures are prepared to put their collections at the promoter's disposition, the exhibition seems likely to be an interesting one.

The landscape painter Otto Reinhold Jacobi, whose death in his eighty-ninth year is announced from Dakota, filled the position of President of the Royal Canadian Academy several times. He was born in Königsberg, and after studying in Berlin and Düsseldorf, was attached for some years to the service of the Duke of Nassau as Court painter. In 1866 he went to Canada, where his works attained great popularity.

The death is reported of Charles François Jalabert, a French painter of historical and religious subjects. M. Jalabert was born at Nîmes on January 1st, 1819, and he was represented at the Salon of 1847 by a picture of Virgil reading his Georgics, which is now at the Luxembourg. During the Second Empire M. Jalabert's pictures were very popular, one of the most successful being his 'Christ aux Oliviers,' 1855. He was one of the few surviving pupils of Paul Delaroche. Although he continued to work almost up to the last, his popularity had long since passed into tradition—as he himself recognized. He was the rival of Cabanel. Some of the most celebrated ladies of his time gave him sittings, and his portraits were occasionally admirable.

Mr. A. Niemirowski writes from Poland:—

"I regret to announce the death at Warsaw, at the age of seventy, of A. Gerson, the celebrated Polish painter. The deceased artist initiated the permanent exhibition of the Society for Promoting the Fine Arts. His pictures in oil were very popular and attractive. He was elected many times the President of the Society. A native of Warsaw, Gerson was known principally as an historical painter. His work 'Copernicus' assured him a name among the modern artists of the Continent."

He was also responsible for some good work in landscape.

The April number of *Man* will contain an illustrated preliminary report of Mr. Randall-MacIver's excavations this winter at El Amrah, a village six miles south of Abydos. Two prehistoric cemeteries were explored, containing six or seven types of graves, among the contents of which were model boats of various kinds and also pottery cattle, thus making it clear that the "New Race" were a pastoral people also. Among the objects illustrated are weapons of war and the chase, dolls representing the people

themselves, who are figured with strongly curled hair, and specimens of basket-work. The most valuable find was an inscribed slate of a date considerably anterior to the first dynasty; this is by far the earliest known example of the use of hieroglyphs.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

Crystal Palace.—Saturday Concert.
St. James's Hall.—The Popular Concerts.
Queen's Hall.—Philharmonic Concert.

At the Crystal Palace Concert on Saturday a Concerto in A for violoncello and orchestra, Op. 10, by Herr Hugo Becker, was heard for the first time in England. It consists of only one movement, yet, owing to several changes of *tempo*, it is described in the programme-book as having "all the attributes of a concerto of the classical period, but within a more restricted space." It has also something of suite character, in that the third and fourth sections are based on the theme with which the work opens. The music is pleasing, and the skilful writing for the solo instrument very showy. Mr. Bertie Withers, the interpreter, has excellent technique, and played in good style. Herr Benno Schönberger performed the solo part of the 'Wanderer' Fantasie of Schubert as arranged by Liszt for pianoforte and orchestra. Mr. C. A. Barry justly speaks of this work as "one of the most important" pianoforte works of Schubert. In the Liszt version it loses much of its importance, but it is less fatiguing to play. Seeing, however, that the pianist has sufficient technical skill and sufficient strength of finger to present it in its original form, we regret that he should accept a version in which the combination of piano and orchestra is not organic, and one, moreover, in which the music of Schubert is often weakened by meretricious ornamentation. Herr Schönberger played with great spirit and refinement. An admirable performance of Sterndale Bennett's 'The Naiads' Overture was given under Mr. Manns's direction. Madame Marchesi, although not in good voice, sang the fine aria "Ah! mio cor," from Handel's 'Alcina,' with dramatic force and feeling.

Tschaïkowsky's Quartet in E flat minor, Op. 30, performed for the first time at the Popular Concert last Saturday afternoon, was originally produced in London by Mr. Richard Gompertz at the second of his String Quartet Concerts on November 25th, 1896. It is a work of considerable interest, and M. Ysaye may be thanked for reviving it. It is the last of three quartets, and was written by the composer in 1876 as a tribute to Laub, the violinist; hence the Andante Funebre e Dolorosa which forms the third section. A mournful yet impassioned introductory Andante leads to an Allegro Moderato in which the thematic material is characteristic and the development ingenious and elaborate. The general style of the music, with its shifting moods, also elaborate polyphonic writing, reminds one strongly of Beethoven's later quartets; and at the time of composition Tschaïkowsky, like his great predecessor, was ill at ease in mind as well as in body. The Allegretto Vivo e Scherzando has life and humour of caustic, Beethovenish grain, of which the repeatedly occurring *sforzando* notes, struck successively by each of the four instruments, may well serve as illustration. The Andante is most impressive, and yet impression is perhaps created by manner rather than by matter. The opening phrase, with its *forte* chords, *con sordino*, and the clashing of its centre harmony against a persistent upper pedal, sounds terrifying, mysterious; and still more so when it is afterwards heard in louder tones. Soon there comes a plaintive yet soothing theme, first in the key of the relative major, and later on in that of the sub-mediant (with disguised notation). Then the primary section, in intensified yet restrained form, returns; to the throbbing notes assigned to the second violin there is now added a slowly moving pedal bass, with at times syncopations. The Coda is short but striking. In long-sustained, solemn-sounding chords the four instruments rise gradually upwards, typical, one might fancy, of the soul's flight heavenwards. But if so, why was not the final tonic chord major? The resolute Finale, with its frequent syncopated rhythm, its cheerfulness (tinged, however, with a certain morbidness), offers a striking contrast to the previous movement. This quartet, exceedingly well rendered, will, it is to be hoped, soon be repeated, for it is a work that will bear many hearings. The programme included Mozart's Sonata in A for pianoforte and violin; and with two such interpreters as Signor Busoni and M. Ysaye, the music was presented with skill and sympathy. After the storm and stress of the Russian the serene calm beauty and dignity of the older composer created a doubly strong impression. Madame Amy Sherwin was a successful vocalist.

On the following Monday evening the programme opened with Beethoven's Serenade Trio in D, Op. 8, interpreted *con amore* by Messrs. Ysaye, Van Hout, and J. Jacob. Beethoven's early works remain fresh, buoyant, hopeful, free from the marks which the struggles and sorrows of after years left upon his music, but which, it must be remembered, also gave to it its deep meaning and wonderful power. M. Ysaye played Bach's Prelude and Fugue in G minor with immense verve, but the effect of the fine performance was somewhat marred by a bad *chanterelle*. As a second solo the violinist gave Beethoven's Romance in G. He played it beautifully; at the same time we, with probably many others, should have preferred to hear the remaining movements of Bach's great suite. Mr. Van Hout performed a Locatelli Violin Sonata, transcribed for the viola, with pianoforte accompaniment by M. F. A. Gevaert, the well-known director of the Brussels Conservatoire. The music is thoroughly good, though scarcely one of the best specimens of the Italian composer. It was well rendered by the soloist. Miss Adela Verne played Schumann's 'Carnaval' in neat though somewhat colourless manner. Miss Büring, an Australian contralto singer, pupil of Herr Stockhausen, was heard in Handel's 'Ombra mai fu,' and in a song, 'Still wie die Nacht,' by Böhm. She has a pleasing voice, but the nervousness so natural at a *début* threw a certain coldness over her singing. The programme concluded with Mendelssohn's Quartet in D, Op. 44, No. 1.

The first piece on the programme of the second Philharmonic Concert at Queen's Hall on Wednesday evening was an overture from Bach's orchestral Suite in C. And why not also the courante, the gavotte, the forlane (Venetian dance), the minuet, bourrée, and passepied? Does any conductor or pianist think of playing only a movement of a Beethoven symphony or sonata? Respect is due to Bach as much as to Beethoven, and what he joined together ought not to be divided. Herr Emil Sauer, after an absence of several years, made his appearance, and played for the first time in London a Concerto in E minor of his own composition for pianoforte and orchestra. The music is certainly effective of its kind, and gives evidence of great skill and of the art of writing music which will appeal to the general public, for it is full of tuneful melody; and it reminds one by turns of Mendelssohn, Beethoven, Chopin, or Grieg, yet without pointing to any special chapter and verse. Then, again, the writing for the instrument is extremely showy, after the manner of Liszt or Rubinstein; and as Herr Sauer, as is well known, is a virtuoso of great excellence, he satisfied his audience. The merit of the concerto, however, lies on the surface. It is not a work which will grow in interest. If Herr Sauer aimed at an ephemeral success, he has good reason to be satisfied with the result. He was vociferously encored, and the last movement was repeated. The second part of the programme commenced with Tschaïkowsky's Fourth Symphony in F minor, the one which the composer himself conducted when he appeared at the Philharmonic Society in June, 1893. Mr. Cowen gave a careful reading of the work, but he did not seem quite to enter into the romantic spirit of the music; there was an occasional lack of intensity and of refinement. This we felt especially in the Andantino; the Scherzo, moreover, was hurried. Madame Marie Brema was the vocalist. She gave a fine rendering of Purcell's pathetic and dramatic song 'Mad Bess,' effectively orchestrated by Prof. Stanford. She afterwards sang Moniusako's 'Le Cosaque,' the pianoforte part scored also by Prof. Stanford; the simple accompaniment, however, is best as written by the composer. Madame Brema also sang 'Die Trommel gerühret' from Beethoven's 'Egmont,' but the music detached from its context is scarcely effective.

Musical Gossip.

'Rival Poets; or, the Love Charm,' an operetta in two acts, written by W. Herbert Scott, composed by Edward German, was performed at St. George's Hall, principally by pupils of the Royal Academy of Music, last Thursday week. The work was originally produced in 1886; since then, however, it has been revised by the composer. The plot is a simple one, and the libretto not the worst of its kind. The music, bright and tuneful, contains many a clever touch, while the style generally shows clearly whom Mr. German took as his model. The accompaniments were ably played on two pianofortes, but it is a pity that the composer has never arranged the music for orchestra. With effective scoring and with some of the dialogue in the second act curtailed, the little piece would afford an hour's pleasant amusement. The performance was good; Mrs. Julia Franks was an excellent Suzanne. The

work was given under the direction of Mr. Randegger.

At the London Ballad Concert held at Queen's Hall last Saturday afternoon an enjoyable performance was given of Madame Liza Lehmann's song-cycle 'The Daisy Chain.' The soloists included Miss Louise Dale, Miss Ada Crossley, Mr. Gregory Hast, and Mr. Denis O'Sullivan, all of whom sang the engaging numbers with full effect. With the two dainty soprano songs Miss Dale was very successful, and the humorous side of 'Mustard and Cress' was fully insisted upon by Mr. O'Sullivan. The work was received with great favour, and will evidently achieve popularity. Of the two new songs, the more pleasing was 'Cupid on the Clock' by Mr. Harry Farjeon, which is melodious and smoothly written. This vocal piece was agreeably interpreted by Mrs. Julia Franks. Madame Lillian Blauvelt, Miss Elsie Horne, and Messrs. Plunket Greene, Lane Wilson, and Spencer Dyke also took part in the concert.

An interesting paper, under the title 'A Seventeenth-Century View of Musical Education,' was read by Sir F. Bridge at the Musical Association on Tuesday afternoon. He gave various extracts from the quaint and characteristic 'Memoirs of Musick,' by the Hon. Roger North, showing what importance that enthusiastic amateur attached to the art itself, to the right practice of it, and to the serious cultivation of it in the home. The reading of these extracts was interspersed with brief appropriate, critical, and at times humorous comments.

Mr. Arnold Dolmetsch gave the second concert of his Lent series at 85, Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square, on Tuesday evening. The first part of his programme was devoted to Italian and the second to French composers of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. 'La Follia,' with quaint, expressive, and dignified variations for violin and harpsichord by Arcangelo Corelli, proved exceedingly interesting, for the music of this great predecessor of Bach and Handel and master of the violin is but rarely heard. There was also a Fantasia for the violin, unaccompanied, by Nicola Matteis, whom, writes Evelyn in his 'Diary' in 1674, "I never heard mortal man exceed on that instrument." There is breadth and nobility in the music. Two pieces for the viola da gamba, composed by that most famous of gamba players Marin Marais, tastefully rendered by Miss Hélène Dolmetsch, gave great satisfaction. The music is not only quaint and clever, but full of true, noble feeling. Of harpsichord pieces there were Domenico Paradisi's delightful Sonata in A, and four of Rameau's characteristic little tone-pictures ('Le Rappel des Oiseaux,' 'Deux Rigaudons,' 'Musette,' and 'Tambourin'), all ably interpreted by Mrs. Elodie Dolmetsch. Mr. A. Dolmetsch played the violin, also the harpsichord, the lute, and the viola d' amore in accompaniments to various vocal and instrumental pieces.

Miss Constance Bache concluded her series of lectures on Russian music at the King's College for Ladies, Kensington Square, on Wednesday afternoon. The last two afternoons were devoted to Borodin, Glazounow, Arensky, and Tschaïkowsky, composers whose names and many of whose works are familiar to English musicians. Miss Gleeson White sang, among other numbers, 'Fleurs d'Amour,' 'Mon Chant est Amer,' and 'Dans ton Pays' of Borodin, and Tschaïkowsky's 'Know'st Thou the Land?' 'Why so Pale are the Roses?' and the 'Air des Adieux,' one of the best numbers in the opera 'The Maid of Orleans,' produced at St. Petersburg in 1880. Miss Bache's survey of Russian music from a remote past up to the present day has been most interesting.

According to *Le Ménestrel* of March 10th, the first night of Herr Siegfried Wagner's 'Herzog Wildfang' at Munich is fixed for next Tuesday, March 19th.

The death is announced of Pierre Léonard Léopold Benoît, a Belgian composer, born at Harlebeke (West Flanders) in 1834. He studied at the Brussels Conservatoire, gaining a prize for composition in 1857. He then travelled, and in 1861 went to Paris in the vain hope of producing an opera. In 1864 he settled in Antwerp, and three years later founded a Flemish School of Music, which two years ago, with Government sanction, assumed the title of Conservatoire National. How far he succeeded in founding a school of national composers—for this was the aim of his life—is doubtful. He himself wrote many works, among others 'Lucifer,' Flemish oratorio (1866); 'Charlotte Corday,' incidental music to a drama; and 'Kinderkantat,' performed at Brussels in 1885 by 1,400 children. The first two works named above have been heard in London. They show skill, but there is no depth in the music to justify the hope that it will live.

Belloni, a distinguished polyglot, and at one time administrator of the Théâtre des Italiens, Paris, died recently at Reuil, at the ripe age of ninety-one. He was the intimate friend of Verdi, Vieuxtemps, and Liszt.

The hundredth anniversary of the birth of Adolphe Frédéric Lindblad was celebrated last month at Stockholm, when the entire programme was devoted to his music. Lindblad composed the music for a great number of Swedish songs, and at times also the words; many of these were sung by Jenny Lind, who was one of his pupils.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Sun.	Sunday Society Concert, 3.30; Sunday League, 7, Queen's Hall.
Mon.	Monday Popular Concert, 8, St. James's Hall.
Tues	Miss Elliot and Mr Mackinlay's Recital, 3, Erard Rooms.
Wed.	Herr Sauer's Pianoforte Recital, 3, St. James's Hall.
Fri.	The London Trio Chamber Concert, 8 30, Royal Institute of Painters, Piccadilly.
Sat.	Saturday Popular Concert, 3, St. James's Hall.
—	London Ballad Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
—	Orchestral Concert, 3 30, Crystal Palace.

DRAMA

THE SHAKSPEARE FIRST FOLIO.

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The Delegates of the Clarendon Press of the University of Oxford have requested me to contribute a brief preface to the collotype facsimile of the copy of the Shakspeare First Folio, 1623, which they are preparing for publication from the copy belonging to the Duke of Devonshire at Chatsworth. The Shakspeare First Folio is, from the literary point of view, the most valuable book in the world. Much uncertainty exists at present as to the precise number of original copies now extant. The preparation of the new facsimile by the Clarendon Press offers a favourable opportunity for making for the first time a census of the copies that now survive. Such a census of copies, if satisfactorily executed, would be of permanent value to bibliographers, collectors, and students, and it is hoped that present owners in all parts of the world will facilitate my endeavours to make the record accurate and exhaustive.

I shall, naturally, give chief prominence, in the published results of the census, to copies that are perfect at all points; but I hope to mention all copies, even those that are imperfect, about which information is furnished me.

I should be glad to hear from those owners with whom I am not at present in communication.

Sidney Lee.

Dramatic Gossip.

On Wednesday Mr. Benson revived at the Comedy 'Richard II.,' in which he reappeared as the King. Mr. E. Lyall Swete was John of Gaunt; Mr. Alfred Brydone, Edmund of Langley; Mr. Frank Rodney, Bolingbroke; Mr. Oscar Asche, Thomas Mowbray; Miss Lilian Braithwaite, the Queen; and Miss Elsie Chester, the Duchess of Gloucester. On the 27th inst. 'Hamlet' will succeed; and on the 15th to the 27th of April Mr. Benson will give his customary "Stratford Festival," in the course of which he will supply performances of six historical plays: 'King John,' 'Richard II.,' 'Henry IV.' (Part II.), 'Henry V.,' 'Henry VI.' (Part II.), and 'Richard III.'

Mr. Clement Scott is, it is said, the adapter of 'The Royal Necklace' of M. Pierre Berton, to be given by Mrs. Langtry at the Imperial, which house is to be opened on the 18th of April.

'Sweet and Twenty,' by Capt. Basil Hood, the forthcoming novelty at the Vaudeville, is in rehearsal, and the representations of 'Alice in Wonderland' have in consequence been confined to afternoons, except on Saturdays.

Mrs. Kendal was prevented by illness from appearing at the Princess of Wales's Theatre, Kennington, during the greater portion of last week. She is now happily recovered. It is pleasant to hear that she and Mr. Kendal have taken the St. James's Theatre for the autumn, during the absence of Mr. Alexander, and that they will appear in 'The Elder Miss Blossom,' 'The Likeness of the Night,' and Mr. Egerton Castle's play, 'The Secret Orchard,' which is mentioned below.

'Peg Woffington' has been withdrawn from the Prince of Wales's, to which house 'A Message from Mars,' which has witnessed its five hundredth representation, will shortly be transferred. When the run is over Mr. Hawtrey will produce the promised adaptation of 'The Man from Blankley's.' In addition to Mr. Hawtrey, the cast of this will comprise Misses Fanny Brough, M. A. Victor, Bella Pateman, and Jessie Bateman, Mr. Arthur Williams, and Mr. Henry Kemble.

The season of Messrs. Waller and Mollison at the Lyceum concludes this evening, and the theatre will remain closed until the reappearance of Sir Henry Irving and Miss Ellen Terry. Messrs. Waller and Mollison will be seen at Manchester, and subsequently at Liverpool.

Miss Lena Ashwell, who had been compelled by illness to relinquish temporarily her leading part in 'Mrs. Dane's Defence,' has fortunately been able to resume it.

'Mamma,' Mr. Grundy's adaptation of 'Les Surprises du Divorce' of MM. Bisson and Mars, obtained a warm welcome upon its revival at the Criterion. With this piece Mrs. John Wood and Mr. Chudleigh opened, on September 24th, 1888, the reconstructed Court Theatre. It had, when given with a cast of remarkable strength, including Mr. John Hare, Mr. Charles Groves, Mr. Arthur Cecil, Mr. Eric Lewis, Mrs. John Wood, and Misses Rosina Filippi and Annie Hughes, a success of happy, if imperfectly fulfilled, augury. The performance on the revival is more robust, but perhaps even better suited to the average public. The view of modern managements is to make a piece "go"—that is, get out of it every particle of drollery possible. This view is carried out, and the Jack Pontifex of Mr. Arthur Bourchier, the Miles Henniker of Mr. George Giddens, and the Mrs. Jannaway of Mrs. Charles Calvert are uproariously funny. Miss Edith Chester plays now the heroine, a wife for whom divorce can have few more surprises, and Miss Beatrice Forbes-Robertson makes a pleasing and promising *début* as her successor.

Mr. Alexander, at the Playgoers' Club on Sunday night, suggested the formation by the club of a reading committee, and promised that, if the members thereof selected a work which they could honestly recommend, he would mount it for afternoon production and give the profits to the Actors' Benevolent Fund. Mr. Tree also pledged himself to take part in the representation. There is a probability, it seems, that the actors may be held

to their bargain. The offer is meant as a means of facilitating approach to the stage by the untried dramatist.

ON Thursday 'The Secret Orchard' of Mr. Egerton Castle was produced at the Tyne Theatre, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Reports as to the performance are not forthcoming at the moment of going to press. The scene is France, and the characters are almost all French or American. Mrs. Kendal plays the Duchess of Cluny; Mr. Kendal, Charles Henri Stuart; Mr. Kenneth Douglas, the Comte Victor de Lorme; and Mrs. Tapping, the Marquise de Lorme. The piece has for motto "In the Secret Orchard stands the Tree of Death," from 'The Wisdom of the Ages.'

THE death has been announced of M. Louis Adolphe Jaime, a somewhat prolific Parisian dramatist, the son of Ernest Jaime, also a playwright. Born in 1824, Jaime *fils*, as he was at first called, is best remembered as part author of 'Le Petit Faust,' 'Geneviève de Brabant,' 'La Timbale d'Argent,' and other libretti of comic opera. With Lambert Thiboust, Victor Sejour, Theodore Barrière, Decourcelle, and other coadjutors, he wrote endless dramas and burlesques, ballets, &c., few of which are now remembered.

'DER DORNENWEG,' by Felix Philippi, produced by the German company at the Comedy, is a play of more serious interest than most of the pieces by which it has been preceded. Its performance was chiefly noticeable for the stride forward made by Fräulein Sofia Dora, whose presentation of the heroine had much tenderness and pathos, as well as some genuine power. Herr George Warletzsch was good in a genially comic character.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—P. H. N.—A. S.—W. G. F.—H. M. G.—G. F. A.—received.

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Agents for SCOTLAND, Messrs. Bell & Bradfute and Mr. John Menzies, Edinburgh.—Saturday, March 16, 1901.

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Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

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By Order,
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Beckenham, Kent, March 12, 1901.

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Candidates from the country invited to attend the Committee will be allowed third-class railway fare to the London terminus, but if the selected Candidate should refuse to take up the appointment, no travelling expenses will be allowed.

Applicants who do not receive, on or before April 26, a summons to attend before the Committee, will understand that they have not been included in the preliminary list of selected Candidates, and will not be further communicated with.

ELECTION to the SLADE PROFESSORSHIP.

EMMANUEL COLLEGE LODGE.

March 16, 1901.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR gives notice that the PROFESSORSHIP of FINE ART in the UNIVERSITY of CAMBRIDGE, on the FOUNDATION of FELIX SLADE, Esq., is VACANT, and that the BOARD of ELECTORS will meet to elect a PROFESSOR on SATURDAY, May 11.

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Candidates are requested to send their names to the Vice-Chancellor, Emmanuel College, on or before FRIDAY, May 3.

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Written applications for the appointment, accompanied by testimonials, should be deposited with the undersigned not later than the 31st MARCH instant; and Candidates should be in attendance at the Institute at 3 o'clock P.M. on 1st April proximo.

Dated this 18th day of March, 1901.

By Order,
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An Essay on Western Civilization in its Economic Aspects (Mediæval and Modern Times). By W. Cunningham, D.D. (Cambridge, University Press.)

THIS volume forms the concluding part of a work on which Dr. Cunningham has been engaged since 1893. The preceding sections include his 'Western Civilization (Ancient Times),' 'The Outlines of English Industrial History' (1895), and 'Modern Civilization in some of its Economic Aspects' (1896). Taken together, and as supplementing each other, the four books are intended to furnish one of the most important portions of the equipment of the student of economics. We think that they do this, and something in addition. They are not merely storehouses of trustworthy and wide-ranging fact, of lucid and stimulating generalization; they are a trenchant blow struck in the long strife over the method of economics. Dr. Cunningham may or may not intend it—we do not pretend to know—but his work in the aggregate has this bearing or effect; and it is well that it should be so. Half of the modern generation of economists is busying itself with theories, psychological or mathematical, as to an impalpable exposition of value, something that shall express quantitatively an appreciation which is half mental, half material—part of which comes true, while part beats and trembles in the heart. The other half of this same generation has sat down calmly and unweariedly to find and face — fact, to trace it historically, to count it statistically, to establish it inductively. Let us look at the results. Doctrinaire political economy has been made, at the hands of the unlearned, the basis of all the economic heresies of the modern world. The wage-fund theory forms the basis of Socialistic trades-unionism; the theory of capital forms the theoretic justification of every Socialistic and communistic scheme we have yet had; the Ricardian theory of rent forms the theoretic basis of an agitation for the State appropriation of the land; the Malthusian doctrine of population of a movement artificially to restrict population.

As against all this evil the historic school has as yet little good to show. But the perception is at any rate growing, thanks to its labours, that the so-called laws of political economy are not laws at all, and that its theories are not theories at all, but that its laws and its theories are generalizations deduced from a perpetually changing mass of facts, relationships, policies. Merely negative as such a result is up to the present, there is at any rate in it no possibility or opening for abuse at the hands of an ignorant man or an agitator. On the one hand, the doctrinaire theory of exchange may give us the doctrinaire theory of free trade, and try to bind the consciences of men. But, on the other hand, the calm historic study of trade policy can never supply a doctrine to form the basis of an agitation. We are informed or instructed by a course of study in economic history; but at the end of it we are at any rate left open-minded. Those who have once loosened the fetters of doctrine will take care how they bind their souls anew in slavery. From the point of view alike of individual wisdom and of highest statecraft, there is nothing in the range of human study so fruitful as economic history. The truth which it brings back not only makes us but leaves us free, wise to see the full bearing of a problem, free and unprejudiced by doctrine to face the solution of it.

In this work of emancipation Dr. Cunningham has done yeoman service, and not least in this little book. Small as is its size—it extends to only 300 octavo pages—the sweep and scope of the work are immense. He outlines the economic foundations and features of European society from the first moment that rudimentary order began to emerge from the wreck of the Roman Empire. Under Theoderic the Ostrogoth, under Charlemagne, the progress of political reconstruction has an economic aspect. Its underlying basis for economic purposes is the household as the unit of society; its overlying and directing and permeating principle is Latin Christianity. The Roman Church was a cosmopolitan rent and rate collector, banker, exchanger, transporter, labour employer, Crusade promoter, conscience compeller. Up to the time of the evolution of nationalities it is Latin Christianity which furnishes the basis and gives the main direction to the economic system of mediæval Europe. The gradual evolution of a money economy out of a natural economy, however, prepared the way for that great movement of secularization which preceded and instigated the rise of nationalities. Secularization was followed by the growth and intervention of capital, while the rise of nationalities found its expression (in the economic domain) in the growth of commercial empires. On the rivalry of these commercial empires hinges the economic history of Europe from the fifteenth century to the present. The latest phase of all—the industrial revolution, itself an outcome of the intervention of capital—is a matter practically of our own times.

So brief a summary will afford an idea of the sweep of the book, but suggest little of its condensed erudition. Speaking generally of such a book, we cannot help feeling that its very width of scope, combined with its compression, is a source of danger. It is so easy to brood over a century and hatch a phrase. There is, for instance, something almost perfervid in the zeal with which Dr. Cunningham attributes to the Christian Church a determining part in the development of Western civilization. We cannot help feeling that the generalization needs large deductions and modifications. Such generalization — and it is commonly accepted — rests on two assumptions: (1) that there was a great void into which the Roman Church stepped; (2) that the Roman Church in the ninth century was already sufficiently organized and cosmopolitan to affect vitally the nascent civilization of those Northern races from which we trace the spring of later civilization. We do not think that either of these assumptions can be thus nakedly stated; for, as to the second, it was only after the period of the codification of the canon law that the Roman Church began to exercise its most vital and important cosmopolitan influence—that is, from the twelfth century. What trace of Ultramontane influence is there in the Frankish codes; in the laws of Alfred? As to the first assumption, it is in a sense even less tenable. The empire of Charlemagne, which is practically Dr. Cunningham's starting-point, was contemporaneous with two other empires both highly organized in their civilization and commerce—that of the Eastern Empire and that of the Arabs in the Magreb. Had they no formulating effect on the Frankish Empire? For Charlemagne based his monetary system on that of the former; and, as we shall see in a moment, he had direct intercourse by treaty with the latter. Unfortunately, most of the evidence of any detailed nature which we possess with regard to the Mediterranean trade between Christian and Arab powers dates from the thirteenth century. It is, indeed, the fulness of the later information which has obscured the earlier period from the eighth to the twelfth century. The general impression produced by Dr. Cunningham is that before the advance of the conquering Saracen the Christian commerce of the Western Mediterranean was completely, or almost completely, extinguished, and that the return of commercial activity is roughly synchronous with the rolling back of the waves of Mohammedan conquest. This would make the revival of Christian commerce in the Western Mediterranean a matter of the eleventh century at the earliest, and would further make the Crusades the most vital factor in bringing that trade to its greatest prosperity. Against this view there are many detached facts to be set. In the trade with the Arabs of Africa Venice had been preceded by Palermo, Naples, Amalfi. And what is the date of the emergence of the Venetian trade? According to Muratori, some Venetian merchants opened a market at Rome in the middle of the eighth century, where they purchased large numbers of slaves, with the object of exporting them to the Saracens. In the ninth century we hear of ten Venetian vessels at once being in the port of Alexandria. Already in the tenth century Venice possessed the monopoly of the spice trade with Alexandria. In that

same century, too—before the Crusades—Genoa and Pisa were sharing the trade to Syria. The decline of the commerce of the Byzantine Empire and the transfer of that commerce to the Italian cities are partly attributable to the defects of the credit system of the empire and of the imperial legislation. Long before the time of the Crusades the Genoese had gained from the empire numerous commercial privileges and the authorization to establish exchanges at Constantinople. And in this matter of commercial privileges Amalfi had preceded both Venice and Genoa. Further than this, the very deeds of partnership between capitalist and shipowner, which form such a stereotyped feature of the Mediterranean commercial enterprise in the thirteenth century, are based upon the commercial practice of the Greek Empire. We learn from the Rhodian nautical code that this form of association (what the French call *commandite*) was the usual one in the eighth century. Blancard's collection of documents relating to the commercial history of Marseilles practically opens with a reproduction in 1210 of this form of association. It is only chance which has preserved the business papers of a single Marseilles trading-house; and it would be absurd to suppose that they stood alone. This single collection suggests in all its details that the trade of the Western Mediterranean was not only active, but also long established. It is merely, we think, the lack of historical materials which prevents us from carrying back the recrudescence of the commerce of the Western Mediterranean from the twelfth to possibly the ninth century. We are told that in 797 Charlemagne dispatched the Jew Isaac to the Caliph Haroun-al-Raschid to obtain from him the re-establishment of Marseilles and Narbonne as the *entrepôt* of the spices and silks and pearls of the East. Indeed, from one point of view we might be tempted to say that the Crusades were the death-blow to one Mediterranean commerce, even while they mark the birth-time of another.

If, therefore, there was this active commerce in the Western Mediterranean from the eighth century onwards, there could surely have been no great void in the economic systems of the Gothic and Frankish empires which alone the Roman Church could fill. The line of inheritance or derivation is a direct one — from the Greek Empire and the Arab to Charlemagne; not an indirect one from the decayed Roman Empire through the traditions of the Latin Church. Here, at least, we feel certain that, as sources are made available and knowledge grows, the borders of Dr. Cunningham's generalization will be rolled up; it will be made to cover less ground.

Let us take another generalization which plays a great part in Dr. Cunningham's exposition, the lateness of the period of the evolution of a money economy out of a natural economy. According to his conception, the unit basis from which Western civilization in its internal aspect has sprung is the vill, the mediæval household, the ancestor of the manor. It is a self-sufficing unit, which needs and knows no money economy; it is one of the sources of the later town, and so on. This is well enough, yet one cannot help feeling that this generalization, too, is one which needs dissection in the light of the most minute historical science. As far as ministerial accounts are concerned, we find no trace of this specific revolution of the thirteenth century which substituted a money for a natural economy in the manor. Take, for instance, what we believe to be one of the earliest ministers' accounts preserved at the Record Office. The account is of the manor of Brill (Bucks), and is for the year 34/5 Henry III. The bailiff accounts for 45*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*, received from various sources detailed (always of money specifically paid). *Per contra*, he accounts for the expenditure of this sum in various items (always of money specifically paid): for iron for the plough, for forage bought, for cost of carriage, wages of labour in sowing and reaping, cost of seed, and so on. Every minister's account which we have handled is on this pattern. Now all this is without the slightest hint that there was anything novel in such a system of pure money economy. The materials of Domesday on the one hand, and, on the other, the known methods adopted by the sheriffs in their accounts, point to the same early prevalence of a money economy. In this case, therefore, we feel that the generalization as announced by Dr. Cunningham is too wide for the facts.

There is more in this objection than might appear at first sight. For it tends to militate against one other impression which appears to be rooted in the author's mind, viz., that the whole mediæval system was opposed to the introduction of capital, and did in effect hinder that introduction till practically the sixteenth century. Even if generally stated, this is surely too wide. The Byzantine merchant of the eighth century was a capitalist, as were the merchants and bankers of the Italian cities. So, too, were the exporters of Marseilles—the Mandouel family, of whom we have such graphic details. So, too, were the Templars and all the religious orders; so were the Jews. We find these represented in English life, standing parallel with, if apart from, that gild organization of town industry which has, we think, coloured too highly Dr. Cunningham's views. We have recently had, in the 'Cely Papers' published by the Royal Historical Society, most welcome light thrown upon the condition of trade between England and the Staple at Calais in the fifteenth century. The trade was capitalistic, just as much as that of the Mandouel family at Marseilles in the thirteenth century. If there is a change in form, there is no break in continuity.

Or consider, again, another set of phenomena with which these pages deal, the part which Spain played as the distributor of the precious metals from the New World to the Old. Why did the precious metals leave Spain? The whole of the explanation on p. 196 seems singularly futile. The fact was that the precious metals bore a lower price in Spain than they did in France, the Netherlands, and England—by virtue merely of their abundance. The arrival of each plate fleet was followed by a drop in price of the precious metals in Spain; *ergo*, by a chance of a bargain by means of a transfer of the bullion to Antwerp and elsewhere, where the price was higher. No amount of repressive legislation ever could prevail against such an inducement. This is not a matter of inference, for direct and specific testimony to this effect literally abounds in the State Papers. It is surprising that Englishmen do not bestow more attention on the financial history of Spain.

It must not be supposed for a moment that we are disputing with Dr. Cunningham or quarrelling with his book. Again and again, as historical material becomes more accessible and knowledge more exact, we find it necessary to limit or reconstruct our historical generalizations. Indeed, in view of the indefiniteness of the process, it might perhaps be best to abstain altogether from theorizing and generalizing, but to state such a proposition in naked terms is to push to an absurdity a mere maxim of expediency. It may be that, after all, the theories of an age are as true and effective for that age as its positive laws; and under any conditions we do not wish to produce the impression that Dr. Cunningham's book is built up of mere generalization. It is not; it is full of the exactest science and the sanest exposition. Our differences with it only concern that hazy fringe of borderland where theory is engaged in formulating undiscovered fact, and discovered fact in correcting preconceived theory.

The "Good Man" of the Eighteenth Century. By Charles Whittuck. (George Allen.)

"The life and thought of those times can in no way be more successfully vindicated from the charge of meanness commonly levelled by critics against the eighteenth century, than by citing from the classics of that much-abused age, passages in which the glorification of virtue finds expression through the mouth of the ideally 'good' or 'wise' man."

Such is the purpose of this stimulating and well-planned book, which will refresh the minds of not a few readers in this age of impatience and crude ideals.

The author was, in our opinion, well advised in restricting himself to prose authors, though Crabbe's poems must have presented themselves to his mind as a tempting mine to work, for verse, of course, loses much more in the process of submitting to extraction than the other medium of expression. We also concur in his view that the eighteenth century can with some profit be studied for and in itself, and not merely as leading up to the Revolution, although to the political, and also, perhaps, to the social historian this is its most interesting aspect. The ethical and didactic literature of the period opens up even vaster issues than those presented by the great upheaval at its close.

The scheme of the Good Man is in the main chronological (extending from the writers in the *Spectator* to Lessing), but it is partly also designed to show "the development of the English or concrete into the foreign or abstract types of goodness." In his first section, 'Eclectic Virtue,' as illustrated by the *Spectator*, Mr. Whittuck, to our mind, fails to get very close to his subject, the reason being that the personification of the "good man" by Addison and Steele is not sufficiently concentrated. It is, however, possible to obtain from them

such things as this protest against one-sidedness taking the form of pedantry :—

"A man who has been brought up amongst books and is able to talk of nothing else, is a very indifferent companion, and what we call a pedant. But methinks we should enlarge the title, and give it to every one that does not know how to think out of his profession and way of life."

In treating of the 'Good Man Human' our author has recourse to Fielding rather than to Richardson, and gives as his all-sufficient reason the fact that the latter is didactic, but not human enough for his purpose. Rejecting Squire Allworthy, as being a type rather than a character, he takes Parson Adams as his illustration. We are not sure that we should not, on some grounds, have preferred the Dr. Harrison of 'Amelia'; but the parson in 'Joseph Andrews' undoubtedly serves Mr. Whittuck well. Fielding's "good man," though no veiled rationalist, "nor even a Tillotsonian churchman impressed with the desirability of satisfying the scruples of rationalism," sets little store by faith in comparison with good works. He says of Whitefield :—

"When he began to call nonsense and enthusiasm to his aid, and set up the detestable doctrine of faith against good works, I was his friend no longer; for surely that doctrine was coined in hell, and one would think none but the devil himself could have the confidence to preach it. For can anything be more derogatory to the honour of God, than for men to imagine that the all-wise Being will hereafter say to the good and virtuous, 'Notwithstanding the purity of thy life, notwithstanding that constant rule of virtue and goodness in which you walked upon earth, still as thou didst not believe everything in the true orthodox manner, thy want of faith shall condemn thee'? Or on the other side, can any doctrine have a more pernicious influence on society than a persuasion that it will be a good plea for the villain at the last day: 'Lord, it is true, I never obeyed one of thy commands, yet punish me not, for I believe them all'?"

Though a great lover of his pipes and ale, Parson Adams is not only a strict liver, but even holds that "there is nothing but heathenism to be learned from plays," none of which is fit for a Christian to read but 'Cato' and 'The Conscious Lovers.' Tender to human suffering, hating cruelty, and scorning hypocrisy and luxury, he yet seldom goes out of his way to rebuke those in high places.

William Law, whom Gibbon thought the most agreeable religious writer of his day, did not stand so far apart from the secular didactic authors as might be thought. The author of 'The Serious Call' exhibits his "good man" of course as distinctively Christian, but he refuses to confine his devotions to private and public prayer, which are rather to be considered as particular parts or instances of it, devotion itself being "a life given or devoted to God." Again :—

"Piety requires us to renounce no ways of life where we can act reasonably and offer what we do to the glory of God.....all that you can perform conformably to a rational nature, and the will of God, all this is allowed by the laws of piety."

However different may be Law's outlook on life from that of other contemporary thinkers considered here, he agreed with them in making *rationality* enter into his conception of his good or religious man.

One of the most curious of literary coincidences was the publication in the same year (1759) of 'Candide' and 'Rasselas,' here brought together under the heading 'Anti-Cant,' though they vary so greatly in their style and effectiveness — Voltaire wittily wicked, Johnson heavily dull. Boswell had heard the latter say of the two tales "that if they had not been published so closely the one after the other that there was not time for imitation, it would have been in vain to deny that the scheme of that which came latest was taken from the other." Yet, although Johnson and Voltaire reach very much the same conclusion, their temper again is as widely different as it is possible to conceive: that of the Frenchman breathes despair, while the Englishman's expresses only deep seriousness. "Cultivons notre jardin" means "The world is a bad place to live in; let us keep as far away from it as we can and mind our own business." The creator of 'Rasselas' points to the skies the soul that can find no happiness here below. Still it is here noticed as an evidence of Johnson's sincerity how he keeps in reserve the promise of happiness in another world when rhetorically he might have made so much of it by way of contrast to earthly miseries. It is Voltaire's real pity for the human race and his genuine protest against shams which cause him to be called in here as a contributor to his century's embodiment of the ethical man; but it is not a little difficult to think of 'Candide' as anything but a superlative squib against optimism and its developments. Nor is it easy to believe that it was a genuinely felt belief in the "state of nature" which found utterance in outbursts such as this :—

"It is perhaps man who precipitates himself into the abyss of misfortunes, under which he groans. Of a frugivorous animal he has made himself a carnivorous one. The savages which we have seen eat only Jesuits, and do not live on bad terms among themselves. These savages, if there be one scattered here and there in the woods, only subsisting by acorns and herbs, are, without doubt, still more happy. Society has given birth to the greatest crimes."

Johnson, we fear, might have denounced it as cant, or perhaps only as "ignorance, pure ignorance." His own chapter on 'The Dangerous Prevalence of Imagination' shows this and much more, and indicates, perhaps, what he would have thought of the poetry of the Lake School as a moral influence.

Mr. Whittuck's study of pseudo-Orientalism is charming from its wealth of illustration. Montesquieu, in his 'Lettres Persanes,' probably suggested to Goldsmith his delightful 'Citizen of the World.' But the one is a philosopher, the other a student of human nature. The supremacy of the moral law in the relations both of individuals and states is the principle most insisted upon by the French writer. Modesty is his favourite virtue :—

"Approach, ye modest, that I may embrace you! You give to life its sweetness and its charm. You fancy that you possess nothing, and I tell you that you possess everything. You think that you humble nobody, whereas you humble all the world. And when I compare you in my mind with those absolute persons whom I see on all sides of me, I hurl them headlong from their pedestal and deposit them at your feet."

His desideratum is moral and legal reform, but by no means revolution :—

"Quelles que soient les lois, il faut toujours les suivre et les regarder comme la conscience publique, à laquelle celle des particuliers doit se conformer toujours."

Yet he gave to the Revolution "Liberty and Equality" as two of its three watch-words.

Goldsmith's "good man" is a traveller, but no mere tourist, for life is his journey; and though he grows wiser and better the further he departs from home, he does not go from country to country "guided by the blind impulse of curiosity." But neither is he the recluse, who is thus tolerantly censured :—

"The discontented being, who retires from society, is generally some good-natured man, who has begun life without experience, and knew not how to gain it in his intercourse with mankind."

One of the advantages of travel in this sense is the demolition of imaginary demigods or "little great men." Goldsmith's Chinese philosopher writes that he has counted no fewer than twenty-five great men, seventeen very great men, and nine very extraordinary men in less than the compass of half a year, and wonders how posterity will be able to remember them all, or whether men will have aught to do with them but to get their catalogue by heart. His concluding address to his correspondent sums up the matter in these words :—

"For you and I, my friend.....we who neither are, nor ever will be great men, and who do not much care whether we are great men or no [there surely we hear Goldsmith himself!], at least let us strive to be honest men, and to have common sense."

But that the essential quality which the creator of Dr. Primrose desiderated for his good man was sympathy with all sorts and conditions of men might be supported by numberless citations. On the other hand, he shared to the full the contemporary love of non-intervention which animated Montesquieu, and, indeed, almost every one of his literary contemporaries. He contemptuously dismisses the struggle of the French and English for Canada as "a very destructive war, in which they have already spilled much blood, are excessively irritated, and all upon account of one side's desiring to wear greater quantities of *fur* than the other." We can well imagine Mr. Morley appropriating for a peroration a passage such as the following :—

"Happy, very happy, might they have been, had they known when to bound their riches and their glory; had they known that extending empire is often diminishing power; that countries are ever strongest which are internally powerful; that colonies, by drafting away the brave and enterprising, leave the country in the hands of the timid and avaricious;.....that too much commerce may injure a nation as well as too little; and that there is a wide difference between a conquering and a flourishing empire."

We could linger long over the final study, 'Enlightenment,' exemplified by Rousseau's 'Vicaire Savoyard' and Lessing's 'Nathan der Weise,' but must draw to a close. It occurs to us, however, to ask why, when the word "sentimental" is applied to Rousseau's

attitude towards religious belief and is explained as being equivalent to *sensitive*, the author should not adopt the term *sensitivism* instead of "sentimentalism." The only blemish in this beautifully printed work is the omission throughout of the modification of the vowel in the word *Aufklärung*.

Charles William Ferdinand, Duke of Brunswick: an Historical Study, 1735–1806. By Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice. (Longmans & Co.)

The thanks of historical students are due to Lord Rosebery and Sir George Trevelyan for persuading Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice to embody in a book his *Edinburgh* articles. The only possible complaint is that the book is all too brief—that readers have to content themselves with a suggestive sketch where they might have hoped for a fully outlined picture.

Brunswick is one of the most ill-fated figures in history. Sharing in the military glories of the great Frederick of Prussia and the only less great Ferdinand of Brunswick, both his uncles, he was looked upon as the greatest general and placed at the head of the best army in Europe. It was he who did most to check the ambitious Emperor Joseph II. in Germany, and who was able to do in a single campaign in Holland what the armies of the Grand Monarque with Condé and Turenne at their head had been unable to effect. Yet Brunswick's name, as Lord Edmond remarks, is chiefly associated in our minds with Valmy and Auerstädt—with the first check administered by France to her enemies, and with the humiliation of Prussia by Napoleon. Again, by a parallel irony of fate, the most liberal-minded of European rulers—he who, had he chosen, might have taken up the mantle of Mirabeau in France—is now best remembered as the ostensible author of the violent manifesto which precipitated, if it did not produce, the September massacres.

The secret of the duke's failure appears to have been a strange infirmity of will, coupled with a fatal subordination of his personality to that of the reigning head of the Hohenzollern house. As a councillor he could see clearly and advise wisely, but never had the strength of his convictions, and was often overborne by the mere vehemence of weaker men. Thus it happened that he submitted to be the instrument of a policy and even of a strategy of which he disapproved, and came to be admired chiefly for the consummate skill with which he extricated himself from impossible positions.

Yet in the Seven Years' War the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick had made himself a name by his intrepidity and dash. Over this part of his career Lord Edmond has passed somewhat too lightly: the biographer of Shelburne might have dwelt in more detail upon exploits in which his own countrymen shared so largely. The reader who is interested in Brunswick's earlier glories must go to the 'Life' of Granby (his colleague) for this part of the subject. Here, however, we do get an account of the almost legendary capture of Hoya:—

"'I will tell you,' he [Brunswick] said to Massenbach many years after, 'what really happened. It was in February; the Weser was covered with floating ice; the night was rough; no fisherman could be found who had the courage to put us across. A violent storm then arose. The remaining companies of these regiments had to remain on the right bank. With my small body of men I continued the advance on Hoya. The French patrols had neglected their duty owing to the fearful inclemency of the weather. We came on them at the first houses of the town. Out of one of these came a Frenchman. He looked at us and tried to escape. But I seized hold of him myself and grasped him by the throat. "You are a lost man," I said, "if you speak a word," and I pointed my sword at his breast. "Where are your comrades?" We marched straight forwards and came on them so unexpectedly that they first became aware of our existence from hearing our fire. This fire settled the business. We were masters of the bridge.'"

After the conclusion of peace the prince visited Paris, where his modesty won the approval of Voltaire, and England, where Parliament voted him a substantial sum and he excited widespread enthusiasm. A curious example of the popular feeling was related to her husband by Lady Chatham. Soon after his disembarkation at Harwich

"a substantial Quaker insisted so strongly on seeing him that he was allowed to come into the room. He pulled off his hat to him, and said, 'Noble friend, give me thy hand,' which was given, and he kissed it. 'Although I do not fight myself, I love a brave man that will fight. Thou art a valiant Prince, and art to be married to a lovely Princess; love her, make her a good husband, and the Lord bless you both.'"

The worthy man's good wishes were not destined to be fulfilled. Brunswick was as unfortunate in his domestic as in his public life. Of his children by the English princess, the only one who could be said to have had any share of fortune's smiles was the son who fell at Quatre Bras. One of the daughters was Caroline, wife of George IV. Massenbach, after detailing Brunswick's lamentations over the inevitable unhappiness of royal marriages, remarked the look of despair in his face, and mentally compared his son and heir (who was almost an idiot) with Forstenburg, his natural son, whose brilliant career, however, came to a premature close in the campaign of 1793.

In 1780 Charles William became ruler of Brunswick, and ten years later was the most popular prince of the empire. Of the many reforms which he initiated in his dominions, the most striking was the edict of May Day, 1794, by which the Estates were given control of all revenue, even that of the private domains. It was at Brunswick that Hardenberg began official life; Lessing was appointed librarian at Wolfenbüttel. Mirabeau, who visited the duke's court on his way to Berlin in 1786, gave a very favourable account of him in the celebrated 'Secret History.' He found him extraordinarily laborious, well informed, and perspicuous; not intoxicated by military glory; delighting in and well acquainted with France: "a man of an uncommon stamp, but too wise to be formidable to the wise." Brunswick denied ever having been fond of war, giving among other weighty reasons one that was only too fully justified by events: "I have formerly not been unfortunate. Hereafter I might be a better general, and yet might not have the same success."

In truth, except for the seeming culmination of his glory in the conquest of Holland for the house of Orange, Brunswick's military successes were over. He might win isolated battles (like the victory over Hoche at Kaiserslautern) and conduct brilliant retreats (like that which followed Wurmser's defeat by that general); he was yet to unearth Scharnhorst, the future reorganizer of German armies; but he was never again to lead a successful campaign, or to become a hero among the nations. The political successor of the great Frederick, as well as his military heir, he was to contribute by his own indecision to the downfall of Prussia, and was destined never to behold the liberation of Germany, which his own mission to Russia did so much to bring about. He lived to become the tool of the *émigrés* and court minions whom he heartily despised; to resign the command of the Prussian army because he was not allowed to direct it; to be derided by hotheads as the "Prince of Peace" when preparing for the great struggle with Napoleon.

The real author of the manifesto of 1792 was the Comte de Provence's (Louis XVIII.'s) secretary, but Brunswick signed it; the real commander at Valmy was the contemptible Frederick William II., but Brunswick had to incur the reproach of it and extricate the army from a position in which he knew it should never have been placed. He saw that the one thing necessary in the military councils of Prussia was unity of action, but it was only for a short time that he refused the position of a "marshal of the court"; he discerned clearly that France was the real enemy of German unity and of Prussia, but he neglected the great opportunity presented in 1799 of striking a determined blow at her. In 1806 the errors of 1792 were repeated. Frederick William III. took the place of Frederick William II.; instead of the Austrians there were Kalckreuth and Hohenlohe to hamper the nominal commander's initiative. But at Auerstädt, in spite of his reflection uttered the night before the battle that the 14th of October had always been an unlucky date in his family, Brunswick was at his best, formed a masterly plan of attack, and almost succeeded in carrying it through. The advance on both wings was forcing back the French, and the duke was leading the grenadiers of Hamstein in the centre, when a shot traversed his nose, grazing both his eyes and blinding him. He rose, and for some time rode along the lines with a handkerchief to his face, but soon had to be carried off the field on a litter. The tardily restored unity of command was at an end, and Davoust won the day and his title, while his master crushed Hohenlohe at Jena. Meanwhile Brunswick, bravely protesting that at his age blindness would not much matter, was carried to his own capital. He wished to remain there, but, suffering as he was, consented to be hurried north towards Altona, that his presence might not be made a pretext for severity towards his subjects. After lingering some twelve days, he died at Ottensen, and was buried by the side of Klopstock.

Of the two portraits appended we prefer the smaller and anonymous one of the duke in later life. The face here is very fine.

Mount Omi and Beyond: a Record of Travel on the Thibetan Border. By Archibald J. Little. (Heinemann.)

Mr. Little is neither a globe-trotter nor a professional traveller. He has resided for several years at Chungking, the chief trading centre on the Upper Yangtze, 1,500 miles from the sea, and is known as the author of a work on the Yangtze Gorges. His present volume is a lively description of a walking tour made by his wife and himself along the Thibetan border as far as Tachienlu, which included visits to the famous mountain of Omi and several other Buddhist shrines. The ground traversed was for the most part not new to Europeans. But the fact that he travelled for pleasure rather than with a definite aim adds, perhaps, to the interest and vivacity of Mr. Little's pages. When a journey is undertaken, as so many are nowadays, in order to make a book or win a geographical prize, its record is apt to be monotonous, if not egotistic. These chapters reflect a holiday humour of enjoyment, or at the worst of cheerful endurance. The author approaches in spirit Gibbon's ideal traveller, who "can seize every mode of conveyance, and support with a careless smile every hardship of the road, the weather, or the inn."

In the province of Szechuan the wanderers found no lack of such hardships. The roads in the great river-valleys are often sticky clay, and are liable to be interrupted by floods; on the hills they become rock-ladders several thousand feet in height; the climate, until an elevation of 6,000 feet has been reached, is in summer warm and muggy, and the rainfall excessive. The native inns are primitive and dirty, and good quarters are only to be found in the missionary settlements which abound. The chief result, so far, of the enterprise of the churches in this region seems to be the establishment of a standard of cleanliness. Of godliness and religion, in their own sense, the Chinese Buddhists have, in Mr. Little's opinion, enough and to spare. His dispassionate and apparently impartial observations of the feelings roused by Christian proselytism are interesting in the light of recent events. "Unfortunately," he writes,

"the fear amongst the upper and learned classes that has been aroused by the unprecedented activity of various missionary bodies that have invaded this province of late years has led to misrepresentations of our objects and to the circulation by the more unscrupulous of downright falsehoods about us. The desired effect, in frightening the common people and alienating them from us, has been attained only too successfully, and it is sad to one who, like myself, travelled in the province ten years ago, before this influx, to note the difference. Then, I never heard an uncivil word; now, one is constantly jeered at by the rabble, and a favourite amusement of the small boys in the villages round Chungking is to draw crosses in the path, hoping that the advancing pedestrian may not dare to tread on them. The erection by the missions in Chungking, in conspicuous sites, of strange-looking buildings, which interfere with the so strongly implanted *fungshui* superstitions of the natives, was one of the main causes of the Chungking riots in 1886. Whatever the cause, the temper of the people is entirely changed for the worse, and successful unpunished rioting has deeply lowered the *prestige* we formerly enjoyed."

Despite, however, the drawbacks described above, Mr. and Mrs. Little agreed that their tour was "the most delightful and interesting they had ever made." The scenery they met with was extremely varied—always striking, and often sublime. It displayed in the foreground the bold cliffs, the table-shaped mountains, the narrow defiles and wooded heights of a limestone tract. In the wider views the far-off snows and glaciers of the central ranges of Thibet added the touch of romance, the sense of a beyond, so eloquently described by the early visitors to Switzerland who were fortunate enough to travel before the Jura was tunnelled. The charm of the mountain views in Szechuan is completed, Mr. Little tells us, by the wonderful harmony of the local architecture with its surroundings. Temples and pavilions, monumental gateways and gardens, walled towns and monasteries, all man's additions to the landscape seem to improve, instead of mar, the picture. Even men become worthy of their frame, and the figures that move in the foreground are, "all but the very poorest, richly and gracefully clad."

Mount Omi, which supplies a title to the volume, is a great block of limestone, 10,000 feet high, with precipitous sides and a broad plateau on the top. It may be described as a Chinese Montserrat. The sides and summit are covered with monasteries, and it is the goal of hundreds of devout pilgrims, who climb the 20,000 slippery limestone steps that scale its cliffs in the hope of being rewarded by a sight of the natural phenomenon, akin to the Spectre of the Brocken, which is known as "the Glory of Buddha." It is thus described by our traveller:—

"We hurried up to the top of the cliff and looked over. Below was a sea of cloud; at our backs the sun, now shortly about to sink in the west, was brightly shining. Sure enough, there was a circular halo reposing on the cloud surface, its bottom just cut off by the shadow of the mountain's edge, so that the rainbow (for such it apparently is, having all its colours), shorn of a portion of its circumference, appeared of a horseshoe shape, and in its centre was the greatly magnified shadow of the observer's head.....A litany chanted by a full chorus of priests closed a not uneventful day."

The numerous monasteries and their inmates resemble in many respects the similar mediæval institutions of Europe. In one point, however, the Chinese abbot is thoroughly modern. The traveller who has partaken of his hospitality is presented on leaving with a visitors' book, in which he is invited to enter his name with a suitable donation, his attention being at the same time pointedly called to those of his predecessors. He is even invited to collect among his friends on his return home for the benefit of the institution.

Buddhism, like Catholicism, annexes and occupies the old seats of nature-worship, and Mount Omi was not the only sacred mount visited. The Saiking-chan reaches 11,000 feet. The travellers were conducted to its solitary temple by a young priest who had begged about the country until he had collected 150*l.*, with which he purchased the woods on the top to prevent their being destroyed by lumbermen. In the Alps we owe similar good deeds in forest preservation to the Carthusian houses. At Tachienlu, one of the eastern gateways of Thibet, we touch on a different world—limestone gives place to granite, insurmountable slopes tower up into the clouds, snowy peaks shine between them. The picturesque, if dirty, Chinese hamlets are changed for the gaunt, gloomy fortress villages, built of native rock, uncemented, with slits for windows, flat roofs, and towers for refuge or defence, hanging like swallows' nests on apparently inaccessible heights which serve as dwellings for the mountaineers from one end of Asia to the other, from China to the Caucasus. The cheerful Chinese Buddhism is exchanged for the darker superstitions of Thibet. Skulls and skeletons, demons of all colours and the most grotesque invention, serve as sacred decorations; prayer banners flutter in the breeze; Lamas draped in red or yellow togas gather in statuesque attitudes on the temple steps and view with marked suspicion the stranger within their precincts.

Here are notes of religious observances on the borderland eminently characteristic of the two races:—

"For the last few days, in all the Chinese villages we passed through, the whole population—men and boys alike—were engaged in writing letters, and we noticed them especially addressing the envelopes with careful calligraphy. At first we could not make it out, until we remembered it was the mid-seven moon, when deceased relatives have to be provided with funds to carry them over another year in the nether regions. The big envelopes contain voluminous supplies of paper cash, which are ceremoniously burnt, and so conveyed to their addressees."

Our second note describes as in existence an ancient custom, the results of which are, at the other end of Thibet, a puzzle to the traveller who enters the Himalaya from Darjeeling:—

"We noticed two poor Thibetans clad in a single loose garment of sheepskin, each laden with a heavy slab of slate, a rough parallelogram, three feet by two, and half an inch thick. Upon each was engraved in delicately cut and most ornamental Thibetan what we were told was the phrase 'Om mane padme hum.' These slabs were carefully deposited upon a huge heap of similar irregular fragments of slate and limestone which formed a pile by the roadway twenty feet by six, and five feet high."

Many of these inscribed walls may be seen in Sikhim, in spots frequented by the Lamas for the purpose of mountain-worship.

Much more might be gleaned from Mr. Little's pages; but enough has been written and extracted to show that his book is not only full of interest for the general reader, but also instructive to those who value the observations of a traveller qualified by long residence to understand and appreciate the people amongst whom he wanders.

The Working Constitution of the United Kingdom and its Outgrowths. By Leonard Courtney. (Dent & Co.)

Mr. Courtney's volume, though less anecdotic and entertaining than that of the late Prof. Sheldon Amos, is more sound, and at the same time more compact than the treatise of Sir William Anson. It can be highly recommended as a text-book, and does not contain doctrines likely to offend any moderate man.

Mr. Courtney points out with great clearness the essential difference between our constitution and written constitutions such as that of the United States, in the constant change which here contrasts with the unchanging fetish worship of the American citizen for his institutions. It is curious that within a few pages of his general observations upon change Mr. Courtney points out the peculiarity of our financial system, under which the House of Commons controls the expenditure by giving "its express sanction to each vote in turn"; and that on the day of the appearance of Mr. Courtney's volume an unprecedented alteration in this respect was made in the House of Commons, which, although explained to be for this year only, is likely to be imitated in the future. Mr. Courtney shows somewhat more detachment from the party system than is usual among the great authorities; but his remarks upon the subject are by no means fanciful, and he will carry most men with him in his description of the evils of party government and his proof that it is not indispensable. He shows that there is a temptation to statesmen trained in our system to decry all suggestions for its transformation, but gives philosophical reasons of weight for a more impartial examination of the matter. He points out that in a nation, as in every individual, there is a conflict between Conservatism and Liberalism—between "forces of hesitation and of adventure." Just as the individual, however, should not "give way to alternate fits of inaction and of rashness," so the aim of the community should be to substitute "an uninterrupted flow" in place of "gush and check." It is a wholesome corrective to our belief that there is no alternative for the party system to remember that in the Swiss Republic, in spite of the existence of parties in cities and in cantons, party has no force in national affairs.

Mr. Courtney has carefully avoided in this volume the exposition at any length of such individual opinions as would not meet with general acceptance. It is perhaps a pity that, in one matter in which his opinion is of the greatest weight, he should not have developed his views as to improvement. At the same time, it would perhaps be outside the scope of his work to expand the remarks which he makes on the use to be made in Parliament of private members' time:—

> "It is an obvious suggestion that the selection of subjects to be discussed should be determined not by chance, but by the choice of the House, subject to the provision that this choice should be exercised by minorities in turns."

This pregnant sentence contains the germ of a complete change, not desired, indeed, by the official parties, but essential unless the control of the whole time of both Houses of Parliament is to pass into ministerial hands. We do not accept Mr. Courtney's suggestion, in another part of his volume, that "private members have for a time fallen below their predecessors." The marked increase of ability and public spirit, especially among the younger Conservative members of the House of Commons, is admitted by most competent observers; and we believe that any falling off in independence is caused by timidity with regard to the opinion of constituencies, and a belief that the country desires more and more to trust Parliament to the direction of responsible administrations.

When he comes to write of foreign relations, Mr. Courtney does not, perhaps, go far enough in saying that it is not known that any secret treaty has been made during the last century by the British Crown. If the term "treaty" is formally used, which by the context would seem to be the case, the underlying statement may be affirmed in a positive fashion. Mr. Courtney, indeed, says that it has been categorically asserted, by persons affecting to speak with knowledge, that we were pledged by treaty to take definite action in relation to Italy in certain contingencies. He rejects the view; but it had behind it little of that "authority" to which he refers. In the 1886–92 Parliament it was, indeed, repeatedly stated in the House of Commons that such a treaty existed; but this was evidently advanced for the purpose of ascertaining exactly what did exist. The assurance given to Italy by Lord Salisbury was not in treaty form, and expressly pointed out that Lord Salisbury, while stating the opinion of his Cabinet, was unable to bind the House of Commons, and more particularly a House of Commons controlled by his successor. Secret engagements have been made, as is now known, binding us to do certain things in certain circumstances, but always either with a similar reservation, or in view of eventualities which were immediate and certain to occur in the time of the Government offering the engagement. The most noteworthy cases are those of "the Marvin memorandum," and the other engagements made at the same time in view of the Congress of Berlin.

In the account of the short sessions needed to pass Votes on the breaking out of war it might have been wise to note what is noted elsewhere, namely, the necessity of such short sessions in cases of unimportant wars where any charge is made on the revenues of India. As the matter stands, the hasty reader might think that the statement that when the House met in 1899 to grant the money for the Boer war "more than thirty years" had "elapsed since the holding of a similar session" is contradicted by the fact of autumn war sittings having been held in the Parliament which terminated its existence in 1880. The explanation which we have given is, of course, obvious to those who carefully read on for 140 pages.

Some little points which we have noticed in reading Mr. Courtney, are perhaps just worth remark. For example, the observation as to the Channel Islands, that "the cost of the military force.....is defrayed out of the war budget of the United Kingdom," unduly neglects the islands' militia, who have been serviceable in the past, and are likely speedily to be improved into a valuable force. The statement that the question arose in 1897 "whether a member of the House of Commons upon whom an earldom had descended could continue to sit in the Lower House by abstaining to apply for a writ," refers, we think, to the barony of Coleridge, although it is true that one of the three members, heirs to peerages, who sat on the Attercliffe Writ Committee, and took the view suggested, was heir to an earldom. The statement that a committee of the Cabinet may have added to it "some member of the Government not in the Cabinet" would be more accurate in the plural. Cabinet committees often contain several members of the Government not in the Cabinet, as, for example, a law officer, a representative of a department concerned, and a specialist on the subject discussed, without ceasing to be called Cabinet committees. The statement that the interference of peers at elections probably "is an offence against the law of Parliament" seems questionable, in view of the fact that the Upper House as stoutly declines to take this view as the House of Commons stoutly asserts it. Mr. Courtney's opinion that "it seems now certain that the House of Commons has abandoned all its privileges of testing returns" is too sweeping. So, perhaps, is that to the effect that the suspension of the rights of peccant boroughs is "not likely to happen again." So long as there are constituencies notoriously corrupt, in which the electoral power of the individual voter is many times as great as the average of the country, such suspensions are possible and even probable.

NEW NOVELS.

The Church of Humanity. By David Christie Murray. (Chatto & Windus.)

"The history of John Mauger, a professional jack-pudding, who, being inspired by a passion to be of service to mankind, became the founder of a church." Such is the tale unfolded by Mr. Christie Murray—a tale of low life, and perhaps in the early chapters too entirely occupied with the details of the rough preacher's struggles with his besetting sin, but so instinct with tragedy—growing in acuteness and force until the climax, when the beaten man finds rest and hope in looking forward to his death upon the scaffold—that once begun it will be read with increasing interest to the last page, penned, we may suppose, in Newgate. It is a wonderful study, that of the not uncommon combination of great gifts with moral helplessness. John Mauger takes no credit for the dramatic gift he exercises in the intervals of conscientious self-torture. He has the magnetic power of the orator, and a wealth of sympathy to which, after hypnotism has worked a rare cure of the morbid appetite, self-control begins to supply its consolidating force. Then comes a direr calamity, to which in his early stages he could not have had the strength to be susceptible. In the whole story of his love for a street-waif, his innocent notion of safeguarding her soul, his alarm at finding himself in his mature age the slave of physical passion, the inevitable cross-purposes where love is all on one side, her relapse, and the characteristic sacrificial slaughter of her by her mystically minded husband, we reach the climax of the fiery trials the perplexed but faithful heart has to endure. This strange story is strikingly told; the characters and dialogue of the roadside interlocutors are well maintained, and there is much realism in the local setting of the piece. Mr. Murray keeps his position as one of our ablest writers on the unconventional side of life.

The Lesser Evil. By Iza Duffus Hardy. (Chatto & Windus.)

The most interesting figure in Miss Hardy's latest novel is the gentle and true-hearted lady who is exposed to a double calamity: the sudden revelation that her husband is a bigamist, and then the uncertainty whether he is not also a murderer, when the villain who has wrecked both their lives is discovered slaughtered in the shady "Lower Road." Next to Constance Mainwaring, the most lifelike character is the rough South African millionaire, the brother of Archie Mainwaring's first wife, the poor lady who is so inconveniently alive. His passion for Constance, crude and roughly expressed as it is, leads him to the perception of a higher love, and though in his artless colonial way he shoots the pestilent Dallinger, the villain above mentioned, he dies in endeavouring to save Connie's child, in much of the odour of sanctity. We find less to attract us in the other characters. The story, if not above the average of the author's work, at any rate indicates no lapse below it.

This Body of Death: a Story. By Adeline Sergeant. (Hurst & Blackett.)

This story is mainly a study of the development of character in the son of a clever Russian woman and an Englishman who, having joined his wife's secret society, betrayed it and was made away with. Maurice's mother thenceforward devoted herself to the training of her boy to be "good," hoping to bring up a son who should expiate his father's sin. Her secret society orders her to act the dynamitard, and to prevent the consequent disgrace which would attach to her son, she commits suicide. Maurice is shown as inheriting much of his mother's character combined with his father's "lower nature," and the story is that of the struggle between these two sides of his individuality up to the time of his death. His weakness is shown in his love for one woman—whom he might have married, but did not—and his strength in his love for another, who marries a friend of his youth. That friend is the one overdrawn character in an otherwise thoroughly readable story.

Scoundrels & Co. By Coulson Kernahan. (Ward, Lock & Co.)

Mr. Kernahan seems a little concerned at the charge of taking himself seriously, which it appears has been brought against him by a contemporary. He disclaims the impeachment with fervour; and it is certain that, grim and lurid as is his central idea of a criminal syndicate controlling all the various Socialistic and anarchical organizations of the day, there is no moral to be extracted from his fluent and complicated narrative. The wonderful fortune with which the supposed Number Seven manages to maintain his disguise, and in the end to thwart all the nefarious schemes of the conspirators, is invested with a marvellous air of plausibility, and incidentally we meet with many shrewd asides which afford food for reflection. But we are informed that the object of the "yarn" is only to while away an hour or so, and for that purpose it is admirably qualified. Among the lighter passages we like best the remarks of the iconoclast at the Jubilee.

The Redemption of David Corson. By C. F. Goss. (Methuen & Co.)

Dramatic instinct and a vigorous, even exuberant imagination mark this soul-history of an American Quaker mystic in the days before the Civil War; nor is that humour absent, though rightly held in restraint, which we have grown to expect in novels of American origin. The three principal characters are a far stronger cast than commonly assume the *rôles* of hero, heroine, and villain. The young Quaker, whose temptation by a serpent in a second Eden, fall, expulsion, and ultimate restoration are the main theme; the quack doctor, who victimizes the credulous with his "Balm of the Blessed Islands," a slight stammer being more than redeemed by the awe-inspiring effect of "an enormous moustache, whose shape, size, and colour suggested a crow with outstretched wings"; Pepeeta, his child-wife, gipsy and fortune-teller, the innocent cause of the crime, or rather series of crimes, to the expiation of which she no less than the hero devotes her life, and over which we see both together in the end victorious—all these are refreshingly unconventional creations. Very imaginative is the scene in which the youthful preacher, finding the lumber camp deserted, "holds forth" to emptiness and silence rather than abandon what he still believes to be a divinely appointed mission; while the description of the quack's reappearance after the central catastrophe cannot fail to move even the hardened novel-reader. We will not do the author the injustice of disclosing its nature. Mr. Goss displays at times a tendency to blank verse and exaggerated language. The spelling is sometimes American, sometimes English, sometimes neither, while French words are almost always robbed of their accents. Does one educated man say to another, "You are a novitiate"?

The Shadow of Gilsland. By Morice Gerard. (Horace Marshall & Son.)

This is a well-contrived and exciting story of moor and factory town. The hero, a lad of twenty-two, who inherits from his father, foully murdered in the opening chapter, the important office of head keeper on a large estate, is not unequally matched against a "four-loom weaver," whose sobriquet "Black" indicates his moral no less than his physical qualities. How the hero, with others, champions an invalid young man of foreign extraction and his beautiful sister, who are first bullied and afterwards boycotted through the machinations of the "protectionist" villain, and how in the process he finds a wife and finally avenges his father's death, we will leave the reader to discover for himself, with the assurance that he will not regret the time spent in doing so. We confess, however, to disappointment at the smallness of the part played by the supernatural shadow. To justify the title, its first appearance should not also have been its last. At present the author's power of expression is not commensurate with his capacity for firm and strong characterization or with the freshness and interest of his plot. When he has learnt to write more clearly, concisely, and correctly, we shall expect him to do good work.

LAW-BOOKS.

The Law relating to General and Particular Average. By Lawrence Duckworth. (Effingham Wilson.)—*Charterparties and Bills of Lading.* (Same author and publisher.)—These two little epitomes of law are sorry specimens of bookmaking. Of course we do not deny that between the covers of each volume are collected many useful statements of law, for the books consist largely of citations from decided cases. But the contents are thrown together with very little order, and though the works are of an elementary nature, they do not contain any systematic expositions of the subjects such as would make them clear to beginners. Each volume is divided into chapters, but these are merely slices of the whole book, and do not each treat of a separate division of the subject. The cases are sometimes so stated as to be unintelligible, *e.g.*, the case at p. 13 of the book on average winds up with the words, "The assured were held entitled to recover the 663*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*," whereas no such sum is referred to in the abstract of the case. So haphazard is the arrangement that a statement of the stamps required on charterparties is sandwiched in between an elaborate case on a berth-note and another on demurrage. There are some bad slips in the books. Thus in one place a citation from a judgment by Lord Esher is made unintelligible by the insertion of an "or." On the next page is the puzzling statement, "Demurrage is an elastic word, it has a strict sense, but it cannot be stretched beyond its strict sense." The explanation is that, whereas the late Lord Bowen, from whom the passage is borrowed (happily without being attributed to him), said "but it can be stretched," Mr. Duckworth's book has altered "can" into "cannot." The expression "constructive total loss" is familiar to students of maritime law as meaning something which, though not really a total loss, is to be construed as such. The copyist perhaps thought that a total loss must be destructive, not constructive, and so in the volume on averages we meet four times with the novel expression "destructive total loss." The climax of inaccuracy is reached in the statement that a charterparty, for the purposes of the Stamp Act, "includes any agreement or contract for the charter of any ship or vessel and any other person"!—a piece of nonsense arrived at by dropping nearly a score of words out of the definition. The style of the two books is as careless as the substance, the English being slipshod and ungrammatical.

Ruling Cases. Edited by Robert Campbell, assisted by other Members of the Bar. With American Notes by Leonard A. Jones. Vol. XXII. (Stevens & Sons.)—The new volume of this series comprises—besides subjects dealt with merely by reference to cases in other volumes—the titles 'Quo Warranto Information,' 'Railways and other Public Undertakings,' 'Rating,' 'Real Estate,' 'Rectification and Cancellation of Written Instruments,' and 'Release.' The bulk of the volume is taken up with the titles 'Railways' and 'Rating.' The law of railways, under such headings as 'Carrier' and 'Negligence,' has been dealt with previously, and the nature of the topics here illustrated is shown by the headings of the sections, 'Rights pending Bill in Parliament,' 'Statutory Powers (Generally),' 'Purchase of Land,' 'Questions of Trespass,' 'Various Provisions.' In illustration of these topics the volume presents us with thirty-seven cases. The cases on 'Rating' are twenty in number, and are distributed into three sections, headed respectively 'What

Persons are Liable,' 'Rateable Value,' 'Assessment and Remedies.' The subject of 'Rating' occupies a larger space in the volume than that of 'Railways,' partly from the length of the cases and partly from the fact that Mr. Austin F. Jenkin, who has supplied the English notes on 'Rating,' has gone into his subject with much greater fulness than the commentator on 'Railways.' The latter, treating the series as essentially an exposition of the law by means of leading cases, has appended a minimum of comment to his collection of decisions; but Mr. Jenkin's course is perhaps more in harmony with the published plan of the series, according to which, while the "ruling cases" are to lay down the principles, the notes are to "state in detail how the principles have been applied or modified in other cases." Mr. Jenkin's notes include, in some instances, suggestive criticisms as to the soundness of the minor cases mentioned in them, or as to the true interpretation to be placed on such cases. These two subjects, 'Railways' and 'Rating,' occupy nine-tenths and more of the volume, and the remaining space is nearly all engrossed by four cases on 'Rectification.' It seems rather absurd that so extensive a subject as 'Real Estate' should be made a separate title at all, if it is to be illustrated only by a single case, and that one of no very primary importance. With this exception, however, the cases appear well chosen, and the volume satisfactorily maintains the general character of the series.

The Yearly Practice of the Supreme Court for 1901. By M. Muir Mackenzie, S. G. Lushington, and J. C. Fox. (Butterworth & Co.)—We not long since reviewed the late issue of this work, a useful 'Yearly Practice' in one volume. We have now the issue for the new legal year, 1900-1901, which is called the Practice "for 1901," though it only starts from October, 1900. As the late legal year produced no fresh rules of the Supreme Court and scarcely any legislation affecting the practice of the Court, there is not very much of novelty in the new issue, but the reported cases and the references have been brought up to date and a few small improvements effected. It is a useful feature of this Practice that it may, if desired, be had, at no increased price, in a thin-paper edition with rounded corners, suitable for the pocket of an overcoat, and occupying only two-thirds, or less, of the space taken up by the ordinary and more substantial edition.

Railway Law for the "Man in the Train." By George E. T. Edalji. (Effingham Wilson.)—This little book, which is one of the series of Wilson's "Legal Handy Books," is "chiefly intended as a guide for the travelling public on all points likely to arise in connexion with the railways." It is a commendable little manual, and certain to be useful. It treats of its subject under the several heads of by-laws and their validity, season-tickets, unpunctuality of trains, &c., luggage, carriage of cycles, accidents, and some miscellaneous points. The first chapter, besides supplying important guidance on the question when the by-laws of a railway are really valid, and when, as often happens, they are empty threats, only formidable from a false supposition of their validity, notices also (a point not covered by the title of the chapter) those obligations on passengers which are statutory, and, of course, are always valid. We observe that the offence of travelling in a carriage of a superior class to that for which a ticket is held is treated as if it were only a breach of a by-law. The author has omitted to notice (1) that the by-law in its ordinary form, which he quotes, has been held by the High Court to be totally void; and (2) that it appears from the same case that the act, if done with dishonest intent, comes within the statutory offence of travelling without having paid the fare—that is, the particular fare due under the company's regulations. On the subject of accidents the author does not go into legal minutiæ, inasmuch as the occurrence of an accident would naturally be followed by resort to a professional adviser; but on matters of every-day occurrence the book will afford the traveller many serviceable hints, both for his warning and his encouragement.

RECENT VERSE.

Town and Country Poems. By Arthur E. J. Legge. (Nutt.)—Few of these 'Town and Country Poems' are without interest of one kind or another, but that interest is by no means always of a genuine poetic quality. Roughly speaking, it is the 'Town' poems that we find most lacking. They proceed from a thoughtful and scholarly intelligence. They have their touches of philosophy and their ironic interpretation of life. But they are too often deliberate and laboured. A want of convincing and convinced emotion leaves them cold; a want of spontaneous and delightful phrasing leaves them dull. They are from the head, rather than from the heart or from the imagination. Thus the study of the temper and character of Lord Beaconsfield is a clever bit of analysis, shrewd, penetrative, full of sympathy and insight; but it is not in the least apparent why it should have been tagged into verse. To catch Mr. Legge as a poet one must get him away from the pavements. It is the smell of the heather and the sounds of the open road that have the power to make the blood run quick in his veins and dance to a lyric tune. 'A Cantata of Exmoor,' 'Gipsy Souls,' 'The Squire's Funeral'—such are the titles that betray where his heart lies; and where the heart lies, there the song lies also. The liberal life of the fields and the moor, with its simplicities of usage and its closeness to the cosmic environment, touches him to finer issues, to the verse that is felt and not merely made:—

For you may not cast it out, if the fire is in your blood
That is born of the wind and the sun,
Of the blue-veined river, with the wild fowl haunting its flood,—
Dominion of trout-rod or gun,
Of the brown hunting-days and the dreamy midsummer nights,
And seasons of harvest and hay,
Of red, frosty sunsets, and the flickering northern lights,
And the woods where the fox-cubs play.
. . . . . .
Your roots are plunged in it all where'er your exile may be,—
The throb of your blood will reply
To crisp, rustling corn-fields, and surge of the sap in the tree,
And the plaintive water fowl's cry;
You are one with these whose lives grow forth from the parent soil,
To the bars of a rustic strain,
A slow Virgilian measure of laughter and tears and toil,
Till they end in the earth again.

This is *desiderium*, finding its own natural and moving expression, and there are several passages of equally real poetry in the volume.

Mr. Lloyd Mifflin returns to the manner of the minor poets of a decade back. *At the Gates of Song* (Frowde) consists of precisely a century and a half of sonnets, of which the half century receives the separate heading 'In Quiet Fields,' and is "chiefly pastoral." Faithful in all things to the tradition of those who wrote under the banner of Rossetti, Mr. Mifflin even includes the sonnet *de rigueur* upon the sonnet itself, choosing to liken the octave to the vesper bell, the sestet to the gathering and breaking swell of the triumphant organ. We are not "chaffing" Mr. Mifflin. On the contrary, we are thoroughly glad to see the sonnet again. It was a very beautiful form of verse, and those who used it certainly did work comparable for poetic merit to the most enfranchised strains of latter-day bards. Nor are Mr. Mifflin's own sonnets in any way unworthy to be numbered with some of the best of their predecessors. Naturally one does not write a hundred and fifty masterpieces. But Mr. Mifflin has grasped the possibilities and limitations of his chosen medium; he has not omitted the "fundamental brainwork," upon which Rossetti rightly laid such stress; he has realized that the sonnet, unlike some other forms of verse, must necessarily aim at beauty; he has a rhythmical ear, and can create an atmosphere golden and serene. Open his volume where one will, one comes upon readable verse; often one is rewarded with a really fine line, and occasionally with a sonnet good from beginning to end. Perhaps the best are in the pastoral section, and from this may be culled two examples:—

AN AUGUST SHOWER.

The gilded Indian of the village vane
Swirls to the east; and slow the tall tree-tops
Wave with the fitful wind that stirs, and stops,
And stirs anew; while gently falls again
The gracious benefaction of the rain.
The pendent garlands of the garden hops
Sway with the breeze; and the blown peach-tree drops
Her globes of crimson in the grassy lane.
The thunder, from its cavernous retreat,
Rolls hither o'er the fields and darkening fells;
The brooklet in the meadow slowly swells;
The shower has come and gone. Past is the heat.
Happy the cattle in the clover dells—
Happy the flocks that range the stubbled wheat.

THE CLOSE OF DAY.

The sun is sinking softly down the sky,
And all the air is growing hushed and still,
A tinge of rose has touched the purple hill
Where slow the silver river murmurs by.
The busy wheel has run the head-race dry:
The wheel rests, unrevolving, by the mill,
Where, like an amber thread, the dwindled rill
Slips past the ripening slopes of yellow rye.
As yet the fish is sun-tipped on the vane,
Though cottage lamps are lit beneath the boughs;
At rest, within the furrow, stand the plows,
And homeward o'er the hill-top goes the wain;
While in a dusty glory all the cows
Come winding, slowly, up the golden lane.

Poems. By Alexander Blair Thaw. (Lane.)—The muse descending to our plains assumes, as a goddess might, a new shape to the eyes of each new votary. And he in his turn presents her to the world in the likeness of that which has deigned to fill the shrine of his devotion. Sometimes the muse comes robed in rosy raiment, with vine-leaves in her hair, or perhaps even straws. Sometimes she comes "with folded feet in a stole of white on sleeping wings." She puts on a sun-bonnet and a big apron, and laughs shyly at us from some cottage garden gay with sweet-williams and stocks and southernwood; and next day we find her languishing among silken cushions, with hothouse flowers at her breast, or dyeing her pretty hair yellow and putting patchouli on her handkerchief.

Mr. Thaw's muse appears in a gown well made, if ready-made. Her ornaments are mostly only such as custom sanctions. Her manners have been almost formed in the best finishing schools. She will say little, do little, that has not the highest warrant. She smiles when she ought to smile, frowns when a frown is the correct thing, and never raises her voice above a decorous level. She does not sing or scream, or laugh or weep—she merely recites; and, truth to tell, her recitations are oddly familiar. She is intensely respectable, docile, *bien-élevée*; but, alas! she is not interesting. To speak seriously, Mr. Thaw has not at present the art of writing original verse. Yet he has almost learnt his craft. Now it needs but that he should learn something to write verse about. The great fault of his poems is in matter, not manner; though even here we would counsel him to look to his ways, and refrain from using "fire" ten times in five pages, and, if he must use it, to seek diligently till he find for the word some other rhyme than "lyre." Mr. Thaw is worth plain-speaking. Let him hear, then, how his 'Love and Liberty' is really Rossetti and water; his 'Life of the Rose' but a tortured and belated rendering of the Omarian legend. 'Through Nights and Days' was bred in Rossetti's 'House of Life.' 'Beyond Sight and Sound' seems to owe an equal debt to Rossetti and to Mr. Swinburne. Mr. Thaw does not scorn to reflect less-known authors, and his rondeau 'My Rustic Muse'

is no improvement on the rondeau with a refrain "Your dainty muse," addressed a few years ago by an English author to Mr. Austin Dobson. Mr. Kipling's vein may be seen in the 'Song of Freedom' and elsewhere. The "French forms" exhibited here are "all anyhow." The "ballade" here is not a ballade at all, but flatly follows Mr. Swinburne's splendid 'Ballad of Burdens.' The author takes impossible liberties with the rondeau, rhyming "not" and "naught," "sought" and "plot," "furrow" and "go." And indeed, while a great poet may venture to play tricks with rhyme and form, yet in such matters a great discretion best becomes a little poet. Let Mr. Thaw wake up; let him bestir himself, break up the mould in which his love of great poetry has set him fast, and come out into the world as it is and sing (correctly, if it may be) about "the little things he cares about." For that way lies the future of poetry, as of all other art. His next book might be worth buying.

There is a great deal of "glamour" and "faërie" and "warlocking" about Mr. George Bartram's *Ballads of Ghostly Shires* (Greening), and Mr. Bartram is nearly as much in love with mediæval English of the Percy-Chatterton-Scott tradition as Mr. Maurice Hewlett himself. Occasionally we are tempted to feel, with the rat of Elmersdale :—

> "Now, traps and bane!" and the giant's tail
> Went up and down like a thresher's flail—
> "Now, cats and ferrets! What use to me
> Is all this niddering babblery?"

Mr. Bartram has a gift of description, and his vigorous narrative verse moves swiftly; but he seems a little doubtful whether to take his folk-lore themes—Yorkshire folk-lore, apparently—seriously, or to treat them with the frank burlesque of the 'Ingoldsby Legends.'

The design of Miss Sarah J. Day's *From Mayflowers to Mistletoe* (Putnams) is suggested readily enough by its sub-title of 'A Year with the Flower-folk.' Miss Day's imagination works on anthropomorphic lines. For an example :—

> HEPATICA.
> One frosty day in March I strayed
> Along a woodland path I knew,
> And there I met a little maid
> With shyest, starry eyes of blue.
> Her ample cloak was lined with fur,
> Her grey-green tippet furry too;
> "The wind is cold," I said to her;
> Said she, "It may be, sir, for *you*."

Obviously this sort of thing, if tolerable in March, becomes rather exasperating by the time Miss Day has worked it round the calendar to December; and it occurs to us that the real *raison d'être* of her occasionally pretty, but frequently trivial fancyings is to be served up upon Christmas cards and valentines.

In *Rose Leaves from Philostratus, &c.*, Mr. Percy Osborn (Unicorn Press) has rendered into very pretty verse the prose of some parts of the well-known love epistles. It may be questioned whether the thing was worth doing at all. These letters were school exercises, ringing the changes in the orthodox way on amorous subjects without real value. Philostratus was no Carew or Herrick of the late Roman Empire; he had neither the tenderness and underlying sanity of the one nor the natural magic of the other. What little of value there is in him was long ago "conveyed" cunningly by the arch-thief Ben Jonson in his immortal song 'To Celia.' But there can be no question that such a measure of success as was possible has been obtained by Mr. Osborn. His language and versification are natural and easy; the cloven hoof of the translator is seldom disclosed. He is specially happy in his use of "the glancing, tripping measure" of 'L'Allegro':—

> The birds and fishes wander still,
> Hither and thither, at their will;
> By times or places led, they range,
> And oft their habitations change;
> But Beauty, entering the eye,
> Forth from her lodging will not fly.
> So in mine eyes, as in a net,
> I caught thee once, and keep thee yet.

The translations of Mimnermus, to whom is assigned a couplet of Theognis, Ἡβά μοι, φίλε θυμέ, &c., are equally happy. Some original sonnets and lyrics are added, of which we like best the sonnet entitled 'Friendship.' They have not the considerable merit of the translations.

BOOKS ON THE WAR.

Notes on Reconnoitring in South Africa: Boer War, 1899–1900. (Longmans & Co.)—The preface tells us that these notes were written for the use of a friend who had recently arrived in the country. The object of the author was to deal not with reconnoitring as a whole, but with the special features and peculiarities of South Africa. The hints are practical and most valuable, and will enable the general public to appreciate the difficulties of the campaign. Incidentally the manner in which the Boers obtain their intelligence is exposed. Much information is gathered in the evening at farms from the natives and other persons employed in tending the herds and flocks :—

"In this way our opponents have a ready-made system of intelligence, which may be in full working order around you without your suspecting it, and every move of an invading force soon becomes known throughout the whole country side."

One of the most noteworthy features of the war has been the large expenditure of horses. One cause of this has been that many of the mounted infantry are indifferent riders and poor horsekeepers. Another, and perhaps the chief cause, has been the unsuitability of some of the horses provided. The author says :—

"A South African bred horse keeps his condition best, as he will get his head down and nibble whenever you get off his back. He is less excitable, too, than most English horses. An imported horse, bred north of the Equator, takes at least a year to get used to the change of seasons, not to mention the change of food."

Again :—

"When campaigning, it is not the fast work which kills the horses, but the long hours, heavy weights, and want of sleep and food. It is as well, therefore, to halt if possible where there is grazing, and to dismount whenever you halt, even for a few minutes."

As we have said, this little book is full of useful hints. It should be placed in the hands of every mounted man embarking for South Africa, so that the contents may be mastered during the voyage.

Pretoria from Within during the War, by Mr. H. J. Batts, of Pretoria, published by Messrs. John F. Shaw & Co, does not give us anything that we were not prepared for, except indeed some photographs which are new to us, but contains a good deal about the prisoners from the point of view of one who appears to have helped to look after them. It has not the intense interest of Capt. Haldane's reminiscences. Mr. Batts, who is a Nonconformist minister, is a strong defender of the British soldier's good behaviour.

On the other hand, *Wrecking the Empire*, by Mr. J. M. Robertson (Grant Richards), takes a different view, and contains letters, most of which have appeared in the *Morning Leader*, but some of which have been a little too strong apparently for that paper; and we hardly wonder. It attacks a few British officers by name—for example, Major Maurice—for very pardonable offences, however, if indeed they were mistakes at all. But the British private is a good deal pommelled in the abstract, although generally without much exactitude of detail. The stories of outrages upon women are mostly of this description. Under the heading 'Crimes by British Soldiers' Mr. Robertson says, "I have in my possession an affidavit by two Transvaal women to the effect that they were repeatedly outraged by British soldiers.....*Among the Dutch of South Africa it is generally believed that numbers of Boer women have been violated by British troops.*" The author then proceeds to speak of a Dutch girl having been "shot by British soldiers under very equivocal circumstances"; but later the circumstances are given, and it is clear that the accidental shooting of this girl by the yeomanry was a deplorable accident, for which every possible reparation was made; so that the suggestion and connexion appear to us to be abominable. In the same appendix the writer repeats the statement that Lord Kitchener had passed the word to take no prisoners. We cannot imagine what good the author can think that unsupported libels of this kind can produce.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

It is perhaps unfortunate for Capt. Harold Biss and for Messrs. Methuen & Co., his publishers, that *The Relief of Kumasi* appears after Lady Hodgson's book, recently noticed by us, and at the same time with the 'Gold Coast: Correspondence relating to the Ashanti War.' But Capt. Biss's book does not really come into conflict with Lady Hodgson's, as it deals with the operations of the forces under Sir James Willcocks, while Lady Hodgson described the governor's defence and escape. Capt. Biss gives a complete account of the relief, and his book should certainly be read, as well as the others, by all who are interested in the campaign. The gallantry and the talent of Sir James Willcocks come out clearly, and the country is to be congratulated upon the possession of officers so admirable as those who have been serving in West Africa. There can be no doubt that in our military officers in West Africa we are superior to the French. Unfortunately, however, gallant as are our black troops who have been employed, they are, in the opinion of all military critics of competent knowledge, including our own best officers, inferior to the French black rank and file. This is one of the weakest points of our West African position, and it is incapable of remedy, as the French seem to possess the best recruiting districts—good as are our own. The superiority of even our own local forces to the men of the West India regiment has been demonstrated in the recent war.

Messrs. Chapman & Hall publish *England's Danger*, by Theodor von Sosnosky, translated by M. Sinclair, a volume by an Austrian admirer of our country, who nevertheless is somewhat disagreeable to us, perhaps justly, on the efficiency of our forces. Our generals, he says, from their ignorance of military science, set to work with culpable carelessness, and our Government invariably puts off sending reinforcements to them until too late. The British army, he thinks, no longer makes up in quality what it lacks in quantity. The recent war has put our preparation for service to a test which shows that it is hopelessly bad. The greater portion of our forces—that is, all except the pick of our regulars—are "untrained, undisciplined, badly organized bands," utterly unfit to face the armies of civilized Powers; and the author's conclusion is that the British Empire is far less well prepared for war than any other Power, while there is no Power so exposed to the risk of war. When he turns to the details of our South African campaign he states that the Boers were in his opinion a very "inferior" force, but that our own troops "were inferior to the Boers in every respect." He quotes the opinions of an Austrian staff officer who went through the war, apparently as a military attaché, on many points, especially on the hopeless inferiority of our guns to those of the other Powers. He is very hard on Sir Redvers Buller, whose success in finally relieving Ladysmith he attributes entirely to the operations of Lord Roberts, after total local failure. He declares that the failure of his own country in 1866 had made not the slightest impression upon

us, and that our generals displayed even more "amazing ignorance" and our troops tactics even more "obsolete." "The defects of the British army are radical and thorough-going, to be found in all its details, from the highest to the lowest branches of the service." He is in favour of conscription, but admits that for Indian and colonial service we must have a high standard, volunteering, and high pay, so that conscription admittedly will not meet our greatest need. The author knows the empire, however, so little that he thinks that it would be possible for us to apply compulsory service directly in our colonies. The book is marred by a good many slips, which probably have been made in printing by absence of revision: such as "Lindsey" for Lindley, and "Sir Henry Havelock Ellis" for the well-known general and writer.

Under the title of *A Sack of Shakings* (Pearson) Mr. Frank T. Bullen has collected a number of little sketches and stories, mostly of life in the merchant service, originally published in the *Spectator*. And they make a charming little volume. Some of the sketches are almost idyllic—as, for instance, one of Dennis and Jenny, which almost seems to carry the reader into the country, till he finds that the loving couple—two little pigs—were ruthlessly tubbed and scoured every morning. A story of alligators strikes a sadder note, though relieved by comic interludes. Mr. Bullen, by the way, considers the shark "a much-maligned monster, incapable of seven-tenths of the crimes attributed to him, innocent of another two-tenths, and in the small balance of iniquity left a criminal rather from accident than from design." The alligator is his pet horror, a beast "whose unappeasable ferocity and diabolical cunning make him so terrible a neighbour"; but "seamen as a rule have very little acquaintance" with him. Not the least curious of these sketches is the account of a flock of small birds, "of the littleness of a robin," that invaded the ship in the Gulf of Mexico and made themselves very much at home; but about a week later they were followed by some hawks, which "in some mysterious way had become aware that around our ship might be found some of their natural food." Eventually the ship ran on a coral reef and had to be abandoned, but the birds, little and big, remained to fulfil their destiny. Among many other pleasing sketches we would more especially call attention to 'A Porpoise Myth,' 'Nat's Monkey' (which seems to have been a more objectionable shipmate than any other monkey ever was), and 'Marathon of the Seals'; and, of a totally different character, 'A Sea Change,' 'By Way of Amends,' and 'The Calling of Captain Ramirez.' But all are excellent.

Walton's *Complete Angler* and *Lives* is the latest volume in Messrs. Macmillan's excellent series of English classics. Of the books announced in this style there is only a selection of De Quincey to come, so we take this opportunity of hoping that the scheme will be continued. Many people would, for instance, be grateful for a well-printed edition of Beaumont and Fletcher, or of Howell's 'Letters,' at a reasonable price. We have also received Walton's *Angler* in the "Sportsman's Classics" (Gay & Bird). J. P. B., the editor, might have noticed that Walton's books are not at Winchester, but at Salisbury, a correction made in our columns last December.

Pendennis, by W. M. Thackeray, with an Introduction by Stephen Gwynn, 3 vols., is the latest addition to Messrs. Methuen's "Little Library." What Mr. Stephen Gwynn has to say is for the most part excellent, especially as to the gap or gaps in the book, though we may suspect that Thackeray fell in love, like other young men, at an early period, without regarding the Fotheringay episode as peculiarly reminiscent: and the general objection to the author's treatment of Irish characters is surely another instance of the "national irritability." The satire of Capt. Costigan is at least as kindly as that heaped on Pen himself.

The little demon of smartness presides somewhat disastrously over the *Arrière-Pensées* of Mr. William T. Peters (Paris, Clarke & Co.), which are presented in French and English side by side, and introduced by a gushing appreciation from the pen of M. Joseph Renaud. Some of these dicta are pretty and delicate, though most of them are touched with the worldly wisdom of disillusion, and hardly "merry," as the title-page has it. There is, however, a form of wit or epigram, or what you will, which rejoices chiefly in the inversion of words without regard to the wealth or poverty of meaning which ensues. This style of thing, said, we think, the late Mr. Traill, perished in unmentionable circumstances, but there is a good deal of it here of varying quality. French has the advantage over English in dicta of this sort, but English the left-hand pages of this booklet do not always provide. We have no word "arrivist," and we do not want, personally, to have it; and we must protest against such a rendering as "When God made him he *chic*-ed it."

We have on our table *The Ramblings of an Artist: Selections from the Letters of H. M. Trevor to E. H.* (Gay & Bird),—*The Practical Sound and Sight Method of Language-Teaching: French*, Part II., by H. T. Mark and Fr. Prellberg (Sonnenschein),—*England's Neglect of Science*, by Prof. John Perry (Fisher Unwin),—*Museums Association: Report of Proceedings, with the Papers read at the Eleventh Annual General Meeting, Canterbury, 1900*, edited by E. Howarth (Dulau),—*Registered Money-Lenders, 1901* (The Argus Printing Company, Limited),—*First Aid to the Injured and Ambulance Drill*, by H. Drinkwater (Dent),—*People's Friend*, Vol. XXXII., 1900 (Dundee, Leng & Co.),—*The New Master*, by A. Golsworthy (Pearson),—*Edward Blake*, by C. M. Sheldon (Ward & Lock),—*The Blue Diamond*, by L. T. Meade (Chatto & Windus),—*Diversities in Verse*, by J. L. Longstaffe (George Allen),—*Parodies, and other Poems*, by M. Grogan (Digby & Long),—*Village Life and Feeling*, by R. Upperton (Greening),—*The Clergy in American Life and Letters*, by D. D. Addison (Macmillan),—*Ecumenical Missionary Conference, New York, 1900*, 2 vols. (R.T.S.),—*The Soul's Pilgrimage*, selected by J. H. Burn (Methuen), — *Scriptural and Catholic Truth and Worship*, by the Rev. F. Meyrick (Skeffington),—*A Dynamic Faith*, by R. M. Jones (Headley Brothers),—*The Imitation of Buddha: Quotations from Buddhist Literature*, compiled by E. M. Bowden (Methuen),—and *L'Angelo Risvegliato*, by A. S. Novaro (Milan, Treves). Among New Editions we have *The Historical Development of Modern Europe, 1815 - 1897*, by C. M. Andrews (Putnam),—*History of the Mathesons*, by A. Mackenzie, edited by A. Macbain (Gibbings),—*The Law of Joint-Stock Companies, Acts 1862-1900*, by J. W. Smith (Effingham Wilson),—and *The One-Pound Note*, by W. Baird (Edinburgh, Baxendine).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Book of Job, translated by F. Fenton, assisted by H. Borgström, imp. 8vo, 3/6 net.
Gore (C.), The Body of Christ, cr. 8vo, 5/ net.
Pullan (L.), The Books of the New Testament, 4/6 net.
Roberts (W. C.), Wings of the Morning, 12mo, 5/
Simpson (W. J. S.), The Minor Festivals of the Anglican Calendar, cr. 8vo, 6/ net.
Stone (S. J.), Parochial Sermons, cr. 8vo, 4/

Law.

Cohen (H.) and Howell (G.), Trade Union Law and Cases, cr. 8vo, 6/ net.
Kelke (W. H. H.), An Epitome of Roman Law, cr. 8vo, 6/

Fine Art and Archæology.

Cartoons by Sir John Tenniel, selected from 'Punch,' 2/6 net.
Phillipps (E. M.), The Frescoes in the Sixtine Chapel, cr. 8vo, 6/ net.
Sturgis (R.), A Dictionary of Architecture and Building: Vol. 1, A—E, 4to, 25/ net.

Poetry.

Cole (S. V.), In Scipio's Gardens, and other Poems, cr. 8vo, 5/
Raymond (G. L.), A Life in Song, 12mo, 5/

Political Economy.

Duguid (C.), How to Read the Money Article, cr. 8vo, 2/6 net.

History and Biography.

Batts (H. J.), Pretoria from Within during the War, cr. 8vo, 3/6 net.
Besant (Sir W.), East London, 8vo, 18/
Canning (Hon. A. S.), British Power and Thought, cr. 8vo, 6/
Childers (S.), Life and Correspondence of the Rt. Hon. H. C. E. Childers, 1827-96, 2 vols. 8vo, 28/
Courtney (L.), The Working Constitution of the United Kingdom and its Outgrowths, 8vo, 7/6 net.
Dixon (S.), From Gladiateur to Persimmon, 18/ net.
Gardyne (C. G.), The Life of a Regiment, the History of the Gordon Highlanders to 1816, 8vo, 28/ net.
Müller (F. Max), My Autobiography, roy. 8vo, 12/6
Paston (G.), Little Memoirs of the Eighteenth Century, 10/6
Perry (F.), St. Louis (Louis IX. of France), the Most Christian King, cr. 8vo, 5/
Poole (S. L.), A History of Egypt in the Middle Ages, 6/
Robertson (J. M.), Wrecking the Empire, cr. 8vo, 5/
Schultz (R. W.) and Barnsley (S. H.), The Monastery of St. Luke of Stiris, in Phocis, 4to, 63/ net.
Stretton (C. E.), The History of the Midland Railway, 12/6
Transactions of the Royal Historical Society, New Series, Vol. 14, 8vo, 21/
Villari (Signora L.), Oswald von Wolkenstein, 4/6 net.

Geography and Travel.

Dawson (W. H.), German Life in Town and Country, 3/6 net.

Philology.

Cicero, Correspondence, edited by R. Y. Tyrrell and L. C. Purser, Vol. 7, Index, 8vo, 7/6; Philippic II., edited by A. H. Allcroft, cr. 8vo, 5/6
Reul (P. de), The Language of Caxton's Reynard the Fox, roy. 8vo, sewed, 5/

Science.

Barker (C.), Product Calculator and Day Reckoner, 5/ net.
Dellenbaugh (F. S.), The North Americans of Yesterday, 21/
Hurst (G. H.), Dictionary of Chemicals used in the Manufacture of Paints, Colours, &c., 8vo, 7/6 net.
Mining Year-Book, 1901, edited by N. Beeman and A. N. Jackson, 8vo, 15/
Platen (M.), The New Curative Treatment, 2 vols. 8vo, 30/
Schmeil (O.), Text-Book of Zoology, translated by R. Rosenstock, imp. 8vo, 10/6

General Literature.

Bagot (R.), Casting of Nets, cr. 8vo, 6/
Ballantyne (R. M.), Ungava, cr. 8vo, 2/6
Barry (W.), The Wizard's Knot, cr. 8vo, 6/
Craig (J. D.), Lady Wilmerding of Maison Rouge, cr. 8vo, 6/
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Dawlish (H.), A Secretary of Legation, cr. 8vo, 6/
Dudeney (Mrs. H.), The Third Floor, cr. 8vo, 6/
Edgeworth-Johnstone (W.), Boxing, cr. 8vo, 2/6 net.
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Iddesleigh (Earl of), Belinda Fitzwarren, cr. 8vo, 6/
James (H. A.), Oddland, and other Fairy Tales, cr. 8vo, 3/6
Law List, 1901, 12mo, 10/6 net.
Literary Year-Book, 1901, ed. by H. Morrah, cr. 8vo, 3/6 net.
Mitchell (E.), The Lone Star Rush, cr. 8vo, 6/
Nisbet (H.), Children of Hermes, cr. 8vo, 3/6
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Roberts (M.), Taken by Assault, cr. 8vo, 6/
Savile (H. V.), The Wings of the Morning, cr. 8vo, 3/6
Shee (G. F.), The Briton's First Duty, cr. 8vo, 6/
Smith (F. C.), A Daughter of Patricians, cr. 8vo, 6/
Sosnosky (T. von), England's Danger, translated by M. Sinclair, cr. 8vo, 7/6
Stratton (F.), Peggy, a Schoolgirl, cr. 8vo, 5/
Winter (John Strange), The Career of Beauty, cr. 8vo, 6/

FOREIGN.

Theology.

Klostermann (E.), Origenes' Werke, Vol. 3, 12m. 50.

Law.

Höpfner (W.), Einheit u. Mehrheit der Verbrechen, Vol. 1, 5m. 40.

Fine Art and Archæology.

Geffroy (G.), La Vie Artistique: Series 7, L'Art à l'Exposition, 5fr.
Hymans (H.), Bruges et Ypres, 3fr. 50.
Pottier (E.), Vases Antiques du Louvre, Series 2, 30fr.
Rouaix (P.), Histoire des Beaux-Arts, 2 vols. 15fr.
Schaumünzen des Hauses Hohenzollern, 120m.

Drama.

Maindron (E.), Marionnettes et Guignols, 70fr.
Verhaeren (É.), Philippe II., 3fr. 50.

Bibliography.

Häbler (K.), Der deutsche Kolumbus-Brief, 3m.
Monumenta Germaniæ et Italiæ Typographica, Part 3, 20m.
Zeller-Werdmüller (H.), Die Zürcher Stadtbücher des XIV. u. XV. Jahrh., Vol. 2, 12m.

History and Biography.

Aulard (A.), Histoire Politique de la Révolution Française, 1789-1804, 12fr.
Bossert (A.), Histoire de la Littérature Allemande, 5fr.
Bréhier (L.), L'Égypte de 1789 à 1900, 6fr.
Espinchal (H. d'), Souvenirs Militaires, 1792-1814, 2 vols. 15fr.
Simon (J.), Premières Années, 3fr. 50.
Müller (E.), Kaiser Flavius Claudius Julianus, 4m.

Geography and Travel.

Demolins (E.), Comment la Route crée le Type Social: les Routes de l'Antiquité, 3fr. 50.
Espagnat (G. d'), Souvenirs de la Nouvelle-Grenade, 3fr. 50.
Krämer (A.), Die Samoa-Inseln, Vol. 1, 4m.

General Literature.

Faure (G.), La Dernière Journée de Sapphô, 3fr. 50.
Forthuny (P.), Une Crise, 3fr. 50.
Moreau (H. C.), L'Un ou l'Autre, 3fr. 50.
Vaulx (A. F. de), Le Déclin, 3fr. 50.

NEWLY DISCOVERED DOCUMENTS OF THE ELIZABETHAN AND JACOBEAN PERIODS.

I.

LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS BY GEORGE CHAPMAN.

I have now before me an old manuscript volume which has been kindly lent to me by the present owner, who has also given me permission to describe it and make extracts from it. It is undoubtedly a volume of great interest and importance, and it is to be hoped that it will eventually find a home in the British Museum or some other public institution.

The manuscript in question is in size a small quarto, and it contains about ninety leaves of writing-paper, most of which are written upon. It is bound in half-calf, with marbled-paper sides. I should say that the binding dates about the middle of the eighteenth century. Perhaps the sheets of which the book is composed had remained unbound until that time; or it may be that the original binding had then worn out, and it had become necessary to rebind it. As to the hands through which it has passed from the time it was first written to the present day, nothing is known. It was recently purchased, together with a quantity of other books, by a country bookseller from the library of a well-known collector, who died a few years since.

Let me say here, once for all, that there can be no question as to the genuineness of the contents of the volume. A very slight examination of it will be sufficient to convince the most sceptical that the documents contained in it are such as no forger, however skilful, could have invented.

The documents in the volume, it should be mentioned, are not, and do not pretend to be, originals. They are all, with two or three possible exceptions, copies of letters, petitions, or other documents, dating from about 1580 to 1613. It is evident also that the copies are contemporary with the originals, or at least must have been made in the early part of the seventeenth century. The larger portion of the volume is in the old court handwriting which was commonly in use in the sixteenth century, but some part of it, including several of the letters of Ben Jonson and George Chapman, resembles more nearly the modern copperplate style.

As to the general contents of the manuscript, it is to be noted that most of the letters are from or to famous personages of the time, or relate to the history or manners of the period. It is rather a provoking circumstance that a good many of the documents have no indication (excepting such as may be found in their subject-matter) as to the names either of their writers or receivers. But no doubt the writer copied them merely for his own use, and not for the information of posterity. Their contents were for him a sufficient clue to their writers and receivers, and he wanted no more. However, most of the more important documents have sufficient indications as to their writers and their occasion. Among the writers thus identified are Queen Elizabeth, the Earl of Essex, the Lord Keeper Egerton, Lady Rich, Bacon, Sir Francis Drake, Chidiock Tichbourne, Sir Francis Vere, the Earl of Northampton, a certain "W. S.," George Chapman, and Ben Jonson. Some of these documents are well known and are in print, but I believe that about three-fourths of them will be new to the historical student.

By whom was this collection made, and for what purpose? There is nothing in the book itself to show this, apart from the nature of its contents; but after a good deal of careful consideration I have come to the conclusion that the writer or collector of the documents can have been no other than George Chapman, the dramatist and translator of Homer. There are many more letters and papers of his in the volume than of any other single person, and though it is conceivable that two or three of these might by accident have become known to a person or persons other than those to whom Chapman addressed them, it is unlikely that all of them could have become known to any third person. The inference is to me irresistible that they were copies kept by Chapman himself for the purpose of reference. It is true that there are also a considerable number of documents by Ben Jonson in the collection; but of the majority of these the reader will see that there was a special reason why Chapman should desire to have copies. Still I do not put forward my theory as a matter of certainty; I only contend that it explains all the peculiarities which are found in the manuscript.

Chapman and Jonson take precedence nowadays, by the right of genius, of those who were formerly their social superiors. Therefore it is with the new material relative to them which (what I shall call) the Chapman MS. affords that I shall now proceed to deal.

Though it was known in a dim sort of way that Chapman's later years were passed in neglect and poverty, yet the whole extent of his misfortunes was far from being suspected. Nothing could well be sadder than the picture of the "poore olde man" begging forbearance from his creditors, or alms from his patrons in order to keep himself alive. This is the main impression about him which we get from the new material, though it is not, happily, the only one.

The letters or documents by Chapman himself which are included in the MS. are twelve in number. Though some of these are without his signature, yet I regard it as certain that they are his. But besides these there are four or five others which are probably his. Of these the first I shall notice is a most moving appeal to a friend or patron for relief from the writer's pressing necessities. That it is most likely Chapman's is, I think, evident from its style as compared with the signed letters; but as it is unsigned, and gives no indication as to whom it was addressed, it cannot be positively ascribed to him. For this reason I do not give the letter in full, but only such extracts from it as may be sufficient to show its style and character:—

"Right Worthy, let me once again entreate & humblie beseche you to consyder and pittie the hard extremes of a poore olde man, & let him not perishe in your defalt, whose better yeeres was then best spent, when he toke pleasure in pleasuring others.....Conceyt what a tyrant is auncyent povertie: O, it is a devill & furye of hell; It breakes all lawes, respects no persons, nor feares no perilles. It observes neither reason, sence, humanitie, scilence, nor secresie.....If you thinke me to bolde to importune you thus, it is not my custome, but my want that compelles me: for while I had meanes to relieve my selfe, I made no demaundes nor pleaded no wants. May it please you therefore to loke back but a lyttle, to those former tymes I must put you in mind of, & former matters I have reason to speake of, bothe what I was then (I beseche you remember) and what I am nowe, & what is the poore demande I have made, & howe my extremes constrayne and enforce me."

Of the circumstances of Chapman's private life his biographers appear to be altogether ignorant. It is not even known whether he was a bachelor or a married man. The next letters I shall notice exhibit him in the light of a candidate for matrimony, though how he prospered in his suit does not appear. I say this on the assumption that Chapman wrote the letters I allude to on his own account, though it is conceivable that he might have written them on behalf of his brother, as will appear presently. He writes to a friend at whose house, it would seem, he had met the lady (a widow) whom he had fallen in love with, to beg him to see whether she is still disposable, or had provided herself with a new lover. It seems that he had parted from his friend and mistress after some unpleasantness, which caused him to take a rather sudden departure. He apologizes to his friend for his conduct, which he attributes to his "bashfull and uncourtly simplicitie, always fearefull to be thought irksome where I have bene welcome, for as it is a rudenes to humourouse and childishe for a man to mistake without cause the usage of his frend, so is it an Impudence to base and servile to be so bould an intruder as to looke for a verball & direct casting of before he forbeare to charge hym."

In this letter he encloses another, which he desires his friend to copy and forward to the widow, as though it came from himself and not from Chapman. The following extracts will be sufficient to show the method in which the lady was to be appealed to:—

"Good Wyddow, I am to put you in mind (with all kyndness) of the motion lately made betwixt you and my frend Mr. Chapman: who (it seemeth) did me the wronge of his sodaine departure, to do you all the right of a more true than professed lover, for he hath in this tyme so wrought with his brother (whom I well knowe) that by his meanes he is able to make you that jointure you demanded; wherein the coldnes of his affection towards you (which with good cause you might imagine) is sufficiently excused.....You need stand on no further deliberation, you have had sufficient warrant and proofes of his worthinesse, which will make him at all tymes appeare a creditt to your choyce in the eyes and judgments of any worthie to judge him. Let me therefore intreate you to thinke nothing you have or can bring with you to muche to joine with that he shall adde to your estate: for in his least tryall I am well assur'de you will wishe you had much more for him."

There is in the manuscript another letter which I take to have been addressed by Chapman to this same lady, for it is much in the style of the one I have just quoted, and indeed contains some expressions which are almost identical with some of those I have extracted. It is too long to be quoted in full here, but the following extracts will give the reader a sufficiently good idea of Chapman's mode of writing a love-letter:—

"Save him (sweete wydowe) that lyves at your mercie, & seekes no favoure but only youres: that holdes you deare and loves you much, yea ten times more than he or they, whosoever they be, who love you most.....O that I might be bolde with your favour, or that you would promysse me not to be angrie: My care shall be alwayes to make you merie: & your mirthe to me shall be verie good musicke Make me your man I will serve and attend you, I will love you alwayes and ever defend you: What is your feare? or what mislike you. I will doe you creditt amongst the best. I will please you both at bed & at borde, and all the dayes & houres of my lyfe, & you can not possiblie ever offend me: Make me but your man and you shall be ever my mistresse, my love, my lyfe and my harte; and all good things that I can imagine: Do you but command and see if I be not ready at all tymes to please and content you to your harts desire: Binde me your Prentice for tearme of yeares: nay for tearme of my lyfe that bondage shall be my everlasting freedome, pleasure, joy, and exceedinge happines. That departure of yours, that sodayne departure, was more greevous to me than my pen can wryte, or you will beleve: but your returne, your most happie returne (as well I hope) shall returne my content, my pleasure, my joy, and my harts delight. If my letter be longe, it is longe of you, for you are the cause I can fynde no end. I could wryte a whole volume in prayse of your self, and your sweete perfections."

Notwithstanding this eloquent pleading, it appears to be most probable that Chapman was unsuccessful in his wooing of the widow. At all events, it seems to be likely that his comedy of 'The Widow's Tears,' in which he satirizes so caustically and even brutally the unstable nature of a widow's devotion to the memory of her late husband, was inspired by his own experiences with the lady to whom the above letter was addressed.

Passing over a short letter which may or may not have been written by Chapman, we now come to those about which no doubt can be entertained. They are all most characteristic epistles, and (as the reader will see) add very much to our knowledge of him. Indeed, it would hardly be an exaggeration to say that we may learn more about his personality from the documents in this manuscript than from all that is known about him from other sources.

With their aid we are now for the first time in a position to form a consistent and complete mental picture of the poor and unfortunate, yet proud and passionate old poet, who, even while begging for an increase of the sum paid to him on account of a masque, warmly protests against being classed with such "snipperados" as tailors and shoemakers.

None of the Chapman documents in the MS. are dated, and therefore we have to judge by internal evidence as to when they were written. I think—though, of course, one cannot be altogether certain in such a matter—that all of them fall within the first thirteen years of the seventeenth century. Most of them may be pretty accurately timed, as will be seen later on; but some contain no indications by which their date may be determined. Such is the case with the following appeal to a creditor:—

"Sr—For God's love let me trouble you no more with words nor epistles. My offer is faire and satisfactorie; a suretie both for the principall and interest. Youre mere citizen will be so answerd. Of which sort many have forborn me fyve and twentie yeares for fyve and twentie tymes so much; and parted satisfied without one penny interest.

Be but secur'de, youre scriveners aske no more;
Just dealing men are free though nere so poore.

Here's Poetrie for you. Let me be free then; do not insult, tys vulgar; you are noble and a lover of virtue: I have labor'd you when others neglected you; for Mr doctor I have been a factor, of mine own mere motion, without his desire or desert. Let this be my purgatorie. In good faith Sr I am busie even for life: let me but live and I will pay you all: resting all yos: Geo: Ch:

"After Christmas (God willing) I will infallibly attend you. Vouchsafe free dispensation till then, and live happiest of men."

The next document to be noticed is a petition addressed by Chapman "To the right ho: the Lo: Ellesmere: lo: Chancelor of England." In this document the poet sets forth that about twenty-five years before he had become bound to save one John Woolfall harmless from a bond made by them both to one Richard Adams, linendraper, which bond was duly discharged; notwithstanding which the said John Woolfall retained the bond, which his son, also named John Woolfall, was now suing upon. Chapman affirms that John Woolfall the elder was twice condemned by the Star Chamber to stand in the pillory for similar detention of bonds and other cosenages, and that the son also "hath lately comytted most punyshable scandals." He therefore begs the Lord Chancellor to initiate an inquiry into these matters, and to grant an injunction restraining John Woolfall from proceeding further with his suit.

Bertram Dobell.

MR. CHARLES BUCKLAND.

The news of the death of Mr. Charles Buckland, one of the partners of the well-known firm of Messrs. H. Sotheran & Co., the Strand and Piccadilly, will awaken wide sympathy. Born in Westminster, and educated there, partly in the National School, and partly in the Sunday School of St. Mary's, Vincent Square (where, as he was always proud to recall, he was taught by the late Lord Hatherley when Mr. Page Wood), he early obtained employment in the business with which he was to be associated for so many years. Here, thanks to his excellent training, he did so well that some years later he was appointed to the joint charge of the business opened by Mr. Henry Sotheran at 42, Charing Cross, where he rapidly became known to practically every engineer in Great George Street and almost every public man connected with Parliament and the public offices in Westminster; and to the last his heart was always in Great George Street. In 1867 he was sent to the Crystal Palace to manage the Art Union which sold the Doré illustrations of Tennyson and the beautiful "Court" of sumptuous publications which succeeded it. In 1871 he was appointed to the control of the branch of the firm since then established in Piccadilly; and in 1893, on the retirement of Mr. Henry Sotheran from active business, he, after forty-eight years' service, became, with Mr. H. Cecil Sotheran and Mr. Railton, a partner in the firm. He now rapidly made the acquaintance of almost every lover of books of any distinction in the United Kingdom and America and the other English-speaking nations over seas. Indeed, you never entered the premises in Piccadilly without seeing some one there of eminence as author, or Churchman, or statesman, or man of science; and it is no exaggeration to say that no one who came into business contact with Mr. Charles Buckland ever failed to entertain the sincerest esteem and regard for him. He at once commanded confidence and affection. It is impossible here to dilate on his private virtues, but it will be permissible to say that those who had the pleasure and the honour of his intimacy soon discovered that their warm regard for him was due to a nature of singular simplicity and purity. His conversation was always most interesting, abounding in anecdotes (all of them personal reminiscences) of the celebrities of the day, and all to the enhancement of the reputations considered. He was a living encyclopædia of such "ana." He was in his sixty-ninth year at the time of his death, and leaves a widow, and a son in the service of the firm.

SIR EDWARD MALET'S 'SHIFTING SCENES.'

Château Malet, Monaco, March 10th, 1901.

With regard to the story in my book of the young Englishman who threw in his lot with the Commune, the points which lead the reviewer to suspect that the story is untrue are, I think, insufficient to support the charge, and one, at all events, is not in accordance with the text. He will see that the young man was not in charge of the embassy bag at the time he was sent to get his permission to leave Paris, and I may add that he would not have been in danger of his life, as suggested, because the way from the embassy to the Quai d'Orsay was already under the control of the regular troops. The story must necessarily lack corroboration, because I did not talk about it, from motives which you will readily appreciate, and I alone knew it.

Edward Malet.

*** The matter is hardly worth controversy, especially in the case of a favourable notice of a book which we like, but Sir Edward Malet's letter does not prevent our thinking that he must have forgotten the facts in the thirty years which have passed. The statement in the book is (and it is not misrepresented by us) that an Englishman of distinction had helped the Commune "as an amateur," boasting "of his day's sport," and had, naturally and properly, so angered our representative that the porter of the embassy had been forbidden to admit him within the gates. When people were being shot down in the streets this Englishman came to Sir E. Malet, and, pointing out that his life was in danger, asked to be saved. No one was allowed to leave, but the embassy had the privilege of a nightly messenger with dispatches. Sir E. Malet thinks that he gave the man the embassy bag, subject to his obtaining for himself permission from military headquarters, which prospect frightened him so greatly that he was "like a rag soaked in water" and grew "old in a few hours." Finally a messenger was sent for the pass, and when the man received it "an expression passed over his face such as one might expect in a man condemned to death who had obtained a reprieve." The sending of such a person, after the commission of such a crime, with the embassy bag, as a person fit to be trusted with a red or diplomatic passport as being charged with dispatches, to pass without inquiry, would have been a fraud on the French Government and a most improper use of diplomatic privileges. To send this man, whose life was in danger from the authorities—which is the whole point of the story—to get his own pass would have been an act of murder; and the difficulties of the story remain where they were when we first read it.

THE WORD "FRAIL."

With regard to Mr. Skeat's interesting note on this subject, may I say that the word *frail*, applied to a flat, bag-shaped basket, was in common use in the Suffolk of my youth? Whether such is the case now I cannot say, not having lived in Suffolk for more than a quarter of a century. In a *frail* the backhouse or kitchen boy gathered peas for dinner, and in a *frail* the market woman used to bring me books from the Ipswich Mechanics' Institution.

This word, with *haysel*, *bever*, to *cop*, and many others, I have introduced into my recent stories—or more properly speaking, reminiscences—of Suffolk life, viz., 'The Lord of the Harvest' and 'A Suffolk Courtship.' As I shall shortly be correcting translations of both these books for publication in France, Mr. Skeat's note on *frail* is especially interesting to me.

M. Betham-Edwards.

SALE.

Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge sold on the 7th inst. and two following days books from the library of the late Mr. W. Johnson Stuart, &c., among which were the following: Book of Common Prayer, 1701, in a fine old English binding, 45*l*. Baily's Sporting Magazine, Vols. I.-LVIII., 13*l*. 13*s*. Kipling's Works, *édition de luxe*, 20 vols., 1897-8, 12*l*. 10*s*. Dickens's Works, *édition de luxe*, 30 vols., 1881-2, 9*l*. 15*s*. Shelley's Alastor, first edition, uncut, 1816, 66*l*. Jo. de Cireyo, Privilegia Ordinis Cisterciensis, Divione, 1491, first book printed at Dijon, 21*l*. Young's Night Thoughts with Blake's plates, 1797, 8*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*. Landseer's Works, artists' proofs, 11*l*. 5*s*. Gould's Humming-Birds, 5 vols., 25*l*. 10*s*. Sharpe's Birds of Paradise, 11*l*. 5*s*. Sander's Reichenbachia, 1888-94, 12*l*. 12*s*. Burlington Fine-Arts Club Exhibition of Bookbindings, 1891, 12*l*. 5*s*. Evelyn's Sculptura, first edition, presentation copy to Dr. Browne, 1662, 40*l*. Apuleius, Golden Ass, by Adlington, 9*l*. 5*s*. Biblia Latina, Ulm, J. Zainer, 1480, 21*l*. Alken's Analysis of the Hunting Field, 1846, 8*l*. 5*s*. Combe's Three Tours of Dr. Syntax, plates by Rowlandson, 1819-20, 12*l*. 15*s*. Alken's Landscape Scenery, 1821, 12*l*. 10*s*.; Sporting Scrapbook, 1824, 16*l*. 10*s*.; Sporting Sketches, 1817, 12*l*. 5*s*.; Hunting, 1823, 30*l*. 5*s*.; Woodcock and other Game Shooting (22 plates), 1803-24, 30*l*. 10*s*.; Driving, The High-Mettled Racer, &c. (43 plates), 1817-20, 53*l*. 10*s*.; Hunting Incidents, &c. (27 plates), 31*l*. Thackeray's Works, *édition de luxe*, 24 vols., 1878-9, 9*l*. 15*s*. Vale Press: The Dial, by Ricketts and Shannon, 5 parts, 1889-97; Queen of the Fishes, 1894, 14*l*.; others of the same Press (36), 87*l*. 10*s*.

'YEOMANRY OR MOUNTED INFANTRY?'

The Redoubt House, Shorncliffe, March 10th, 1901.

I have read with interest in the *Athenæum* of the 9th inst. the review of Col. Rolleston's work on 'Yeomanry or Mounted Infantry?' in which my own little book on the 'Further Training of Mounted Infantry and Yeomanry' was alluded to.

The reviewer has unintentionally been misled as to my opinions on the training of mounted infantry. I may have been "demolished" by Col. Rolleston, as the reviewer says ("quant à la troupe amphibie des dragons les avis seront éternellement partagés"!), but I have notwithstanding always held that

mounted infantry should be carefully trained; and any mounted infantry with which I have been associated have, I trust, been always so dealt with. I hold, as I say in the book, that it is "easily instructed": this Col. Rolleston queries, and makes a point by referring to the inadequate training of the mounted infantry which took the field in South Africa. But many companies of mounted infantry which went to South Africa had no training at all; and it is just this want of preparation which has to be avoided in future, and a careful and methodical training substituted. When your reviewer says "good mounted infantry are no more easy to train than cavalry," has he not overlooked the fact that either the yeoman or the regular infantryman would join their company of mounted infantry half trained? The yeoman would as a rule join being able to ride, while the infantryman would join trained in infantry fighting. Their horses, as soon as they were accustomed to stand fire and to lead handily at a gallop, would be ready to take their places in the loose ranks of a mounted infantry company, while they would fall far short of the standard required for the more rigid and accurate formation of the squadron. I think your reviewer would find most cavalry leaders would join issue with him when he says "this horsemastership" (*i.e.*, "being thoroughly competent to manage their horses and to save them") "is the most difficult part of cavalry training." A cavalry instructor would, I think, be inclined to put first in difficulty the satisfactory placing of the squadron in line and the mounted combat.

The subject is full of interest and of importance at the present moment, which must be my excuse for trespassing on your space.

H. Hallam Parr, Major-General.

*** General Hallam Parr does not shake our view, incidentally stated in a notice of Col. Rolleston's book. It is quite true that General Hallam Parr alludes, as does Col. Rolleston, to the inadequate training of mounted infantry sent to South Africa. General Hallam Parr makes a point by saying that mounted infantry may be half trained before he takes them at the moment from which he says that they are "easily instructed" in their duties. If he takes, as he implies, yeomen who can already ride, or infantry soldiers who know everything except horsemanship and riding, the work is, of course, half done. Our reviewer informs us that he did not write without the highest cavalry authority when he named horsemastership (in which it is admitted that our trained cavalry totally failed in South Africa) as being the most difficult part of cavalry training; in other words, that which takes the longest time.

The main point at issue, however, is really this: we believe that the existing system of drawing mounted infantry either from amateur yeomanry or so-called yeomanry, or from infantry battalions, by picking out their best men, is a thoroughly bad system, and one which must be given up; and that battalions of mounted infantry, trained as such from the first, must be formed. General Hallam Parr assumes in his able book ('The Further Training and Employment of Mounted Infantry and Yeomanry,' in Gale & Polden's "Military Series") that the mounted infantry will be helped in their efficiency by their horses knowing the drill. Unfortunately there is no provision for our sending our mounted infantry into the field abroad with horses that are trained. The trained horses are far too few for the force; and what happens is that, on the outbreak of war, untrained horses, often unfit horses, are purchased in all parts of the world at extravagant prices and sent to be the horses of the mounted infantry in the field. We retain, therefore, our opinion entirely unshaken by Major-General Hallam Parr's views, which are based, it seems to us, upon our unsuccessful system of the past.

THE SPRING PUBLISHING SEASON.

Mr. William Heinemann's spring announcements include A Universal History of Mankind, edited by Dr. Helmolt: Vol. I., Introductory Prehistory, America and the Pacific Ocean,—The Love-Letters of Prince Bismarck, 2 vols., with portraits, — The Eternal Conflict, by Benjamin Swift,—A Vanished Arcadia, by R. B. Cunninghame Graham,—Studies of French Criminals, by H. B. Irving,—Travels in Western Australia, by May Vivienne,—The Cook's Decameron, by Mrs. W. G. Waters,—Britain and the North Atlantic, by H. J. Mackinder: Vol. I. of "The Regions of the World," edited by the same. In fiction: a new novel by Gilbert Parker,—The Inheritors, by Joseph Conrad and Ford Madox Hueffer,—The Luck of the Vails, by E. F. Benson,—Sawdust, by Dorothea Gerard,—The Hidden Model, by Frances Forbes-Robertson,—The Garden of Eden, by Dolf Wyllarde,—A Daughter of the Veldt, by Basil Marnan,—Jack Raymond, by E. L. Voynich,—Boylett's Land, by Mrs. Henry Dudeney,—Tangled Trinities, by D. Woodroffe,—Voysey, by R. O. Prowse,—Sons of the Sword, by Margaret L. Woods,—Gillette's Marriage, by M. Bowles,—Forest Folk, by James P. Kirk,—In a Swedish Homestead, by Selma Lagerlöf,—The Land of Cockayne, by Matilde Serao,—and (in August) The Eternal City, by Hall Caine. In drama: La Gioconda, translated from the Italian of G. d'Annunzio by Arthur Symons.

Messrs. Wells Gardner, Darton & Co. announce the following:—Laity in Council, by J. M. Ludlow, H. W. Hill, A. W. Crickmay, G. W. E. Russell, and others,—The Afterglow of a Great Reign, by Bishop Winnington Ingram,—Our Reasonable Service, readings from the writings of the Rev. W. J. Knox-Little,—Old and New Century Bells, by the Rev. J. R. Vernon,—A Memoir of the Rev. H. Twells,—Reminiscences of Jean Ingelow, by a Lifelong Friend,—Play and Politics in Malaya: Reminiscences of an Old Resident,—Verse Memories, by the Author of 'For Ever with the Lord,'—Nature Songs,—and A Goodly Child.

Literary Gossip.

The Ford Lectures delivered by Mr. C. H. Firth at Oxford during the last two terms, on the subject of the army during the Civil Wars and the Protectorate, will be published by Messrs. Methuen & Co. in the autumn, under the title of 'Cromwell's Army.' They will be considerably enlarged, and supplemented by numerous notes and appendices.

On Tuesday Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. will publish an historical novel, 'A Cardinal and his Conscience,' by a new writer, "Graham Hope." The story begins in 1563, shortly before the outbreak of the civil war in France. The hero is Charles de Guise, Cardinal of Lorraine, one of the leaders of the Catholic faction; the heroine is Renée de Beauvoir, whose brother is a fanatical Calvinist. The development of the plot will sufficiently explain the title. The author has endeavoured to draw the historical characters as faithfully as the conflicting evidence of party writers will allow. The style, however, is entirely modern, no attempt being made to render mediæval French into archaic English.

In the *Cornhill* for April Mr. Stanley Weyman continues his romance 'Count Hannibal,' and fiction is further represented by Mr. Horace Hutchinson's 'The Gift of the Mahatma.' Mrs. Richmond Ritchie, in a 'Blackstick Paper,' writes 'Concerning Joseph Joachim,' and Lady Broome a short paper on 'Interviews.' In 'A Workman's Budget,' by Mr. Arthur Morrison, is given the first of a short series of articles on the annual earnings and spendings of various classes in the community. Mr. Alexander Innes Shand provides a sketch of Lord Monboddo and the old Scottish judges, and Mr. W. J. Fletcher tells the story of the first frigate action fought to a finish in the great French war. There are also instalments of 'A Londoner's Log-Book' and Dr. Fitchett's 'Tale of the Great Mutiny.'

The April *Blackwood* opens with 'Dies Iræ,' an account of the disastrous seven days' battle which culminated with Spion Kop, by a spectator. Other papers include 'Some Editors—and Others,' by an old contributor, who gives reminiscences of his earlier journalistic and literary career; 'The Babies in the Bush,' a story by Mr. Henry Lawson; 'The Football Nations,' by Hamish Stuart; 'The Jeopardy of Greek,' by Mr. H. W. Auden, who has some suggestions to offer; 'Russia's Aims'; 'Anti-English Sentiment in Germany'; 'The Position of the Commander-in-Chief and Army Reform'; the widely quoted 'Musings without Method'; and 'Doom Castle,' by Mr. Neil Munro.

The letters written by Lady Anne Barnard from the Cape of Good Hope during the years 1797–1801 to Viscount Melville, then Henry Dundas, and edited, with a memoir of the writer, by Mr. W. H. Wilkins, which are to be published in volume form by Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. under the title of 'South Africa a Century Ago,' will have as a frontispiece a portrait of Lady Anne, specially reproduced from a miniature by Cosway. Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. hope to have the volume ready before Easter. Lady Anne's letters from Ireland, which are quoted in the memoir, contain a graphic account of the trial and execution of Emmet in the rebellion of 1803.

A second volume of the 'Records of the Borough of Leicester' is now ready, and will shortly be published by the Cambridge University Press. The period covered is 1327–1509.

Mr. Paget Toynbee's labours upon Dante have earned him the degree of Doctor of Letters at Oxford. A considerable proportion of Mr. Toynbee's Dante work has been published in the first instance on the Continent and in America, in the shape of articles contributed to *Romania*, the *Giornale Storico della Letteratura Italiana*, and the annual reports of the Cambridge (U.S.) Dante Society. Some of these articles have been translated into Italian and collected in a volume under the title of 'Ricerche e Note Dantesche.' A second series in Italian is in preparation, as well as an English edition in a single volume. The latter will be published by Messrs. Methuen & Co.

We are sorry to hear of an accident to Mr. Charles Kent, the well-known authority on Dickens, and wish him a speedy recovery.

The Publishers' and Booksellers' Associations have decided to unite in holding a dinner, which will take place at the Hotel Cecil on Friday, May 10th. Mr. Frederick

Macmillan, President of the Publishers' Association, will take the chair, and Mr. H. W. Keay, Chairman of the Associated Booksellers and Mayor of Eastbourne, will be vice-chairman.

The April number of the *New Century Review* is fortunate in boasting a new poem from the pen of Mr. George Meredith, 'The Hueless Love.' The pair of lovers were middle-aged when they met :—

Nor cared that beauty stood in mutual eyes ;
Nor at their tardy meeting nursed regret.

To them it was revealed how they had found
The kindred nature and the needed mind ;
The mate by long conspiracy designed ;
The flower to plant in sanctuary ground.

Next month Messrs. Puttick & Simpson will sell what is probably the finest copy of the Third Folio of Shakspeare's works that has been offered for public sale during the last fifteen years. With the exception of a slight blemish on the leaf containing the portrait, the book is absolutely perfect—a very tall copy, clean, and in its original binding as issued in 1664. As is well known, there are two issues of the Third Folio, the first and rarer being before the spurious plays were added, and with a blank space for the portrait. The title with the date 1663 was subsequently cancelled, and a fresh title, marked as of the following year, substituted. The highest price hitherto realized at auction for a copy of the 1664 issue was 350*l*., at Sotheby's in July, 1895; but this was of a special character, as it had an extra leaf, containing the verses which usually appear beneath the portrait. In 1894 a copy with two leaves mended brought 205*l*., and in 1898 another, with the title repaired, 260*l*. During this latter year four copies of the 1664 date were sold by auction in London, three of them being practically perfect, though not of the full size. In 1892, the following year, and 1897 not a single copy of any quality, perfect or otherwise, was seen in the auction-rooms.

Messrs. Puttick & Simpson's sale of Thursday and Friday next will include an unusually interesting series of rare Americana. The fine copy of Hakluyt, 1598–1600, has the original 'Voyage to Cadiz'; Increase Mather's 'Brief History of the War with the Indians in New England,' 1676, contains the preliminary leaf which is usually wanting; there are also copies of the first and second editions of Cotton Mather's 'Wonders of the Invisible World'; a copy of the very rare privately printed pamphlet Sir Henry Clinton's 'Memorandums,' &c., relating to the siege of Charleston, South Carolina, 1794; and a number of other very scarce tracts, mostly fine copies, relating to America. The sale further includes a fine example of Wynkyn de Worde, 'R. Wakefieldi syntagma de hebreorum codicu' incorruptione,' &c., printed about 1530, of which there are two copies in the British Museum, one at the Bodleian, and one at Lambeth Palace. This appears, indeed, to be the only other example known. It is remarkable as the first English book in which Oriental characters were printed.

Messrs. T. C. & E. C. Jack are going to produce the Waverley novels in a similar style to the "Edinburgh" Stevenson, except as to binding. A glossary is to be included, and we hope it will be good, for our contemporary *Notes and Queries* has continually to solve unexplained points in the novels. There will be a series of about twenty authentic portraits of Scott, and portraits of prototypes and historical persons in the novels. Altogether the scheme sounds most attractive, and we expect to see a rapid call for the 1,000 copies which are to be had.

The sale of the unique first edition of Bunyan's 'Pilgrim's Progress' is fixed at Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge's for May 9th. Half a century ago Mr. Holford's copy, which was then regarded as unique and perfect, but which apparently wants the curious frontispiece, was valued at about 50*l*. That price is absurd, as prices go now, and probably four figures will be nearer the mark. As a matter of fact, we believe that there is no record of a copy ever having appeared in the sale-room.

At the annual general meeting of the members of the Booksellers' Provident Institution on Thursday, the 14th inst., the president, Mr. C. J. Longman, in the course of his remarks referred to the death of the Queen, their late Patron, and to the resolution on this subject passed at a recent meeting of the board. He considered the work of the Institution had been carried on in a very satisfactory manner, but regretted the falling off in subscriptions. It was resolved that Her Majesty Queen Alexandra be asked to become the Patron of the Institution.

The recent session of the Edinburgh Bibliographical Society has just been closed by a valuable paper on 'The Printers to Prince Charles Edward in 1745,' read by Mr. W. B. Blaikie, of the firm of T. & A. Constable. Mr. Blaikie's researches tend to upset some accepted theories of long standing. Thus, by examining many examples of contemporary printing, he has been able to demonstrate that most of the Jacobite manifestoes were printed by Robert Drummond, of Edinburgh. From this the deduction naturally follows that the story of the taking of a printing-press from Glasgow to accompany the Jacobite army was a mere blind. The publication of Mr. Blaikie's paper will, no doubt, give rise to some discussion among students of the '45.

In connexion with the opening of a new museum at Burns's Cottage, Alloway, it is interesting to note that some valuable additions have been made by the trustees to their collection of Burns relics and curios. Most notable among these are the hundred and fifteen portraits of the poet—for the most part old-fashioned steel and copper engravings — which belonged to the late Mr. Angus, of Glasgow. One of the portraits is probably unique. It is a trial impression from the half-finished steel plate executed by William Walker and Samuel Cousins from the first portrait of Burns painted by Nasmyth. The impression has the name of John Phillip, the Aberdeen R.A., at the bottom. This portrait is described as a pure mezzotint, of which Walker supplied the drawing and Cousins the colour. A large painting by J. Bryden representing 'The Holy Fair' is another recent addition to the museum.

By arrangement with M. Calmann Lévy, Mr. T. Fisher Unwin is now to be the publisher in Great Britain of the well-known *Revue de Paris*, and from the beginning of April next the cover will bear his imprint.

The second of the privately printed series of the Welsh Literary Society is nearly ready. It contains early Welsh ballads, one relating to the Spanish Armada, and the remainder to the Civil War. The first of the society's booklets was eagerly taken up. Only sufficient copies were printed for the members of the society and for those subscribers who sent in their names before publication. It is consequently now unprocurable. The present volume of ballads has been prepared for publication by Mr. J. H. Davies, of Cwrtmawr, who has added a brief preface and some notes.

M. H. Welter's experiment, to which we referred in this column on February 23rd, of an international *Courrier des Bibliothèques*, has taken a practical form, and reminds one of *Willis's Current Notes* of half a century ago, except that it is strictly confined to library matters. M. Welter has secured a report of the interesting opening speech of M. Léopold Delisle at the Librarians' Congress last year, and also a full *résumé* of M. Henri Martin's, read at the same Congress, on the utility of forming special libraries for newspapers. Of course the greater portion of the *Courrier* is a catalogue of second-hand books, but the ten pages of literary matter form a pleasant diversion.

The completion of Melanchthon's and of Calvin's works in the 'Corpus Reformatorum,' which was commenced so long ago as 1835, is to be followed by an equally exhaustive edition of the works of Zwingli as a continuation of the 'Corpus.' The co-operation of the Zwingli-Verein in Zurich has been secured, and the general editorship will be confided to the accomplished "Zwingli-forscher," Prof. Egli, of Zurich, and Dr. Georg Finsler, of Basel. It is hoped that three or four parts may be issued every year, and that the whole edition will be completed in about 120 parts.

It is reported from Russia that Tolstoi is at work on a new novel, entitled 'Father Sergius,' dealing with the mental conflicts of a monk who, once a dissipated aristocrat, is regarded as a saint.

On December 29th (16th), 1902, two hundred years will have elapsed since Peter the Great sanctioned the appearance of the first Russian newspaper, and the Bibliographical Society of Moscow proposes to celebrate the event by issuing an *édition de luxe* of a volume containing a list of all Russian newspapers published from 1702 to 1902, and portraits of all the distinguished journalists. The proceeds are to be applied to the formation of a fund for journalists in need of assistance. There is also to be an exhibition of newspapers.

We note the appearance of the following Parliamentary Papers: Report from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, with Appendix (5½*d*.); Report of the Royal University of Ireland for 1900 (1½*d*.); Universities, Scotland, Act, 1889, Ordinances III. and IV., St. Andrews, Foundation of Bute Chair and Foundation of the Chandos Chair (½*d*. each); Correspondence relating

to the Ashanti War, 1900 (1*s.*); and a Report on the Endowed Charities for the Parish of Kensington (9*d.*).

SCIENCE

ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES.

The Society of Anthropology of Paris celebrated the fortieth anniversary of its recognition as an institution of public utility on March 12th, by a dinner in the beautiful banqueting hall of the Hôtel du Palais d'Orsay, over which M. Leygues, the Minister of Public Instruction, presided. The Minister of Marine was also present, and his excellency the Minister of Sweden and Norway represented the Anthropological Society of Stockholm. The Anthropological Societies of Vienna and Brussels and the Anthropological Institute of this country were also represented. Dr. Chervin, the President of the Society, related the story of its early struggles: how authorization to meet was at first wholly refused, and at last granted as a personal concession to Broca. Since it had been granted the Museum, the School, and the Laboratory of Anthropology had been established, constituting with the Society the Anthropological Institute of France. They owed much to the cordial co-operation of the Ministry of Public Instruction. Dr. Manouvrier followed with a paper on the functions of anthropology on both its sides, the social and the physical, which took account of the progress that had been made during the forty years. The Swedish Minister and the other foreigners present were cordially received, and severally returned thanks for their reception, and expressed the sympathy and congratulation of the societies they represented on an occasion so interesting to the Society of Anthropology of Paris, the mother society of all of them. The Minister of Public Instruction followed with an eloquent speech, in which he testified the interest he felt in the labours of the Society and his sense of their great value, and concluded the proceedings by presenting several members with the diplomas of officer of public instruction and officer of the Institute respectively. Those made officers of public instruction were M. A. de Mortillet, who had drawn a very artistic *menu* for the banquet, and M. Zaborowsky. The *maître d'hôtel* had ingeniously contrived to give anthropological names to the several dishes.

It may be noted that, besides the Musée Broca at its original situation in the Rue de l'École de Médecine, a fine hall and gallery at the Museum of Natural History, near the Jardin des Plantes (the gallery overlooking the Museum of Comparative Anatomy), are devoted to anthropology. The student therefore is enabled to proceed from the study of man in comparison with other animals to that of prehistoric and historic man and of the varieties of mankind. Even this commodious building is too small for the exhibition of one-half of the collections, which have been greatly enriched by recent important gifts. Dr. Verneau has selected the specimens for exhibition in such a manner as to bring together in the gallery the materials for the complete study of each existing race, and in the main hall and vestibule those for the study of the fossil and prehistoric races. The museum is in the near neighbourhood of the laboratory, which is now situated in the Rue de Buffon. When to these anthropological collections are added those of the Musée Guimet, specially devised to illustrate the history of religions, which are excellently described in an illustrated guide by M. de Millone, their keeper, and the collections of ethnography and folk-lore at the Trocadéro, it will be seen how well the student of anthropology in Paris is provided with such assistance as museums can give him.

At the ordinary meeting of the Society, on March 14th, occasion was taken to elect a number of foreign associates and corresponding members, of whom several were Englishmen. A paper was read by Dr. Adolphe Bloch 'On the Transformation of a Coloured Race into a White,' which gave rise to a lively discussion. The fourth part for 1900 of the *Bulletins et Mémoires* of the Society was delivered to the members, containing, among other valuable papers, the seventeenth annual Transformist "conference," which was delivered by Dr. Félix Regnault, on the subject of the evolution of costume. The President suggested that the opportunity should be taken to bring the various anthropological societies into closer union, by the regular interchange among them of abstracts of the papers read by each; by occasional simultaneous discussion of the same question, as, for example, the place of anthropology in university education; and by other methods of friendly intercourse, supplementing the good work done by the periodical International Congresses of Anthropology.

DISCOVERY OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS IN 1542.

Streatham, March 20th, 1901.

There are, I believe, a few geographers who still have doubts of any discovery of the Hawaiian or Sandwich Islands by Europeans before Capt. Cook's visit in 1778.

A chart taken from the Spanish galleon captured by Anson in 1743, and reproduced in Anson's, La Perouse's, and other atlases, shows a group of islands—named Los Monges (the monks), La Mesa (tableland), Des Graciada (unhappy), &c.—nearly ten degrees to the east of the true position of the Hawaiian Islands. Upon the evidence of that chart the inference of an earlier discovery has long been founded, supplemented by a few lines from the 'Relation' of Juan Gaetan, a Spanish pilot, in the first volume of Ramusio. In many works it is stated that the discovery of the group was made by Gaetan, and the date is variously given—1545, 1555, &c. Gaetan was one of the few survivors of the unfortunate expedition of Villalobos, who sailed from Mexico for the Moluccas in 1542, and in that year the discovery was made—if not made by one of Saavedra's vessels in 1528. Gaetan was not even senior pilot in Villalobos's expedition. I pointed out these details some years ago (*Melbourne Review*, 1884), but I have to-day, in turning over some old charts in the British Museum, come upon some additional evidence bearing upon the discovery prior to that of Cook.

In a MS. 'Description of the Navigable Parts of the World that is yet Discovered,' drawn by William Hacke, 1687, a chart showing the track of Cowley in his voyage round the world (Add. MS. 5414, art. 6), I find the group of islands in their correct latitude, between 21° and 23° N. This is an English chart, copied no doubt from the best authorities, including Spanish charts of the seventeenth century, nearly sixty years before Anson made his voyage and ninety anterior to that of Cook.

Edward A. Petherick.

EARLY PORTUGUESE TRAVELS IN PALESTINE, EGYPT, &C.

14, Cavendish Mansions, Portland Place, W.

I appeal to some of the learned readers of the *Athenæum* for information with regard to the original, and the identity of the author, of an extremely curious manuscript narrative of travel, written in Portuguese, which I have recently acquired. It is an account in full detail of an adventurous journey, or series of journeys, made by a Portuguese in 1553–54. Starting by sea from Lisbon, the traveller lightly describes London, and proceeds overland from Antwerp, *viâ* Brussels, to the Rhone, Lyons, and Marseilles; thence by sea to Genoa, and by land to Venice, and down the Adriatic to Ragusa, where the traveller landed and proceeded across Bulgaria and Roumelia to Constantinople, of which a most interesting description is given. Asia Minor, Syria, and Palestine are then described, especially Jerusalem and the Holy Places; and the voyage is continued overland to Egypt, where the author remained six months and has much to say about Cairo. The voyage back to Jaffa was from Alexandria by sea, and thence down the Euphrates and the Tigris to Bussorah; and, finally, to Ormuz at the mouth of the Persian Gulf, then a Portuguese possession. The MS. narrative consists of 250 closely written pages (=50,000 words), and is much fuller than those of Lok, Federici, and Fitch. It bears evidence of having been written at the end of 1559 or beginning of 1560, on the author's return from India; and my copy is evidently almost contemporary with the original, the date 1551, with which it ends, being probably the copyist's mistake for 1561. I have been unable to hear of any other copy, published or unpublished, of this curious manuscript; and if your readers could throw any light upon it, I should be grateful. The title of the manuscript is thus given in Portuguese:—

"Breve tratado e regimento pera toda a pesoa q' do reino de portugal quiser ir ao Sancto sepulcro e terra-sancta de Hierusallem. E ver tambem o reino do gram Cairo, e asi pasar a India. Aqui achará vias direitas que o Autor deste tratado pasou e vió, partindo de Lix^a pera o reino de Ingraterra, donde começa este tratado, e pondolhe fim na India na cidade de Ormuz."

Martin Hume.

THE ETYMOLOGY OF SOME AFRICAN BOTANICAL TERMS.

77, St. Martin's Lane, W.C., March, 1901.

The well-known *cam-wood* is described in the 'N.E.D.' as "According to some, ad. native African name *kambi*." This may be correct. I have never myself come across *kambi*, but I have met with several similar native African names for the wood. Thus, in the Bambarran and Mandengan it is called *kamu*, in the Bullom of Sherbro' it is called *ukam*, and in the Timne of Sierra Leone it is called *kam*. The English may be derived from any one of these. Equally well known is the *cola* or *gourou* nut. It occurs under both spellings in the 'N.E.D.' Under the latter we read, "Presumed to belong to some African language." It is, of course, the Hausa *goro* (see Schön's 'Dictionary,' 1876, or Robinson's, lately published by the Cambridge University Press). Under 'Cola' we read in the 'N.E.D.,' "*Kola*, *kolla*, *goora*, in negro languages of W. Africa." There can be little doubt that *goora* is the Hausa plural *gora*. *Kola* or *kolla* is Timne (see Schlenker's 'Dictionary,' 1880).

The names of two edible roots, *tania* (*tannia*) and *yam*, have never been traced to their sources. The former I have found in the Efik language of Old Calabar (written *ntaña* in H. Goldie's 'Dictionary,' 1874). *Yam* may be from the name *dyambi*, which it bears in the Vei tongue of Liberia, or from *nyambi*, which is the Wolof form. James Platt, Jun.

SOCIETIES.

Royal.—*March* 14.—Sir W. Huggins, President, in the chair.—The following papers were read: 'The Action of Magnetized Electrodes upon Electrical Discharge Phenomena in Rarefied Gases,' by Mr. C. E. S. Phillips,—'The Chemistry of Nerve-Degeneration,' by Dr. Mott and Prof. Halliburton,—'On the Ionization of Atmospheric Air,' by Mr. C. T. R. Wilson,—and 'On the Preparation of Large Quantities of Tellurium,' by Mr. E. Matthey.

Geological.—*March* 6.—Mr. J. J. H. Teall, President, in the chair.—Mr. J. A. Bean was elected a Fellow.—The President read the following resolution, which had been passed unanimously by the Council at their meeting that afternoon "That this Council desire to place on record their deep sense of the loss occasioned to geological science by the death of Dr. George M. Dawson, C.M.G., and to express their sincere sympathy with his family in their bereavement." The President announced that Sir Archibald Geikie (President from 1890 to 1892) had presented to the Society a large framed photo-

graphic portrait of himself.—The following communications were read: 'Recent Geological Changes in Northern and Central Asia,' by Prof. G. F. Wright,—and 'The Hollow Spherulites of the Yellowstone and Great Britain,' by Mr. J. Parkinson.

LINNEAN.—*March* 7.—Prof. S. H. Vines, President, in the chair.—Messrs. J. B. Feilding, C. T. Green, and H. H. W. Pearson were elected Fellows.—Mr. F. Enock showed a series of lantern-slides illustrating the metamorphoses of a dragonfly, *Æschna cærulea*, and gave an interesting account of the life-history of that insect.—Mr. H. E. Smedley exhibited and made remarks on a collection of models of fungi, Nepenthes, Sarracenia, and aroids, as also several models of sections of flowers, in wax and composition.—Observations thereon were made by the President.—Dr. J. Murie, on behalf of Mr. H. Doubleday, exhibited an orange within an orange, the enclosed fruit having a complete rind, in which respect it differed from one previously shown by Dr. Rendle (*Proc. Linn. Soc. 1890-1*, p. 7).—Mr. A. O. Walker read a paper entitled 'Contributions to the Malacostracan Fauna of the Mediterranean,' in which he gave the results of dredging operations carried on at Cannes and Hyères from an open boat, in depths not exceeding 35 fathoms and with the simplest apparatus. The number of species obtained were: Podophthalmata, 10; Schizopoda, 8, including a new species, *Mysidopsis serraticauda*; Cumacea, 9; Pantopoda, 1; and Amphipoda, 41, including two new species, with two others not previously recorded in the Mediterranean.—Some observations thereon were made by the Rev. T. R. Stebbing.—Miss G. Lister's paper on the occurrence in Egypt of *Tristicha hypnoides*, Spreng., communicated by Mr. A. Lister, was read by the Secretary, and some remarks thereon were made by Dr. Rendle.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—*March* 6.—Canon Fowler, President, in the chair.—Mr. E. W. Lane was elected a Member.—Mr. H. St. J. Donisthorpe exhibited a parasitic Braconid bred from the galls of *Ceuthorrhynchus sulcicollis* on turnips, together with the host.—Mr. A. J. Chitty exhibited a variety of *Psylliodes cyanoptera*, Ill., the coloration of the thorax dark instead of the usual red, taken by him along with the typical form in August, 1892, at Wicken Fen, close to the Pumping Station.—Mr. H. J. Turner exhibited a long series of *Bryophila muralis* (*glandifera*) from Dawlish. The whole were either taken on, or bred from, pupæ cut out of a single roadside wall some hundred yards long, very lofty, and facing nearly north, on which aspect, however, it was protected by higher ground. They were obtained in mid-August, with the exception of a few which emerged at intervals during September and October, 1900. Generally speaking, the specimens were very dark, and the series was remarkable in that it contained but a few isolated examples of the forms which are prevalent in more eastern localities like Freshwater, Eastbourne, or Folkestone. The hind wings of all the specimens were dark, while in the majority the black markings of the fore wings were much intensified and increased in number, and a few specimens were largely suffused with black. A considerable number showed a dark rich green suffusion, while a large proportion were of a very deep yellow or olive colour with black markings. The yellow forms were perfectly natural, as a number emerged from the pupa exactly of that hue. Only a few showed any trace of the typical delicate dove-colour, and it was also noteworthy that the wings had a comparatively much greater area of black scaling than the eastern forms.—On the motion of Mr. H. J. Elwes, seconded by Mr. H. Goss, it was resolved that a committee be appointed to consider the question of uniformity in nomenclature for the guidance of specialists contributing to the "Victoria County Histories."—The following papers were read: 'Centoniidæ collected by Messrs. H. E. Andrewes and T. R. D. Bell in the Bombay Presidency, with Descriptions of the New Species,' by Mr. O. E. Janson, and 'A Supplementary Catalogue of British Ichneumonidæ,' by Mr. Claude Morley.

METEOROLOGICAL.—*March* 20.—Mr. W. H. Dines, President, in the chair.—Dr. H. R. Mill delivered a most interesting lantern lecture on 'Climate and the Effects of Climate.' Climatology is as much a branch of geography as of meteorology—in fact, more; for it not only deals with the distribution of atmospheric conditions over the earth's surface, which is a geographical question in itself, but all the varieties of climate that give individuality to different countries are produced by the disturbing or controlling influence of land forms. It was while studying the influence of land forms on every kind of geographical distribution that Dr. Mill was struck by the far-reaching interest of the effects of climate; and so in this lecture he dealt with the visible effects of climate, such as attract attention and arouse inquiry as to their causes. After making a few remarks on the principles of scientific photography, and also calling attention to spurious photographs, the lecturer proceeded to distinguish between weather and climate. Weather is the condition of the atmosphere at any moment with regard to wind, warmth, cloud, electricity, and precipitation, whilst climate may fairly be called the average weather of a place. Dr. Mill then exhibited on the screen a large number of photographs, which he had himself taken on various holidays in many countries, in order to illustrate the peculiarities of climates in which heat, cold, wind, and rain respectively predominate, showing how the varying conditions of climate created by the greater land forms are responded to by the various adjustments of minor land forms and of plants, and how they are taken advantage of by man.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—*March* 12.—Prof. Haddon in the chair.—Prof. Victor Horsley exhibited some trepanned skulls from New Britain, and read a communication by the Rev. J. A. Crump describing the methods employed by the natives and the objects aimed at. The operator is the medicine-man of the tribe, and he employs a flake of obsidian or piece of shell; with this he scrapes the exposed bone until a piece the size of half-a-crown is removed. As a rule the operation is resorted to in cases of fracture, and the mortality is about 80 per cent. In New Ireland, however, some forms of insanity and even headache are treated in the same way, and there are cases in which people have undergone the operation five times at various periods.—Mr. J. Gray then read a paper on 'Cephalometric Instruments and Cephalograms.' An instrument was shown for taking head measurements which was devised for field work and required no delicate adjustments. Two other instruments for obtaining diagrams of the contour of the head were also described, and head contours taken by them shown on the screen.—Prof. H. Louis described the "Kingfisher" type of Malay kris, the handle of which resembles a kingfisher's head and beak. According to the Malay legend, these weapons were made in memory of a chief named Kingfisher who invaded the peninsula many centuries ago.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.—*March* 13.—Dr. M. Gaster in the chair.—Prof. Sayce read some notes referring to the Hyksos, the Hittite inscriptions, the Arzawa letters, and the Kandaules of Lydia. In analyzing the names of the various kings found on the scarabs of the so-called Khiyam group, in the collection of Mr. Willoughby Fraser, Prof. Sayce arrived at the conclusion that the scarabs must all be assigned to the Hyksos dynasties. Interesting notes were added on the cause of the Hyksos invasion and the identification of various titles. The position of the town Arina, mentioned in the treaty between Ramses II. and the Hittites, was considered; and the language of the Arzawa letters was commented on with reference to the newly discovered inscription from Babylon, as well as the other known Hittite texts. The connexion of many of the characters in this inscription with those of the other texts was explained, and Prof. Sayce was enabled to suggest a number of interpretations, not only of characters, but of whole sentences. He then examined the Hittite names given by Ramses II. at the Ramesseum, at Abydos, and at Abu-simbel, and added an explanation of the title or epithet given by Herodotus to the last king of the Lydian dynasty of the Heracleidæ.—M. Alfred Boissier read a paper on certain Assyrian documents relating to magic, on which new light was thrown. Fresh translations of the tablets were given, and comparisons made between these and other texts, as well as the more modern beliefs and usages of the Arabs. M. Boissier's remarks included the belief in exorcisms, fetishes, the cure of the sick and wounded, and the use of oracles. He insisted on the importance of the sanctuary of Ekur at Nippur, as originally an old sanctuary at which the god Bel held the same position as Apollo did at Delphi; and argued that this offered the explanation of its celebrity for so long a period, and the reason why crowds of pilgrims came from great distances to hear the word from the mouth of the god.

MATHEMATICAL.—*March* 14.—Dr. Hobson, President, in the chair.—Messrs. H. Hancock (Cincinnati University) and A. W. Porter were elected Members, and Sir Robert Ball was admitted into the Society.—Prof. Elliott spoke upon 'Some Algebraical Identities of Simple Arithmetical Application.'—Prof. Love read a 'Preliminary Notice concerning the Theory of Stability of Motion.'—The Chairman, Mr. Macdonald, and Lieut.-Col. Cunningham joined in a discussion upon the communication.—Papers by Prof. Burnside 'On the Composition of Group-Characteristics' and by Mr. G. H. Hardy 'On the Use of Cauchy's Principal Values in the Double-Limit Problems of the Integral Calculus' were communicated from the chair by reading their titles.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MON. Institute of Actuaries, 5½.—'On the Rates of Mortality in New South Wales and Victoria,' Messrs. E. McMahon Moors and W. R. Day.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'Electric Railways,' Lecture III., Major P. Cardew (Cantor Lectures.)
— Aristotelian, 8.—Paper by Miss E. E. C. Jones.
— Surveyors' Institution, 8.
— Geographical, 8½.—'Journeys in the Linyanti Region, South Africa,' Mr. P. C. Reid; 'Exploration and Survey in the Sobat Region,' Major H. H. Austin.
TUES. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Cell as the Unit of Life,' Lecture V., Dr. A. Macfadyen.
— Colonial Institute, 4.—Annual Meeting.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'The Commonwealth of Australia,' Hon. Sir J. A. Cockburn.
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—Discussion on 'The Æsthetic Treatment of Bridge Structures'; paper on 'The Burrator Works for the Water Supply of Plymouth,' Mr. E. Sandeman.
— English Goethe, 8.—Recitations by Mrs. E. Driller-Krause.
WED. Society of Arts, 8.—'Clocks, Carillons, and Bells,' Mr. A. A. Johnston.
— Geological, 8.—Special General Meeting.
THURS. Royal Institution, 3.—'Shakspeare in Relation to his Contemporaries in Art,' Lecture II., Sir Wyke Bayliss.
— Royal, 4½.
— Society of Arts, 4½.—'The Greek Retreat from India,' Col. Sir T. H. Holdich.
— Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—'The Electrical Transmission of Power in Coal Mines,' Mr. H. W. Ravenshaw; 'Portable Electric Lamps,' Mr. S. F. Walker.
— Society of Antiquaries, 8½.—'The Pulpitum or Choir-Screen in Tattershall Church, Lincs,' Dr. E. M. Sympson; 'Report as Local Secretary for Sussex,' Mr. R. G. Rice.
— Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts.—Conversazione.
FRI. Royal Institution, 9.—'Polish,' Lord Rayleigh.
SAT. Royal Institution, 3.—'Sound and Vibrations,' Lecture VI., Lord Rayleigh.

Science Gossip.

THE Committee which was appointed by the Admiralty to look into the training and appointment of officers from the time of their leaving the Britannia until they are qualified to be lieutenants has just issued its Report. This Parliamentary Paper deals with the instruction in mechanics, hydrostatics, physics, &c., of junior naval officers afloat—in other words, of midshipmen. The price of the Report is 5*d*.

PROF. MAX WOLF has given names to two of his recent discoveries of small planets (*Ast. Nach.* No. 3696). No. 457, which he found on September 15th, 1900, is to be called Alleghenia, because it was the first discovery made with his new telescope, the lens of which had been ground by his friend Mr. Broshear in Allegheny. No. 442, which was discovered, with the assistance of Herr Schwassmann, so long ago as February 15th, 1899, has received the name of Eichsfeldia, suggested by the Rev. Herr Thraen.

M. A. J. WAUTERS, director of the Mouvement Géographique, has just brought out a new and revised edition of his map of the Congo Free State. Like its predecessor, it is in four sheets. The first sheet gives the north-west portion, including a great part of French Congo-land and some of the German Cameroons. The most recent itineraries of Belgian, French, and German travellers are shown. The second sheet represents the north-east territory, including the Upper Uelle and the Bahr-el-Ghazal. In this region the most important journeys traced are those of Lieut. Glorie from Riba Riba to the Rusisi; of Lieut. Gehote along the Zoro, a tributary of the Uelle; and of several officers in the unknown region west of Stanley Falls towards the Lomami. Marchand's route from the right bank of the M'Bomu to Tambura in the Bahr-el-Ghazal is also shown. The third sheet, dealing with the south-west, presents few new features, but in the fourth, representing the south east, the important results of the Lemaire mission in Katanga are included. The Lake Bangwelo region has been corrected by the information supplied by Mr. Poulett Weatherley.

THE Fifth International Congress of Physiologists is to be held at Turin on September 17th-23rd, under the presidency of Prof. Angelo Mosso. Membership of the Congress will be open to the representatives of all physiological and allied scientific societies, amongst which the English Physiological Society, the Berlin Physiologische Gesellschaft, the Paris Société de Biologie, and the American Physiological Society are expressly named. Two exhibitions are to be open during the sessions of the Congress—one of scientific instruments, and the other an

aquarium specially arranged by the Zoological Station at Naples for the study of comparative physiology.

The Parliamentary Papers of the week include a Statistical Report of the Health of the Navy (1*s.* 5*d.*) and Minutes of Evidence taken before the Committee on Milk and Cream Regulations (3*s.* 8*d.*).

FINE ARTS

Mantegna. Par Charles Yriarte. (Paris, Rothschild.)

M. Yriarte, whose death occurred recently, was well known as a voluminous writer upon art history. His last work, a lengthy monograph on Mantegna, published posthumously, will, we fear, scarcely raise his reputation. M. Yriarte was a popularizer rather than a man of research, but this book shows that the knowledge he disseminated was not always the best attainable. The work, indeed, makes some pretensions to original research, but the new facts contributed are of the slightest importance, consisting for the most part of investigations of Mantegna's house at Mantua, which the author visited and of which he had some drawings executed. To this he adds much interesting, but already well-known gossip about Mantegna's private life; this is spun out by the aid of wearisome repetitions to a considerable length.

It is, of course, quite natural that when an artist's work exerts a strong spell upon the imagination, we should indulge an idle curiosity about the minutest details of his life that are accessible, but M. Yriarte has propounded his trivial discoveries with a solemnity and self-importance which remind us irresistibly of Bouvard's and Pecuchet's immortal researches on the life of the Duc d'Angoulême. One passage rises to the level of their unfinished work:—

"Il résulte bien de là [a quarrel between Mantegna and a neighbour about some building material], si l'on compare cette lettre avec l'inscription encastrée, il y a près de quatre siècles, dans l'angle de la maison de Mantoue située sur la place Saint-Sébastien, en face de l'église de ce nom.....que, dix-huit ans après avoir commencé à construire sa maison en ce même lieu, Mantegna s'apprêtait à y ajouter une aile."

This is almost equal to the duke's "tout porte à croire," which struck Bouvard and Pecuchet as so sublime, and, unfortunately, it is typical of the inflated and empty writing which pervades the book. Nearly every fact of Mantegna's life is given two or three times over; as for the passage quoted, all the facts about the inscription let in to the wall of Mantegna's house had already been stated with every detail.

Mantegna's life is, in fact, the least important thing about him. His character was neither prepossessing nor grand; his servile and yet boastful letters to the Gonzagas, his constant lawsuits with his neighbours (the chief interest of which is that they show his jealous love of the quinces in his garden, which figure so largely in his compositions), tend only to lower the opinion we must form of the man. This, of course, is no reason why we should not have the fullest possible account of Mantegna's life, but it is an exceptionally strong reason for giving a proper preponderance to the account of his works, which are wholly noble; and it is just here that M. Yriarte's book is so unsatisfactory. Not only does he fail to throw any new light on Mantegna's art, but he indicates only in the most perfunctory and superficial manner his chief characteristics. There is no serious attempt made to give to his undated works their due position in the artist's development, while even the all-important question of what is and what is not to be attributed to him is conveniently put aside, on the plea that the author wished to avoid dogmatic assertions. To suspend judgment in difficult points of attribution is no doubt the wise attitude, but to make no attempt to single out authentic works, to accept almost anything that has from time to time borne a great artist's name, is to shirk that close investigation and interpretation of the artist's genius which should be the aim of a competent monograph. We find in this book no trace of any fuller understanding of Mantegna as an artist than any cultivated person might obtain by the casual observation of his works in public galleries.

Thus no attempt is made to investigate the origins of Mantegna's art. M. Yriarte dilates on the painter's lawsuit with his adoptive father and master, Squarcione, but he does not enter into the interesting question of Squarcione's art; no allusion is made to the painting by him at Berlin, through which we may get some idea of this mysterious and, as far as the art of North Italy is concerned, all-important master. What did the training on classical models which he is reputed to have given to his numerous pupils amount to? Did he merely inculcate the use of classical forms in the decorative accessories, as seen in the work of Schiavone? or did he first inspire in Mantegna his more profound understanding of classical design? These are some of the questions of which a student of Mantegna must endeavour to obtain some solution.

Another mysterious artist, older than Mantegna, who may have exercised an important influence on his development was Niccolo Pizzolo. According to both Vasari and the 'Anonymo' of Morelli, he painted the 'Assumption of the Virgin' in the chapel of the Eremitani. Now the composition of this and many of the figures are repeated in the 'Resurrection' of Mantegna's triptych in the Uffizi of 1460; it is therefore of great importance to ascertain whether Pizzolo really painted this fresco, and therefore whether he had already anticipated Mantegna in the formulation of the Mantegnesque style or not. Again, we learn from Vasari that Mantegna constantly studied the giants painted in terra verde by Paolo Ucello in the Casa delli Vitaliani; and we can hardly doubt that Ucello's composition of figures arranged along the lines of perspective gave Mantegna the hint for a similar treatment which is so obtrusively evident in his early frescoes of the Eremitani. Of such problems, however—and these are only some of the more obvious ones that occur to us—M. Yriarte seems to have remained entirely oblivious. Turning to the description of the San Zeno altarpiece of 1459, we find no allusion to the interesting and surprising fact that a drawing by Giovanni Bellini at Chatsworth contains sketches of some of the figures in the side panels, a fact which led Dr. J. P. Richter to suppose that Bellini furnished the design for this altarpiece. The acceptance of this view would considerably modify our opinion of the relative position of the two artists, and some discussion of the point is incumbent on the historian of Mantegna's art. In describing the 'Agony in the Garden' of the National Gallery the author makes no reference to the drawings by Jacopo Bellini from which both it and Giovanni Bellini's rival piece are derived. He notes, it is true, that "the impression is lugubrious," and adds:—

"The painter has animated the scene with details which are characteristic of his manner. Cranes ransack the soil in the foreground, or drink in the hollows of the rocks; here and there on the paths rabbits search for food."

Now the interesting thing about this picture is that such picturesque naturalism is not at all in Mantegna's habitual manner. Such playful interludes are too diverting for his sombre and intent imagination, and they form one among several indications of his close intercourse at this period with his father-in-law Jacopo Bellini.

With such a treatment of Mantegna's authenticated works, we are not surprised to find that the slightest likeness to them occurring in doubtful pieces is sufficient to secure M. Yriarte's whole-hearted approval of the latter pictures. 'The Madonna' at Berlin, which the authorities of the gallery no longer maintain as authentic, is gladly accepted, on the ground of the likeness of the *putti* which surround it to the cherubs who appear to Christ in the 'Agony in the Garden' of the National Gallery, although their heavy and flaccid forms show that the likeness is merely that of an imitation. With this, of course, goes Mr. Butler's 'Madonna,' in which, as Mr. Berenson has pointed out, affinities with Bartolommeo Vivarini make the ascription to Mantegna impossible. The 'Autumn' and 'Summer' of the National Gallery, and Mr. J. D. Taylor's 'Judith' and 'Dido,' which, though carefully executed, are unworthy of the master, are singled out for special praise. The slightest pretence to documentary evidence is naturally sufficient ground, in the author's judgment, for accepting a work. Thus the 'Death of the Virgin' at Madrid is accepted, on the ground that it had Mantegna's name attached to it when it was in the collection of Charles I.; and M. Yriarte believes that Morelli would never have doubted its genuineness had he known this fact. It proves only that in Charles I.'s time it passed as a Mantegna; and Mr. Claude Phillips, in full view of this evidence, has had the temerity to dispute the judgment of our greatest royal connoisseur.

Some of the reproductions in the book will be of interest to students, as the originals are not easily accessible. The most important of these is Mr. Boughton Knight's 'Adoration of the Shepherds,' evidently a rather early work, and of extraordinary interest as an example of the unflinching realism, here carried to its furthest point, which Mantegna managed to combine with the requirements of his elevated and exacting style. Other little-known pictures are the parts of the San Zeno predella at Tours and the 'St. Sebastian' at Aigueperse.

which scarcely looks genuine, so far as one can judge from the indifferent reproduction. The practice of printing on the back of an illustration has, by-the-by, had an unfortunate effect upon all the half-tone block reproductions in the book. Even the photogravure plates are often imperfect. The multiplication of books like M. Yriarte's 'Mantegna' is one of the most unfortunate results of photographic process reproduction.

MR. C. H. SHANNON'S WORK AT THE DUTCH GALLERY.

The impression received on entering Mr. Van Wisselingh's gallery, hung with pastels, drawings, and woodcuts by Mr. C. H. Shannon, is as rare as it is delightful. To find thus brought together, sheltered from the clamour of contemporary fashions, the works of a man whose devotion to the purest beauty is expressed in the most discreet and unassuming manner is an experience for which we must indeed be grateful.

Mr. Shannon's work is, if unconsciously so, a protest against the vulgarity, the haste, and the ugliness of modern life. With so fine a devotion to the highest beauty, he is bound to refuse any but the vaguest and most indirect contact with actual life. Mr. Shannon aims at beauty in its purest and most abstract manifestations. His imagery is unconditioned by time and place. He combines and recombines into a succession of harmonious designs a few elemental motives. The relaxed forms of leisurely torsos, the rhythmic movement of bare limbs seen against an expanse of sea, figures draped in vague impersonal costume moving slowly in a dim chamber—these, and such as these, are the whole material of his art. To an extent unusual even among the older masters whom he appears to have studied Mr. Shannon refuses the aid of definite literary or poetical ideas; he seeks and finds his satisfaction in the contemplation of pure formal beauty. Titian and Giorgione had as a rule in painting their "poesie" some definite poetical suggestion to work from, but Mr. Shannon has apparently determined to rely solely on visual beauty. Not that these compositions are not poetical; on the contrary, they are conceived in a mood of elevated contemplation which, were they translated into words, could only take a poetical form. Naturally, then, they are not purely decorative in any limited sense of the word. The forms which he combines with such persuasive skill are not merely counters in a game of pattern making, to be moved about here and there till the puzzle is fitted together. They are intended clearly to carry with them certain associated ideas: his women are meant to be women; his children are meant to have some of the characteristics of children; his sea is the sea, and not an excuse for a note of blue. But in calling up to the imagination the associated ideas of these objects Mr. Shannon takes care to pass them through a refining process. Before they can take their place in his imagery they must be deprived of all that could suggest any notion of particularity or accident. They must be distilled so as to yield only their ultimate inalienable essence, an essence of which it is impossible to predicate any particular qualities. Human passion, definitely purposeful action, and dramatic situation, all disappear in this process, and none of the strong emotions which these arouse can be called upon to intensify our pleasure. Even character, except in its most generalized qualities, is wanting, and his figures reflect with constant uniformity the mood of abstract and serene contemplation which is the key-note of Mr. Shannon's art.

It will be seen, then, that Mr. Shannon sets before himself a most difficult task: he resolutely refuses all those aspects of life which fascinate our curiosity or involve the interests and passions of every day; he will gratify us only in so far as he can reveal and we can accept ideas of pure visual beauty, almost as pure and as unconditioned as the ideas of music.

How far Mr. Shannon is adequately equipped for such a strenuous endeavour cannot perhaps be answered finally as yet, but at least certain qualities and certain deficiencies may be noticed in what he has done hitherto, which may enable us to forecast tentatively the greatness of the future which it promises. In the first place, Mr. Shannon is gifted with a very unusual feeling for sensuous charm. The types he chooses are luxuriant and prolific; his line is everywhere rich, swelling into melodious undulations; his colour schemes are warm, glowing, and mellow, but sweet and without the least suggestion of hotness or aridity; his feeling for the quality of surfaces expresses the same sensuousness, luxuriant and (in spite of the apparent contradiction) almost austere—at least entirely noble and disinterested, and controlled by the most refined and fastidious taste. But it is in his composition that Mr. Shannon's power is most strikingly felt; the placing of the figures is almost always entirely happy. The masses of light and dark and the lines of the contours are related admirably to the shape and dimensions of the picture. In many cases the forms cling round the edges of the picture, making beautiful variations upon the bounding lines, whether circular, as in the series of woodcuts, or rectangular, as in the pastels. Occasionally they are swept together into a broken spiral, as in the 'Shell Gatherers.' At other times, by a charming contradiction of the expected, his figures make strong upright lines dividing the picture into equal parts.

Like all pure artists, he finds an artistic motive as definite a discovery, as positive a possession to him, as any new principle of nature is to the man of science; and he turns over his ideas, changing them and shifting their details till they can be made to yield their last and completest content. This is the case with the *Shell Gatherers* (No. 44), perhaps the most striking of the pastels in this exhibition, of which a larger version in oils was exhibited some time ago. It would be rash to venture a guess as to which is the later work, but in our opinion the smaller pastel is by far the more satisfactory—is, indeed, a complete vindication of the beauty and justness of the idea. In the oil picture the line was carried up from the group of bent and kneeling figures on the shore, by the sweep of a great curve of drapery and a wearisome torso where the eye wandered vainly in search of any adequately realized form, to a treatment of head and arms which seemed to us to lack significant intention. In the pastel the figure holds a shallow basket, the round of which beautifully restores the balance; and the shoulders leaning over bring the line back again into the composition with the effect of a satisfying close to a long and gracefully modulated phrase. When we add that the fact of this being in pastel increases greatly its charm, we touch on what appears at present to be the chief limitation of Mr. Shannon's powers, and the reason that we find the present exhibition so peculiarly delightful. For, though Mr. Shannon's treatment of the oil medium shows his unfailing tact and discretion, his actual conceptions seem to lack that solidity, that vigorous imaginative grasp of possible structural form, that oil painting, if it is to give us the fullest pleasure, presupposes. It is impossible to be elusive and merely suggestive in oil paint without detracting from the completeness of the image; the accents of interest must be bound together into a more consistent whole, the imagination must penetrate and reveal every part with more unfailing certainty. Even where there is nothing of special significance to note, the continuity must be maintained by a positive statement, however unemphatic or colourless, in order to satisfy other requirements, it may be. But in so slight a medium as pastel elusiveness becomes almost a virtue—certainly a natural and pleasing result. Amid the crumbled surfaces of harmonious colour the imagination can construct for itself a sufficiently clear image with the slightest stimulus on the artist's part; a system of contours as carefully planned as Mr. Shannon's, a hint of the chief prominences, and scarcely a hint of where the deeper shades are marked from the ground tone, are sufficient, and the necessary idea of solidity is obtained. The same is true of the black and white chalks on a toned paper: here the contour becomes all-important, and if that is harmoniously designed—and in the fitting of the figure into a preconceived rhythmical scheme Mr. Shannon shows extraordinary mastery—the merest suggestion of the salient planes on the half-tone paper suffices to display the figure in full relief. Certainly some of these chalk drawings are of rare beauty. Those on very dark paper, Nos. 22, 25, and 28, struck us especially as being among the most complete, and, we should imagine, from the assurance and ease of the line, the most recent of his productions. In one, No. 24, he has found a striking variation of the problem of many Italian artists, How to arrange the motive of two women and a baby? for them the embodiment of the Virgin, St. Anne, and the infant Christ. They were more fortunate surely in that. We have lost the motives of Christian mythology which gave point and content to such a purely ideal and abstract art as Mr. Shannon conceives, and it is in the inadequacy of its content that Mr. Shannon's work fails, if at all, of the highest achievement. We feel that the greatest art does, without losing anything of its ideal perfection, come into closer contact with life, does aim at the revelation of distinct and objective characters, does create a world of definite and fully realized beings, does not exclude altogether, though it sublimates passion.

> Calm pleasures there abide, majestic pains,

but in Mr. Shannon's world existence barely rises to the level of distinguishable emotions. And this is connected with his imperfect imaginative grasp of structural continuity. It would seem almost as though he had approached his view of design through the dainty selection of superficial appearances, the indifference to the deeper significance of objects which some Impressionists proclaim as a principle, and that, in arriving at his own far more searching ideal of style, he still retained something of their habits of elusiveness, of escaping from the conflict with form into mere tastefulness and pleasing uncommitting vagueness. We think we can indeed trace a progression in his work towards a closer weft of design, a firmer grasp of ideated reality, if we compare, for instance, the vagueness and uncertainty of the earlier lithographs with the chalk drawings to which we have alluded. And this attitude is seen in his treatment of the sketch as an end in itself: his studies appear too carefully calculated, too cautious, too final; they have not the air of hasty indications of an idea complete already in the artist's imagination, of which he wishes rapidly to unburden himself; the indication of a head by an oval or a feature by a single stroke appears to have been aimed at as a final expression from the first. The stumblings of impetuosity are in the greatest masters a proof of zeal for the attainment of the idea. But this, which may appear hypercriticism, is rather an attempt to decide whether or not we may already acclaim Mr. Shannon as a genius of the rarest kind. It is a difficult and perilous attempt for his immediate contemporaries, and it would be rash to fix the limits beyond which so devoted and scholarly an artist might not ascend. In the case of Sir Joshua Reynolds we have an example of one who attained his goal by just such self-conscious and deliberate methods as Mr. Shannon's work evinces. In expressing the

doubts which make us hesitate to decide this question in the affirmative we do not wish to be misunderstood. Mr. Shannon's work deserves already, from the purity of its aim and the high level of its accomplishment, more recognition than it has yet received.

Mr. Shannon has decided to aim at the very highest expression of beauty—beauty in its purest, most inaccessible moods—and it is only fair to him, therefore, to apply the same rigorous and searching scrutiny that we apply to the greatest masters. And if, as we think, his art still wants, for the perfect embodiment of his ideas, a more certain grasp of structural form, a more permeating imaginative investigation of the relations of the parts in a possible three-dimensional space, a more unfailing sense of relief—which does not, by-the-by, imply forced tone contrasts or exaggerated verisimilitude—there is nevertheless hope, derived from what he has already accomplished, that Mr. Shannon will become as great as he is now distinguished.

THE BLYTH ENGRAVINGS.

The third day's sale of this collection comprised the following mezzotints by S. Cousins. After Sir T. Lawrence: Lady Acland and her Children, 88*l.*; Miss Rosamond Croker, 68*l.*; Lady Dover and her Son, 79*l.*; Countess of Durham, 81*l.*; Countess Gower and Child, 189*l.*; Elizabeth, Countess Grosvenor, 54*l.*; Lady Grey and her Children, 89*l.*; another example, 75*l.*; Master Lambton, 168*l.*; Lady Peel, 63*l.*; another example, 75*l.*; Miss Julia Peel, 77*l.* After Sir J. Reynolds: Mrs. Braddyll, 115*l.* After Dubuffe: La Surprise, 63*l.*

Among the other engravings were the following. After A. Nasmyth: Robert Burns, by S. Cousins and W. Walker, 84*l.* After W. Peters: Hon. Mrs. O'Neill, by J. R. Smith, 236*l.* After Sir T. Lawrence: Miss Farren, by F. Bartolozzi, 105*l.*; Lady Hood, by C. Turner, 94*l.* By J. R. Smith: The Promenade at Carlisle House, 210*l.* After W. Bigg: Dulce Domum and Black Monday, by J. Jones (a pair), 66*l.* After F. Wheatley: Repairing to Market, At Market, Coming from Market, and Returned from Market, by W. Annis (set of four), 90*l.* The Cries of London, by Cardon, Vendramini, Schiavonetti, and Gaugain (set of thirteen), 110*l.* After E. Dayes: An Airing in Hyde Park and A Promenade in St. James's Park, by F. D. Soiron (a pair), 65*l.*

SALES.

Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods sold on the 16th inst. the following pictures, the property of Sir H. Meysey Thompson: J. S. Cotman, The Mouth of a River, with hay barges, 798*l.* Sir J. Reynolds, Miss Catherine Bisshopp, 462*l.* G. Romney, Mrs. Braddyll, 441*l.* A. Cuyp, A View off Dordrecht, 162*l.* A. van der Neer, A Frozen River Scene, 105*l.* J. Ruysdael, A Frozen River Scene, with water-mill and figures, 420*l.*

The following were from various properties: Rembrandt, Head of a Man, 189*l.* J. van Goyen, A Dutch Town on a River, 220*l.* Sir H. Raeburn, Portrait of a Lady, in grey dress, seated, with a book, 152*l.* Sir J. Reynolds, Lady Elizabeth Keppel, 120*l.* B. West, General Simon Fraser receiving his Death-Wound and The Death of General Fraser (a pair), 283*l.*

M. Charles de Bériot's collection of pictures, sold at the Hôtel Drouot, Paris, last week, produced the high total of 388,950 francs. Exceptionally good prices were paid for works by Jongkind and Harpignies. By the former there were: Honfleur, 7,900 fr.; Notre Dame, 7,000 fr.; Patineurs à Oversalie (Holland), 9,000 fr.; Canal at Dordrecht, 16,600 fr.; Rotterdam, la Nuit, 12,700 fr.; Vue de Maassluis, 31,100 fr.; Clair de Lune, 9,000 fr.; Patineurs, 19,100 fr.; Marseille, 10,000 fr. By Harpignies: Saules à l'Arrière-Saison, 13,050 fr.; La Rivière, 8,250 fr.; Maison Reflétée, 10,950 fr.; Laveuses, 9,700 fr.; and Chênes de Châteauneuf, 14,800 fr. There were also sold: Monet, Jardins de l'Infante, 10,300 fr.; and Boudin, Anvers, 12,950 fr.

Fine-Art Gossip.

Mr. R. Vicat Cole, R.B.A., has a very attractive subject for his oil pictures in 'A Year in Wharfedale,' which is now being shown at Messrs. Dowdeswell's Galleries in New Bond Street.

At the Fine-Art Society Mr. W. Eyre Walker and Mr. S. J. Hodson, of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, are showing from this day, when the private view takes place, water-colours, under the titles of 'By Woodland and Stream' and 'Picturesque Towns of the Loire' respectively.

On and after Monday next Messrs. Tooth & Sons have on view at 5, Haymarket, their spring exhibition of pictures. To-day (Saturday) is appointed for the private view.—The same dates refer to Mr. T. McLean's thirty-seventh annual exhibition of cabinet pictures, which occupies No. 7, Haymarket.

In view of Mr. E. A. Abbey's many successes in historical pictures, it is gratifying to hear the news from New York that he has received the commission for the only picture of the coming Coronation to be painted by royal command.

The reopening of Lichfield Cathedral, which took place last week, may be said to mark an epoch in the practice of "restoration," when a building which has never been out of use is concerned. As with Kirkstall and Furness Abbeys, which were ruins, yet have undergone a sort of quasi-restoration without any intention of bringing them into use, so Lichfield, which had more than once been very severely mauled, enters upon a new stage of its existence with new stained glass, new marble floors, new statuary, and repaired vaults.

Under the direction of the Antiquarian Society of Edinburgh, some extensive excavations are at present being carried out at the Roman Camp at Inchtuthill, near Blairgowrie. The district is rich in memorials of the presence of the Romans, and some fragments of their weapons, besides some entire utensils and a Roman bath, have already been unearthed. Inchtuthill is believed to have been the station *in medio* to which, Tacitus says, Agricola led the troops after the battle of Mons Grampus. The camp was capable of containing 11,000 men on the Polybian system, and 29 000 on the Heginian. It was defended by a stone wall 9½ feet thick, and this wall is now being laid bare, showing the camp to have enclosed fully forty acres in a circular form.

Messrs. Virtue & Co. announce 'The Highland Tay, from Tyndrum to Dunkeld,' by Hugh Macmillan,—'Palaces, Prisons, and Resting-Places of Mary, Queen of Scots,' by M. M. Shoemaker,—'The Art Annual, 1901: the Life and Work of Sir John Tenniel,' by C. Monkhouse,—'Notes on the Manufacture of Earthenware,' by E. A. Sandeman,—'The Paris Exhibition, 1900,'—'Bunyan's Country,' by A. J. Foster,—'The Ouse,'—'Round about the Crooked Spire,'—'The Chiltern Hundreds,'—'The Robber Baron of Bedford Castle,'—'Ampthill Tower,' and other volumes.

The bronze statue of an ephebus, discovered towards the end of last year by Dr. Orsi at Pompeii, is now on view at the Naples Museum. The work is in every way important. It stands 1 mètre 19 cm. high, it is admirable in style and execution, and it displays a technical method of extreme rarity, the bronze being entirely covered with a coating of silver of the general thickness of a shilling; in some places it is a trifle thicker, and in others thinner. The boy rests firmly on his right leg, the left being slightly bent at the knee; the right forearm is raised as if holding some object in the hand, the left hanging loosely. The features are of fine type, and especially beautiful when seen in profile. The eyes are in white marble, the pupil in a black stone or glass paste; and the hair is at the same time delicately and sharply modelled. Prof. Antonio Sogliano has written a critical notice of the statue in the *Monumenti*, which will probably be issued in a few days. The work itself will doubtless be the subject of considerable discussion, both as to its period and the method by which the silver covering was applied. It may be mentioned that the method of coating statuettes with silver was practised by the Egyptians, a wooden figure of a king so treated having been found a few years since in Upper Egypt.

The latest report issued by the Provinzial Museum at Trier gives an account of the excavation of the remains of a Roman temple at Naundorf in the Hochwald. It belonged to a Roman settlement where seven large buildings, scattered at some distance from each other, had already been the site of excavations. Quite a crowd of finds were brought to light upon the south side of the temple, consisting chiefly of votive offerings in terra-cotta, of which more than one hundred figures are in excellent preservation. They mostly represent female deities, and still show traces of their original colouring. Some of them hold a little dog, others a child, others fruit in their hands. Amongst eight bronze statuettes found four are said to represent Mars, one Jupiter, and one Mercury. The Museum reporter believes that so large a discovery of terra-cotta votive figures has never hitherto been made in any part of Southern or Western Germany.

The sixth number of the *Mitteilungen* of the German Orientgesellschaft contains an interesting account of the results of Dr. Koldewey's excavations on the site of Nebuchadnezzar's palace in Babylon. A road was laid bare, paved with white and reddish-white stones, bearing inscriptions to the effect that this was the road for the procession of the great god Marduk. Further explorations led, as was anticipated by Prof. Delitzsch, to the discovery of the Esagila, the temple of the god.

The death is announced, at sixty-six, of M. Philippe Gille, who wrote for the *Figaro* for many years, publishing here and elsewhere many art criticisms. He wrote the official report of the sculpture at the Exhibition last year. He was also a writer of drama, and the librettist of 'Manon' and 'Lakmé.'

Messrs. Myers & Rodgers's 'Catalogue of Engraved Portraits' will, when completed (Part I. extends from A to Her), be a most useful book of reference. A large number of the persons enumerated have little claim to fame, but the mere fact of their portraits having been engraved endows them with a certain amount of interest. Over 4,000 portraits are catalogued in this first part, and in nearly every case the date of either the birth or death, or some distinguishing feature, is given. Only those who have been engaged in such compilations can fully realize the great amount of labour which they involve. There is also an index of artists and of places appended.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

St. James's Hall.—Popular Concerts. Herr Sauer's Pianoforte Recital.

On Saturday afternoon the Popular Concert commenced with Borodin's Quartet in D, a work full of character, charm, and piquancy as regards both rhythm and harmony. The premature death of Tschaïkowsky in 1893 was a serious loss to Russia, and equally so was that of Borodin, who

preceded him to the grave in 1887. The performance by M. Ysaye and his associates was excellent; all four players seemed to enter thoroughly into the spirit of the romantic music. The concert ended with Saint-Saëns's clever and effective Pianoforte Quartet in B flat. On the following Monday Grieg's Quartet in G minor, Op. 27, stood at the head of the programme. During the season M. Ysaye has introduced novelties and revived little-known works, and by so doing he has infused fresh life into the Popular programmes, which for some time past had been running in a well-worn groove. But it is open to doubt whether this revival of the Grieg Quartet was a satisfactory step. The Norwegian composer has written songs and pianoforte pieces, also a pianoforte concerto, which place him in the first rank among modern musicians. His gifts, however, are not displayed to the same advantage in his chamber works, and even of these the Quartet appears to us the weakest. The lack of polyphonic writing, the vain repetitions in lieu of true development, mannerisms in their most exaggerated form—all these things render the music, in spite of characteristic thematic material and many a piece of quaint colouring, unsatisfactory. Madame Clotilde Kleeberg was pianist at both concerts, and her clear and most intelligent performances of pieces by Schubert, Mendelssohn, and Beethoven won for her considerable success. On Monday her solo was the Beethoven Rondo in G, Op. 51, No. 2, a charming little piece, yet scarcely of sufficient importance. In the matter of pianoforte solos at these concerts there is sore need of reformation. In the olden days sonatas were frequently played; now short pieces are the rule rather than the exception. There are, of course, sonatas and sonatas. The Popular audiences, accustomed to Schumann and Brahms, would probably find Hummel and Dussek, whose passage-writing is not unfrequently empty, wearisome, and even some of Schubert's "heavenly" lengths tedious, so that an exact return to the works performed in the sixties and seventies would not prove successful. But there are important sonatas by the great masters which ought to be heard, notably some by Beethoven, which—owing to the habit of the majority of pianists to confine themselves to some half dozen in which they can make a special display of their technical gifts—are rarely given even at pianoforte recitals. Those short pieces by Mendelssohn, Schumann, and other composers might occasionally be brought forward, or might serve as encores if such evil things must exist. As to the frequent Chopin selections, it would be wise to regard them, except on special occasions, as tabooed. Most of the pianists before the public can master the notes of Chopin's music, but not one in fifty can make the audience feel that he was a poet as well as a pianist-composer. Madame Kleeberg was heard to advantage in Brahms's Pianoforte Quartet in G minor, Op. 25. On Saturday M. Ysaye played with all delicacy a Spohr Adagio, and on Monday a Prélude and Bourrée "in the old style," by M. René Ortmans. The "old style" was that of Bach. An imitation of this kind is, however, in itself hopeless, and in these movements it was not steadily maintained; there were passages in the "Ortmans" style which sounded very commonplace. The writing is showy, and the playing by M. Ysaye was all that could be desired. The vocalists at the two concerts were respectively Miss Gwendoline Dew and Mr. Denham Price.

There was a large and enthusiastic audience at Herr Emil Sauer's first pianoforte recital at St. James's Hall on Wednesday afternoon. His programme opened with Schubert's last Sonata in B flat. The pianist's reading of the music was remarkably clear, intelligent, and at times impressive, yet it was by no means ideal. There was something stagey about it: the lights and shades were often artificial, and the mournful yet exquisitely beautiful opening theme of the first movement lacked tenderness. The Andante, too, seemed to come from the fingers rather than from the heart of the player: it was all correct and well balanced in tone, but the general effect was cold. The Scherzo was well rendered, although the Trio might have been taken a shade slower. The Finale was effectively performed. The other Sonata was Chopin in B flat minor. The technique was very fine, and the interpretation of the music characteristic, yet here again the pianist failed to convince us. In the first movement the second theme was delivered with appropriate grace and beauty of tone, the opening theme, however, without nobility and true passion. Justice was rendered to the Scherzo. The Funeral March lacked pathos and colour; and even the Finale, though played with marked dexterity, did not create the right mysterious weird effect. Herr Sauer is undoubtedly a great pianist, and impresses his audience by bold, showy, vivid playing, but in great music the result is not stirring; it is objective rather than subjective. In some pieces of his own composition at the end of the programme he proved, at any rate, his masterly command of the keyboard.

Musical Gossip.

An interesting lecture on 'The Art Songs of Russia' was given by Mrs. Newmarch at the Leighton House, Kensington, on Monday afternoon. The subject of Russian music is one to which this lady has devoted much time and thought. The vocal illustrations were given by Mrs. Henry Wood, who sang in Russian, and occasionally in French, and Mr. H. Lane Wilson. Mr. Henry J. Wood officiated at the pianoforte, and fortunate indeed are the vocalists who sing to his clever and sympathetic accompaniment. There was a good audience.

The last Symphony Concert of the Lent season, at Queen's Hall on Saturday, though unduly long, was one of great interest. A very fine performance of Beethoven's 'Choral' Symphony was given, under the direction of Mr. Wood. The Wolverhampton Festival Choral Society, which made its first appearance in London, took part in the finale, and with marked success. The members sing with true intonation, firmness, and energy. It was altogether a most inspiriting performance of the choral portion of the work. The soloists, Madame Lillian Blauvelt, Madame Kirkby Lunn, and Messrs. Lloyd Chandos and Daniel Price, acquitted themselves well; the bright clear voice of Madame Blauvelt was heard to advantage in the soprano part. Signor Busoni played the solo part of Beethoven's Concerto in E flat in his best manner.

Mr. Robert Newman announces his third London Musical Festival. It will commence at Queen's Hall on April 29th and end on May 4th, and the concerts will be held alternately in the evening and in the afternoon. The following distinguished conductors are named: M. Colonne, M. Ysaye, M. Saint-Saëns, and Herr Weingartner, each of whom will have charge of one concert; the last two will be under the direction of Mr. Henry J. Wood. The orchestra will consist of 110 performers, with Mr. A. W. Payne as leader; Mr. Percy Pitt will officiate as organist and accompanist. The full Festival programme will shortly be issued. If Mr. Newman gives great standard works and interesting novelties, and provides, as he is almost certain to do, great artists, he surely cannot fail of success. We are glad to find that the double-orchestra scheme is abolished, for, with few exceptions, it did not work well last year.

Madame Frickenhaus will give her annual concert at St. James's Hall on Tuesday, March 26th. Her programme, unhackneyed as usual, contains pieces by Kroeger, C. A. Preyer, &c. Tuesday, by the way, is the anniversary of Beethoven's death, which might have been commemorated if only by one of his compositions.

Signor Manuel Garcia has just entered upon his ninety-seventh year, and he is still hale and hearty. He is a link, indeed, with a very remote past. He went to America with his father in order to appear on the stage in 1825, one year after Beethoven had produced his 'Choral Symphony' at Vienna. Many musicians have been cut off in the flower of their youth: Purcell, Mozart, and Schubert offer notable instances. On the other hand, many have lived to a ripe old age, though few have reached or passed their ninetieth birthday. Giacomo Cervetto, the distinguished 'cellist of the eighteenth century, was, however, over a hundred at the time of his death. Johann Adam Reinken officiated as organist at Hamburg until he was ninety-seven, in which year Bach heard him improvise: he died in 1722, aged ninety-nine years and seven months. Then there was Gossec, one of Haydn's chief predecessors in the department of the symphony, who died at Paris in 1829, in his ninety-sixth year. Herr Gottfried Preyer, born the same year as Mendelssohn (1809), is still officiating, we believe, as Court organist at Vienna.

The death is announced, in his sixty-third year, of J. Kàldy, native of Budapest, where he was director of the Opera from 1895 to 1900. He published Hungarian melodies, marches, and dances of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

The *Allgemeine Musik-Zeitung* of March 15th quotes from the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* some interesting details respecting the festivities held in Rome in 1876 in honour of Wagner, who had betaken himself thither after the fatigues and worries connected with the first Bayreuth festival. Wagner was entertained, first at the Palazzo Caffarelli by the German ambassador, and afterwards by the German Künstlerverein at the Palazzo Poli.

Vassili Wrangell, whose death is reported from St. Petersburg, was one of the most gifted of the younger Russian composers. Among his best works were an opera in one act, 'Le Mariage Interrompu,' and many songs which became popular.

M. Edmond Rostand is said to have refused Maestri Puccini and Leoncavallo permission to turn his 'Cyrano' into a musical comedy. *Le Ménestrel* reminds its readers that libretti were based on Hugo's 'Hernani' and 'Le Roi s'amuse,' although Verdi failed to obtain permission from the author. The French paper hopes, however, that a little more respect will now be shown to property belonging to another.

Le Ménestrel of March 17th states that the production of Herr Siegfried Wagner's new opera at Munich has again been postponed. After a first delay it was announced for the

19th of this month, to be followed by its production at Leipzig on the following night. Everything is ready at Leipzig, and Herr Wagner, the protest of the intendant of the royal theatres of Munich notwithstanding, has confirmed, it appears, the original authorization to perform it there on the 20th.

The Brunswick *Tageblatt* recently published an interesting letter written by Franz von Holstein, composer of the opera 'Der Haideschacht,' to his friend Pastor Weber, of Wolffenbüttel, in the early fifties. Reference is made therein to Berlioz and Brahms. Of the latter he says :—

"He is quite young, scarcely twenty years old, and until a few weeks ago quite unknown. Joachim discovered him, and sent him to Liszt, Schumann, and now to Leipzig. Schumann wrote a big article in the new Leipzig *Musikzeitung*, announcing him as the Messiah who was to come to the musical world. He has created a wonderful impression here on composers old and young, for he is far beyond the reach of envy. His compositions (songs, sonatas for pianoforte and violin) display an overwhelming power of invention and genius, so that he is already great. In addition, he is a genial, amiable man, as full of modesty as of noble confidence in himself."

From this letter we see how general was the enthusiasm kindled by Brahms's early works, an enthusiasm of which Schumann in his famous 'Neue Bahnen' was, of course, chief spokesman.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Sun.	Sunday Society Concert, 3 30; Sunday League, 7, Queen's Hall.
Mon.	Monday Popular Concert, 8, St. James's Hall.
Tues.	Madame Frickenhaus's Pianoforte Recital, 3, St. James's Hall.
—	Herr van Rooy's Vocal Recital, 8.30, St James's Hall.
Wed.	Herr Emil Sauer's Pianoforte Recital, 3, St. James's Hall.
—	Philharmonic Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.
Thurs.	Orchestral Concert (Students), 3, Royal Academy of Music.
—	Mozart Society, 3, Portman Rooms
Fri.	Messrs. Plunket Greene and L. Borwick's Recital, 3, St. James's Hall.
—	The London Trio Chamber Concert, 8 30, Royal Institute of Painters, Piccadilly.
Sat.	Saturday Popular Concert, 3, St. James's Hall.
—	Wagner Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.

DRAMA

Self's the Man: a Tragicomedy. By John Davidson. (Grant Richards.)

The scene of Mr. Davidson's new play is laid in Pavia, at the time when that city was the seat of Lombard kings. Whether any traces of the story related or the characters introduced are to be found in the voluminous history of Muratori we cannot say. The Lombard monarchy was, as Mr. Davidson represents it, elective, though the Bishop of Pavia could scarcely have taken, as he depicts, an active part in counsel, no Italian bishop being, we believe, allowed so to do. We are disposed to accept the whole as purely imaginary. The story is less dramatic than others which form a genuine portion of Lombard annals, and is singularly involved and improbable—things we are far from regarding as fatal defects. The action opens on the day when the assembled nobles have to decide between Urban and Lucian, two candidates for the throne. In spite of some unpopularity on account of his open *liaison* with Saturnia, a Roman slave, Urban triumphs, his victory being due to the miscarriage of a scheme of Thrasimund, announced as a demagogue, who, compelling the candidate to read aloud what he supposes to be a treasonous dispatch from Ravenna, finds instead a love-letter from his own wife, whom he regards with uxorious affection. Urban's first action on his election is to propose to Asmunda, the betrothed of his rival, who, partly in obedience to her father's behest and partly through love for her country, accepts him. By her he has a daughter, whom he incomprehensibly names Sybil. This first act has movement and interest, which no succeeding act can claim. After his election Urban, by his schemes of general empire, by his independence, by receiving the visit of Saturnia, whose advances, however, he repels, and by joining in some absurd practical jokes upon the demagogue, forfeits in general estimation his crown and his life. Many attempts at slaying him are made, and strange vicissitudes of fortune are experienced. In the end his wife contrives to obtain a substitution of banishment for the death penalty pronounced upon him. After a score years Urban returns, poor and in rags, to die at the foot of the statue to him which is being uncovered by his daughter Sybil, the first and certainly the last of Lombard queens so named.

During his absence his people have learnt his worth, and he is now, after his supposed death, spoken of as Urban the Great. The closing scene recalls that of Wills's 'Man of Airlie,' a piece taken from the German, in which Mr. Hermann Vezin is still remembered.

Not wholly without spirit or imagination is the dialogue, which, however, is so crabbed and forced that the work might be classed with the plays of Beddoes and others belonging to the spasmodic school of poetry. Endeavouring to recover her ascendency over the king, who on his accession to the throne has dismissed her, Saturnia says :—

I see you every day when you ride forth ;
I watch you in the evening riding home.
Last night the sun behind you set in pomp ;
And the new moon rode out beside the sun,
A silver bride, gold-stained, the pageant's queen—
Close to the sun, a token, richly lit
With triumph and intolerable joy.

This is almost as quotable a passage as can be found in the volume. It suggests in its fancy the method of Alexander Smith, but is more stiff and elaborate. Compare with it the following passage from 'A Life Drama,' which in some not too easily explicable manner it recalls, and the palm must be awarded to the earlier poet :—

The bridegroom sea
Is toying with the shore, his wedded bride,
And in the fulness of his marriage joy,
He decorates her tawny brow with shells,
Retires a space, to see how fair she looks,
Then proud, runs up to kiss her.

Lucian, Urban's rival for the throne, advances as the cause why Urban so seldom sees him :—

I frequent the past
More than the dazzling tumult of the hour.

Similar rhetorical expressions are frequent. The nearest approach to a simple dramatic utterance is found when Urban, hearing that a price of ten thousand crowns is put upon his head, says contemptuously, "My helmet cost me more." The opening phrase in which Philadelphus, a "philosopher," who aims at being appointed headsman, addresses Junipert, a "poet," is perhaps the best specimen of Mr. Davidson's curiously and perplexingly elaborate style :—

Have I imagined it, or did we meet?
You prey on faded wardrobes; and the rust
Of ancient armour is your condiment:
A vamper of archaic vocables,
Extinct mythologies, illicit lore,
And general obsolescence: poet still,
Courageously, and in contempt of time.

A modern application seems intended in the lines in which Urban, defending himself against the rebels, explains what have been his motives to action. The idea introduced in the third act recurs in the fifth :—

My lords, it is with nations as with men:
One must be first. We are the mightiest,
The heirs of Rome; and with the power there lies
A ruthless obligation on our souls
To be despotic for the world's behoof.
Ruthless, I say; because the destinies
Admit no compromise: we must be first,
Though everlasting war cement each course
Of empire with our blood; or cease to be,
Our very name and language in dispute.

We have dwelt upon the versification rather than the action of a play which must be studied, since it is not likely to be acted. That the author feels this is shown in the stage directions, which are the most elaborate in any modern work except the comedies of Mr. Bernard Shaw. A portion of a stage direction is "His presence makes the air electric." Mr. Davidson's characters lack consistency. No motive whatever, not even wounded vanity, could convert Thrasimund the demagogue from the fool he is at the beginning of the second act to the plotter and leader of men he subsequently becomes. Though not without power, 'Self's the Man' is disappointing as the work of one from whom much was hoped.

Dramatic Gossip.

On Wednesday, when 'Twelfth Night' was played at Her Majesty's for the fiftieth time, Mr. Tree presented to each visitor a souvenir of the performance, consisting of reproductions, by colour-type process of printing, of scenes or characters in the play. The souvenir in question is conspicuous for beauty among similar productions. It is easy to believe that the collection of works of this class will rank in time among fashionable hobbies, and that those who began by preserving early specimens will have cause for self-congratulation. Mr. Tree is credited with the intention of reviving 'Beau Austin,' by Messrs. Henley and Stevenson, which he gave at the Haymarket some ten years ago, and producing the 'Macaire' of the same authors, known only as an acted play to the limited public which saw it at a performance by the Stage Society at the Great Queen Street Theatre. Mr. Cyril Maude will at the opening performance play Jacques Strop to the Macaire of Mr. Tree.

Emboldened by the success of recent experiments, Mr. Tree has also cast his eye upon 'King Richard II.,' and meditates a revival upon a scale equal to that exhibited in other Shakspearean revivals. It is devoutly to be hoped that a scheme as yet in the clouds will be carried into effect. King Richard would, we fancy, prove one of Mr. Tree's best parts, and a production such as that mentioned must necessarily be of the highest interest, and would set at rest doubts still entertained in many quarters whether 'King Richard II.' is to rank as a good acting play.

Ibsen's 'Lady from the Sea' will be the next production of the Stage Society. It is not wholly a novelty so far as England is concerned.

In her forthcoming production of 'A Royal Necklace' Mrs. Langtry will herself be Marie Antoinette; Mr. Taber will be Fersen, the hero; and Mr. Frank Cooper, Cardinal Rohan. Mrs. Cecil Raleigh, Mr. Gilbert Farquhar, and Mr. Edmund Maurice will also be in the cast.

The production of 'Rosenmontag,' announced for Friday in last week at the Comedy Theatre, was postponed until Tuesday, owing to the indisposition of Herr Julius Nollet. Its scene is a Rhineland garrison town, and it presents some animated pictures of German military life. The action ends with the suicide of two lovers of unequal rank separated by convention.

Mr. Grundy's 'A Fool's Paradise' has been revived at the Coronet Theatre, with Miss Kate Rorke in the part of the heroine (first taken by Miss Olga Nethersole), Miss Eva Moore as Kate Derwent, and Mr. Dawson Milward as Lord Normantower.

An adaptation of the 'Johannesfeuer' of Sudermann by Mr. F. D. Byrne has, it is said, been accepted by Mrs. Patrick Campbell. The title bestowed on it, 'Bonfire Night,' is not particularly happy, being suggestive of the 5th of November rather than of a summer festival.

Madame Réjane's reappearance in London will, it is expected, take place in a revival of 'Madame Sans-Gêne.' One or two novelties are, however, included in her travelling repertory.

Mr. Weedon Grossmith has written a three-act comedy, in which he will appear in the country previous to bringing it to London.

On Tuesday, when 'In the Soup' was given at the Strand for the two hundredth time, a souvenir was presented to the audience. 'Allez! Houp Là!' a one-act play by Mr. T. G. Warren, was also revived.

Mr. George Alexander has accepted a four-act play by Mr. W. R. Walkes, the author of many one-act pieces. 'The Wilderness,' by Mr. H. V. Esmond, is likely, however, to be the next novelty at the St. James's.

'My Lady Virtue' is the title of a play by Mr. H. V. Esmond which has been secured by Mr. Arthur Bourchier for the Garrick Theatre.

'England's Elizabeth' is the title of a play on the subject of Elizabeth and Leicester, by his Honour Judge Parry and Mr. Louis Calvert, to be produced on April 29th in Manchester.

'Molly of the Duke's,' by Messrs. G. R. Sims and Arthur Shirley, has been given for copyright purposes at the Court Theatre. We know nothing of its subject, but the title suggests a rivalry with 'Trelawney of the Wells.'

An adaptation by Miss Rosina Filippi of Jane Austen's 'Pride and Prejudice' is promised for the afternoon of Friday next at the Court Theatre. In the cast will be included the adapter, Miss Elsie Chester, Miss Constance Robertson, Miss Lilian Braithwaite, and Messrs. Whitby, Lyall Swete, and Harcourt Williams.

A copyright performance of a modern play by Anthony Hope was given at the Garrick Theatre on Monday afternoon. Mr. Bourchier is said to have secured a play of Anthony Hope's, whether this or another is not yet stated.

Theatrical art has experienced a great loss this week in the death of M. Got and Mlle. Croisette.

To Correspondents.—L. C.—W. G. F.—H. C. S.—G. & Co.—E. A. W.-P.—received.

G. C. K.—Not suitable for us.

J. B. C.—Too late for insertion this week.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 3831. SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1901. PRICE THREEPENCE REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—The TENTH MEETING of the SESSION will be held at 32, SACKVILLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W., on WEDNESDAY NEXT, April 3. Chair to be taken at 8 P.M. Antiquities will be exhibited, and the following Paper read:—'Notes on the Structure and Probable History of some of the Rude Stone Forts of Scotland,' by Miss RUSSELL.

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LITERATURE

The Life and Correspondence of the Right Hon. Hugh C. E. Childers, 1827–1896. By his Son, Lieut.-Col. Spencer Childers, C.B. 2 vols. (Murray.)

The life of Mr. Childers by his son is, on the whole, excellent in conception and execution, as well as interesting in contents, but there is an extraordinary deduction from its value. The treatment of what may be called the early history of the first Home Rule Bill is entirely misleading.

The picture presented of the events of May and June, 1885, is opposed to that publicly painted by Gladstone, when he declared in later years that it was untrue that the Cabinet had "gone to pieces" and were "riding for a fall." Mr. Childers distinctly states, indeed, that the Cabinet were riding for a fall, but he attributes the break up to difference of opinion on his Budget, and suggests, with just an allusion to the difficulty of renewing the Coercion Act for Ireland, that the Cabinet had gone to pieces because two members of the Cabinet insisted on direct and would not accept indirect taxation. He makes no allusion whatever in this connexion to differences of opinion on the development of local government in Ireland. But revelations by Mr. Healy in the House of Commons, by Mr. O'Brien in his 'Life of Parnell,' by Mr. Justin McCarthy, by the late Lord Selborne, and others, have established the fact that the main difference in the Cabinet did not concern the Budget, which had, indeed, been settled long before the fall, and announced with the adhesion of the whole Cabinet. The great difference is now known to have been on the Irish local government scheme (sometimes called Mr. Chamberlain's scheme, sometimes called the Parnell scheme, but its general outlines are now established beyond all doubt) and on other branches of the Irish question, which split the Cabinet into two almost equally numerous and powerful sections—a division to which Mr. Childers, though alluding to divisions, as we have said, makes no reference. Moreover, at a later period he gives a memorandum of his, not precisely dated, and suggests that in September, 1885, he had had little fresh acquaintance with the controversy on the subject for some years, though he says that "before the dissolution of 1885 the sky was beginning to clear. It was notorious that at the Castle, in that and the previous year, the words 'Home Rule' were no longer tabooed." The suggestion of this passage is that in 1884 and the early months of 1885 Lord Spencer and his adviser Sir Robert Hamilton were coming over to Home Rule. Now we imagine, from the revelations that have been made, that nothing can be more false; but, on the other hand, that a large section of very powerful colleagues of theirs in the Administration, including the Prime Minister and Mr. Childers himself, had gone a long way in the direction of Home Rule. Mr. Childers also suggests that his communication of views to Gladstone in September, 1885, was the first step of the kind on the part of a minister. But it is notorious that Gladstone himself had gone quite as far at a much earlier date, and significant speeches in the Childers direction had been made by several members of Gladstone's Administration at an earlier date than September, 1885.

The same curious misconception or misrepresentation of the whole situation of the period pervades the account of Lord Randolph Churchill's position at the time of the fall of Gladstone's second Administration. A revolt of the Fourth Party in June, 1885, is named, without any allusion to the previous arrangements now known to have been made by Lord Randolph Churchill with some at least of the Conservative leaders; and on June 17th Mr. Childers writes to Lord Halifax, of Lord Randolph Churchill, that on the previous day "he made his submission to Lord Salisbury, as did Hicks-Beach." These are amazing omissions and amazing statements. It is a well-known fact that Lord Randolph Churchill has left a full memoir of all that passed. We imagine that, if that memoir had been in the possession of Mr. Winston Churchill, who has often been announced as having the idea of some day writing his father's life, it would probably have been published by this time. It is possibly in the possession of other members of the Marlborough family, who have not up to the present day seen their way to allow its publication. It is, however, notorious, from subsequent debates in the House of Commons and from Mr. O'Brien's writings on Parnell, Mr. Justin McCarthy's writings, and other sources of information, that long before the date named by Mr. Childers, which refers only to a passing fit of irritation on a detail, Lord Randolph Churchill had made his terms and that they had been accepted. The things promised to the Irish leaders, in order to obtain their vote against the Budget of Mr. Childers, were the three well-known points: inquiry into the Maamtrasna case, no renewal of coercion in 1885, and a Viceroy either personally favourable to Home Rule or with an open mind, there being conflict on this last point. Moreover, it is believed (but the authority for this statement is, we imagine, only gossip) that Lord Randolph Churchill had stipulated that his friend Sir M. Hicks-Beach, in whom at the time he had full confidence, should be leader of the House of Commons. To none of these more or less notorious facts is there the slightest allusion in the work before us, which suggests throughout that the Cabinet fell on the Budget, riding for a fall because of a difference of opinion on the Budget; that Irish local government played no part in the fall; and that up to a moment far later than the fall of the Administration Lord Randolph Churchill had not come to terms either with the Irish party or with the Conservative leaders.

The most interesting portion of the memoir of Mr. Childers is that which deals with the reorganization of the army. A great number of letters from the present Commander-in-Chief are printed, and although they are not of first-class importance, yet they are full of suggestion and ought to be read from end to end. Mr. Childers had unique experience: he was in his life First Lord of the Admiralty, Secretary of State for War, and Chancellor of the Exchequer. But, unfortunately, the revelations which are made of the considerations which prompted his action at the Exchequer confirm all the worst suspicions of the public as to the manner in which the defence of the country is considered. Col. Childers goes out of his way to praise, and to name his father's high appreciation of, the volume of Sir John and Lady Briggs. It will be remembered that that interesting book on the Admiralty reveals fully the haphazard manner in which the defence of the country is provided, and the way in which the House of Commons and the public are deceived. It is a curious fact that, in spite of his praise of such a book, the action of Mr. Childers when Chancellor of the Exchequer appears to have been of the usual blind description. He writes to Gladstone in December, 1884:—

> "What I meant to show was that for years I had been at work to reduce the enormous demands made and threatened by the (professional) naval and military authorities, and that I had succeeded in boiling them down to the comparatively small amounts now insisted upon."

Now the worst allegation made by Sir John Briggs, and by Mr. Spenser Wilkinson in several of his books, and by others, against the present system, is that there is no consideration of the entire problem of national defence by anybody; that the Secretary of State for War merely tries, on the advice of his professional adviser, to persuade the Cabinet to agree to as large an Estimate as they will accept; that the First Lord of the Admiralty does the same thing; that the Chancellor of the Exchequer fights with his back against the wall for reduction; and that nobody else in the Cabinet as a rule cares or exercises any real control. That this was the position under Gladstone is now clear; and the public fears, from the speeches of Lord Salisbury, that precisely the same state of things continues down to the present day. The result is extravagance on the one hand and national danger on the other. The account of the navy

increase of 1884-5 here given is deplorable. Mr. Childers writes of

"the heavy onslaught on the Treasury which is now being organized in connection with the Navy.....I cannot at this moment estimate what sort of demand, under the influence of the present agitation, the Admiralty are likely to make.....We shall be forced to do something in the direction of additional Naval Estimates. There will also be strong pressure for additional military expenditure, for the coaling stations; and we can look for no help from the War Office in resisting this demand."

What happened? Mr. Childers, although he produces figures to show that our fleet at the time and before the increase was (what it is not now) superior in actual material force and numbers to the fleets of France, Russia, Germany, and Austria combined, yielded, not to reason, as he thought, but to pressure or to clamour. On the other hand, he successfully stopped the demand for expenditure upon coaling stations, which was afterwards again stopped by a later Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Randolph Churchill, who ultimately, however, resigned, and was taken at his word. Mr. Childers offered unaccepted resignations upon such questions, but in part got his way.

Another deplorable, but most interesting fact in the present volumes is that it is clear, from the many and long letters of Sir George Colley and Sir Evelyn Wood from South Africa, that they formally placed on record for the use of subsequent Governments the whole of the strong points of the Boer organization, and the whole of the weak points of ours as opponents of the Boers, which are thought by the public to have been revealed by the present war. The inferiority of our mounted infantry, who are "no match for the Boers, being worse riders and worse shots," is established in February, 1880. "The Boers think little of them, and they themselves acquire a sense of inferiority and of want of confidence in themselves which is fatal." It is pointed out that it is necessary to have a highly trained mounted force and plenty of horses, and essential that those horses should have a long rest in South Africa before being placed in the field. Sir Evelyn Wood writes:—

"It may be well to record in the War Office that when you send your next expedition to this country.....English horses require at least three months of easy work after the long sea voyage."

Sir Evelyn Wood also points out the essential importance in South African war of training beforehand mounted men as scouts for every infantry force. Yet disaster after disaster was caused in the present war by the absence of such mounted scouts, until mounted Basutos were engaged, at an expenditure which has reached some 600*l.* a week, to do for us what we were unable to do for ourselves.

The memoranda of Mr. Childers upon the terms of service in the army are full of interest at the present moment. He complained of the Cardwell system that it "was a little inelastic. Six years were hardly long enough for India and the Colonies, and were unnecessarily long for exclusively home requirements." He therefore raised the Indian service to eight years, and took power "to feed the reserve with men" of short service "unlikely to be sent abroad." We are still, however, at the same point where we were when Mr. Childers began this improvement, and have gone backwards rather than forwards as regards elasticity of conditions of recruiting. Mr. Childers also points out that a private not fit to be a non-commissioned officer may possibly be worth keeping till the fifteenth year of service, but hardly ever till the twenty-first; and he states that the whole of the military authorities consulted by him, whether advocates of long service or of short service, were against re-engagement for terms of service exceeding on the whole fifteen years. This principle is being violated at the present time in the composition of reserve battalions and battalions for Mediterranean service—happily, perhaps we must add, in view of the opinions recorded by Mr. Childers, without success. Then again Mr. Childers recommended that the First Sea Lord and the Commander-in-Chief "should be entitled to require that their recommendations be submitted to the Cabinet, if overruled by the Minister"—a most useful suggestion, which has not been adopted, and which would have saved two recent debates in the House of Lords if it had been fully carried out.

It now appears, from the letters to and from the present Commander-in-Chief, that Mr. Childers wanted to bring him to the War Office as Quartermaster-General, and with the view to his rising in the Office, as long ago as 1882. It is, we believe, the fact that again at a much later period, and under a Conservative Ministry, it was proposed to bring Lord Roberts to the War Office, but that some hitch occurred which made it impossible to maintain an appointment which we think had at one moment actually been made.

Another matter which has a close bearing upon discussions of the present time is the origin of the phrase describing the military aptitudes and inaptitudes of the British people. Mr. Brodrick in his recent speech, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman in reply to it, and Mr. Balfour in answer to the leader of the Opposition, all alluded to some phrase upon the subject which had been misquoted by Mr. Brodrick, and which was attributed by the speakers to various great men. In a speech on the army by Mr. Childers, which is here quoted at full length, we find:—

"Sir William Napier said of the British people that they most frequently got into trouble because they were 'warlike, and not military.' I wish to see the people of England in the best sense military, but not warlike."

This is far better than the version of the phrase now attributed to the Duke of Wellington.

There is a good deal that is of interest on the differences of opinion among the military advisers of Gladstone's Cabinet as to the best way of relieving General Gordon at Khartoum. In the course of his account of General Gordon's proceedings Mr. Childers gives a memorandum from Lord Granville, in which he says of General Gordon that it was the wish of that officer to be under the orders of General Stephenson, but "he wrote some draft proclamations from Macon in the railway, in which he describes himself as acting for her Majesty's Government and the Khedive." To judge from the documents which were published in the Blue-book at the time, this is somewhat of an under-statement, as it would seem that General Gordon was sent out to go to Suakin and report, and with the distinct understanding that he was not to go to Cairo; whereas in the course of his journey, and when he was out of reach of telegraph, he appointed himself Governor-General of the Soudan under the Khedive.

There is an appendix by Col. Childers as to the indiscretion of Mr. Cooper, of the *Scotsman*, in using Mr. Childers's material as to what had passed in Cabinet, and afterwards publishing a volume of reminiscences in which Mr. Childers was attacked for vanity and exaggeration of his influence upon the Home Rule measure of 1893. Mr. Childers had died just before the remarks by Mr. Cooper were published. All that Col. Childers has been able to do is to publish some passages from the letters of the editor to the statesman, in which the former shows that he took a different view of Mr. Childers from that which he afterwards expressed. It is, of course, impossible for Col. Childers to shake the attack which has been made on Mr. Childers for divulging Cabinet secrets in order to promote his own policy against that of some of his colleagues. But this practice has unfortunately been pursued on so many occasions, that the public at large hardly perhaps shares the indignation of members of Cabinets on such a subject.

The Myths of Greece. By George St. Clair. (Williams & Norgate.)

If an author would present a "master key" to Greek mythology, it is above all things necessary that he should know Greek. Mr. St. Clair entertains the high ambition of Mr. Casaubon, but concerning his Greek doubt is permissible. Why does he spell Pausanias "Pausanius"? Why does he translate Homer thus:—

"Whomsoever of the gods I shall discover having gone apart from the rest, wishing to aid either Trojans or the Greeks; disgracefully smitten shall he return to Olympus; or, seizing, I will hurl him into gloomy Tartarus, very far hence,"

and so forth? This English is of a kind associated with the name of Bohn, and we had hoped obsolete. Mr. St. Clair cites Gladstone on the epithet "*euroeis*, perhaps connected with *eōs*, the morning"—"at any rate," adds Mr. St. Clair, "descriptive of an eastward position." However, Mr. St. Clair does not feel confidence in Gladstone; he has a system of his own. Mr. Herbert Spencer does not satisfy him either. Max Müller "rides his hobby to death." "We look to the anthropologists for an adequate and consistent theory, but we do not get it."

That parts of Greek mythology resemble parts of savage mythology Mr. St. Clair admits, "but when these show any resemblance to the Greek myths, they are more likely to be the *débris* than the protoplasm." Now, if Mr. St. Clair had reflected for an hour or two, he would perhaps have seen the impossibility of this opinion. Let us take the most backward of known savages—the Australians. We prove

that in their myths gods, men, beasts, and stars all shift into each other; what is now a star was once a man or a god, who became a beast on occasion, just as in Greek or Egyptian myths. If the stories, among Wiraijuri or Arunta, are *débris* of a great astronomical system evolved by Greeks and Egyptians (which is Mr. St. Clair's theory), the lowest savages must have degenerated from a race which elaborated a calendar, and recorded it in an organized body of narratives never understood by the Greeks of history. But there is not a vestige of a trace among the Australians of degeneration from a higher culture, whereas Greece is full of demonstrable survivals from savagery. There are few myths of the older civilizations to which we cannot produce a savage parallel. The mutilation of Osiris, with the loss of one of his members, and the search for it by his wife, is a story told by the Arunta concerning one of their heroes of the Alcheringa or "dream-time." Now even the anthropologists who maintain that the black fellows borrowed certain higher elements of their creed from Europeans will not allege that the Arunta form of the Osiris myth is borrowed by the Arunta from Herodotus or Plutarch. Another curious case may be noted. In the new edition of his 'Golden Bough' (ii. 34–8) Mr. Frazer writes about the Phrixus myth, which in Greece was attached to the royal Thessalian house of Athamas, a house with a tradition of human sacrifice. But the Phrixus tale occurs as a *Märchen* among the Samoyeds (in Castren's 'Samoiedische Märchen'), and we can scarcely suppose that the Samoyeds borrowed it from Tzetzes or Eustathius. The tale was a world-wandering popular tale, attached, as explanatory of an ancient rite, to the house of Athamas. This *Märchen* has no natural connexion with the *Märchen* of the giant, or wizard, or god, whose daughter helps her mortal lover to perform impossible tasks. But Greek poets worked up that world-wide tale into the story of Jason, and connected it with the Phrixus tale as a sequel, while the *Märchen* of Keen Eye, Swift-Foot, and the other companions of the hero was also introduced into the Argonautic cycle. These stories were all originally separate and distinct till combined in Greece by epic poets. But Mr. St. Clair's theory reposes on a belief that "the whole mythology is a system," and an astronomical system. The myths "cover two Sothic cycles before the Trojan war; and that is a vast region of time in prehistoric Greece, to be able to recover in any degree." We are therefore to suppose that the makers of Greek mythology were "so advanced as to have a knowledge of the Sothic cycle." They were, moreover, so singularly constituted as to express their knowledge in a set of myths which recognizably exist among savages who know no more of the Sothic cycle than of Dunlop tyres; while, as a natural consequence, "the precession of the equinoxes was so nearly forgotten that Hipparchus, who observed it afresh, has been commonly regarded as its first discoverer." Few Greek myths "record anything earlier than 4436 B.C..... Who can say what history may come to light if we recover the key to the symbolism?" Who indeed? Uranus and his six sons, the Titans, are "seven successive pole-stars or polar positions; but they are so exactly correlated with seven equinoctial points that the name of Titans becomes associated with these latter." The mutilation of Atys relates "to the year of 365 days, deprived of that small member the six hours, a loss which gives rise to the Sothic cycle." Meleager desires "to mend the calendar of Calydon, and rid his country of its troubles, by adopting the intercalary month of the she-bear. It has the result, he shows, of killing the boar. But his uncles, the adherents of the Ares intercalary, maintain that he has only applied their own device, and claim the laurels as their own." Atalanta "grows up into a bear month, or Pasht intercalary, in the 120th year."

Such are the valuable historical results of Mr. St. Clair's hypothesis. The Calydonian tale is a record of an early scientific squabble among astronomers! That we have no reason to suspect the people of prehistoric Calydon either of interest in intercalary months, or of stating their astronomical results in the form of the Calydonian legend of the hunt, does not trouble our author. He gets his favoured meaning out of the story; therefore the people of Calydon made their stellar discoveries, and stated them so lucidly that it was reserved for Mr. St. Clair to discover what they meant.

The origin of the Eleusinia, Mr. St. Clair thinks, "was in the astronomic facts, which revealed the rotundity of the earth, and the ceaseless circling of the undying stars." But the Red Indians had a myth and rites offering the strangest parallel to the Eleusinian rites and myths. What did the red man know of astronomy? The people who first told the tale of the thefts of Hermes were keenly interested in the driving of a *creagh*. But Mr. St. Clair thinks that they were constructing a parable of "the backward motion of the equinox." Concerning astronomy their knowledge at best may have been on a par with that of the Ettrick Shepherd: "The se'en stars had gaen owre the lum, and the tail o' the king's elwand was just pointing to the Muchrah Crags."

Greek mythology, like all mythology, is a fardel of various matters, mainly of tales told to account for the origin of everything that needed explaining, from a place-name to a rite of forgotten purpose. Primitive fancy worked on its well-known formulæ, which are everywhere identical in character. But Mr. St. Clair decides that the Greek myths "are not separate and independent stories, but are related to one another as parts of a system, and that system religious. The priests of old were astronomers, the astronomers were priests. The mythology is their record: it is a religious history embalmed." The Greeks themselves did not know that, and their early astronomy was not the astronomy of Mr. St. Clair, but of Homer. The stories, or stories identical in character, existed where there were no astronomers, and no priests, and no coherent society which could construct or accept a system of astronomy. Historical proof that the remote and barbarous Ætolians were once in the social condition which could devise (with much scientific squabbling) and agree upon an astronomical system, and then record it in a series of popular tales, is needed by Mr. St. Clair. When he carries the record "down to the times of the Iliad and the Odyssey" he will perhaps call Pausanias Pausanias.

Ethics, Descriptive and Explanatory. By S. E. Mezes. (New York, the Macmillan Company.)

The object of this work, which is by an American professor of philosophy, is to define the nature of morality in a scientific spirit, as an element in the positive and actual experience of mankind, as a "natural phenomenon." Metaphysical speculations on the meaning of morality in its "cosmic bearings"—that is, on a more fundamental view of the universe—are accordingly here neglected. The work falls into two main divisions, called by the somewhat ambiguous terms 'Subjective Morality' and 'Objective Morality. These correspond, as it seems, to the two aspects of moral conduct, the inner or mental aspect, and the outer or active aspect. The book concludes with a view of the final aim of morality and a consideration of its value.

Ethics is a subject which has been treated by different thinkers in diverse ways and from diverse standpoints; the limitation adopted by Dr. Mezes is neither unfamiliar nor unjustifiable. But he insists with emphasis that mere introspection is inadequate: thus, in examining what is the inner aspect of morality, what is involved in "conscience," he considers that much light can be derived from a knowledge of its evolutionary course, although he is conscious that the trend of evolution is not in itself proof of what is right. The history of development merely provides a wider field of observation. Again, in defining the outer aspect of morality, the nature and end of moral conduct, his aim is to keep close to the observable facts of concrete experience. There is much force in this contention, yet an evident danger is involved. The ethical thinker has no special duty, or indeed, as Dr. Mezes realizes, special power, to pronounce on the rightness of particular actions or social forms: he is concerned with a special aspect of action — the moral aspect; to analyze what this implies, to expound and, if possible, solve the problems there latent, is his main object. If he is too much seduced into the region of particular examples, the exactness and comprehensiveness of his analysis are liable to suffer; the wood cannot be seen for the trees. This appears to be the main fault of the present work, full though it is of valuable material and reasoning.

Of the two main divisions mentioned above, that dealing with subjective morality consists mainly of a psychological account, first of voluntary action, then of the three elements—feeling, judgment, and will—involved in conscience; next, conscience is distinguished from voluntary actions—caprice, preference, and prudence—which do not involve conscience. Two chapters then respectively describe the development of conscience in the child and the evolution of conscience in the race. Dr. Mezes has, within his limits, given a clear and adequate *résumé* of the most recent research on these matters, and his analysis is generally convincing. But there is room to question his conclusion that

"it is actions that do not vitally or evidently affect others that are decided by caprice, preference, and prudence. But let the agent become aware that the action has damaged others, and conscience appears."

It follows that the man who devotes his life to literature, art, or science for its own sake, and not as "useful knowledge," is so far not within the sphere of conscientious or moral conduct. This view would have startled the ancient moralists, who identified virtue with the development in the individual of the higher self. The contrary has been the tendency of the modern moralists, as is seen to be not unnatural on comparing the attitude to public life taken by (say) J. S. Mill with that taken by Plato: a truer view seems to be that there is scope for conscientious action both in social and in ideal activities.

Dr. Mezes has defined the aim of moral action to be the promotion of sentient welfare; he proceeds in the second main division of the book (which occupies more than half the work) to examine with more concreteness in what this consists. He seeks to define objective morality by observing what in fact the common consent of mankind regards as virtuous acts: it is not clear if the objectivity depends on the externality of the acts, or on the common consent as giving a universal validity. As a basis of classification he adopts the Platonic four cardinal virtues, courage, temperance, justice, wisdom, with the addition from Christian sources of benevolence. Readers of Mr. Herbert Spencer will remember how wearisome and trite the detailed discussion, in an ethical treatise, of particular moral conduct may become. Dr. Mezes largely, if not altogether, avoids this danger. He treats of courage and temperance on the whole with insight and tact; by benevolence he seems to mean merely those sympathetic feelings which go to hold together families, friends, societies, and states, without considering that deeper significance which Paul gave to charity. By wisdom he indicates the quality by which a man can make the most, in a practical sense, of the world, without any reference to the profounder significance of things. The treatment of justice is, however, most open to criticism. Dr. Mezes maintains with great conviction that to define what is morally just, an examination must be made of what is legally just: he accordingly gives an account—in the main correct, though necessarily brief—of the general principles of legal justice, mostly, though not entirely, as exemplified in the English common law. But there seems to be a real distinction between legal and moral justice; indeed, English judges have often said that had they been sitting in courts not of law, but of morals, their judgments must have been different. Law is repressive and penal, morality is a matter of the active will; law can seldom think of anything but overt acts, morality must always consider at least equally the conscience; law must be general, and can adapt the rule but roughly to the special case, morality requires the insight of conscience in regard to the particular case in all its bearings. Legal principles are doubtless helpful to the ethical student who seeks a conception of moral justice, but he must carry his inquiry much further. Finally, the division of moral conduct into the cardinal virtues, though a useful classification for some purposes, is obviously inadequate for others.

In his definition of "welfare" as the final aim of moral action, the "welfare" both of self and of all sentient creatures, Dr. Mezes adopts the Aristotelian conception of the relation of pleasure and experience; he also adopts Aristotle's view that for complete "welfare" material goods should be added to virtue. He seems, however, to forget that with Aristotle it was virtue that was essential, while the other goods were subsidiary; in consequence, the table of the 'Components of Individual Welfare' which he draws up gives an impression of "finished and finite clods, untroubled by a spark"—an impression shown not to be intended as well by other parts of the book as by the concluding chapter, with its insistence that it is the duty of each, even at the cost of self-sacrifice, to work for the welfare of all.

American fashions in spelling differ somewhat from ours, yet we may wonder what ground there is for the spelling "concensus." And are such words as "contra-conscientious," "maximise," "universalisation," indispensable? It is to be regretted that, especially in America, many writers on ethics, whose subject admits of grace and elegance, tend to use cumbrous modes of expression.

Essai sur Taine, son Œuvre et son Influence. Par Victor Giraud. (Williams & Norgate.)

Since Taine's death in 1893 much has been written about him, but the work of M. Giraud is the first in which his life and works are treated both in detail and as a whole. Though not a biography, it is the nearest approach to one which may appear until Madame Taine shall publish or authorize the publication of the papers of her late husband, which she has collected and preserved with touching fidelity and affection. Many of these papers will not be given to the world so long as Taine's express wishes and injunctions are observed. In his lifetime he wished to be known as an author only, and he desired after death to be known through the medium of such writings as were prepared for immediate or early publication. A clause in his will forbids his heirs from making public or sanctioning the publication of any of his letters of a purely domestic and personal character, and enjoins them to transmit this prohibition to their descendants, in order that it may continue in force for all time.

There was no affectation in Taine's orders about his private papers. He wrote, in the chapter on Dickens in his 'History of English Literature,' that though it was "a fine thing to be famous, one did not become public property in consequence"; again, "if one provide books for readers, one is not bound to reveal one's life." This shrinking from exposing his inmost thoughts was alike characteristic and creditable. Few men so truly great as Taine were more reluctant to advertise themselves. In Paris, as in other cities, the photographs of notable men are displayed in many shop windows and are on sale. The photograph of Taine was absent, by his own special request. Once only did he permit one to be reproduced, and it is to be found in the eighth edition of the English translation of his 'Notes sur l'Angleterre.' The frontispiece to M. Giraud's book is taken from M. Bonnat's portrait of Taine. The portrait itself is the work of a master, but the photographic reproduction, in which the effects of colour are necessarily absent, is neither complimentary nor pleasing. Taine was as happy when labouring in the silence of his study as Victor Hugo was when cheered by the multitude. For him the life of a Benedictine at Monte Cassino or Saint Maur must have had a rare charm and attraction. Yet he was no recluse; on the contrary, he delighted to mingle with his fellows, and they enjoyed meeting and conversing with him.

The new biographical details given by M. Giraud of Taine are few, and add but little to what appeared in the *Athenæum* shortly after his death. But this work is an elaborate and a conscientious study of Taine's intellect and his writings rather than a biography. M. Giraud's competence to produce it is unquestionable, and he can cite Taine as an authority for executing his task. For he wrote a long paper about Taine's writings, which he showed to Prof. Georges Lyon, who, being personally acquainted with Taine, sent the manuscript to him. Taine read and returned the manuscript, with some corrections, to M. Giraud, writing at the same time a very complimentary letter. This occurred in 1891. The result was that M. Giraud has been engaged since then in enlarging the scope of his reading and reflection, and has now utilized both in producing these pages. Their substance formed the subject of a course of lectures in 1897 at the Swiss University of Fribourg, in which M. Giraud is Professor of French Literature.

This volume possesses a twofold interest. In the first place, the writing of M. Giraud is interesting and suggestive; in the second, he has brought together a mass of information concerning articles of Taine's which have not yet been reprinted. The extracts given from them are very readable, and excite a desire to peruse the whole. Moreover, a careful bibliography of Taine's published works and of the critiques upon them is exceedingly useful. In short, the book is valuable and entirely worthy of its subject.

While admiring Taine, M. Giraud is no blind disciple. The system—or method, as Taine preferred to call it—which is set forth and followed in all his writings does not find favour in M. Giraud's eyes. Indeed, the great writer and his critic differed so widely on many subjects that it must have required a serious effort on the critic's part to be perfectly fair to the writer. The principal divergence between them concerns religion. As professor in a university which is distinctively Roman Catholic, M. Giraud could not express approval of several statements and contentions in Taine's writings, yet his dissent is always expressed in a polished and laudable fashion. Once only have we noted a phrase which ought to have been omitted or greatly modified. Referring to Taine's visit to England, he says that Taine's tastes, before he began to study English civilization on the spot, were very English and became more so after-

wards; that he succumbed to the influence of Anglo-Saxon individualism, and drew upon it for the chief traits of his political, social, and religious ideal, adding:—

"During his visits to England he had a revelation of Protestantism, and, like many others, he was fascinated by this semi-religious and semi-moral form of contemporary free-thinking."

In a foot-note M. Giraud reproaches Taine for neglecting the study of Roman Catholicism in England, which he styles vigorous, original, and full of promise. Now there is a misunderstanding here. Taine never had much concern for the study, the treatment, or the profession of religion properly so called, but he had an aversion for theology in so far as it imposed dogmas on men's consciences. He thought the spirit of Protestantism most laudable in encouraging men to think for themselves on topics which have a purely personal concern, and in denying the pretension of any person of mortal birth and fashioned like themselves to dictate their religious belief. To associate free-thinking with Protestantism is a curious mistake on M. Giraud's part. In countries where the religion of the majority is that of the Church of Rome the proportion of free-thinkers is far larger than in Great Britain and the United States of America, where the majority profess some form of Protestantism. French writers in general scoff at England, not because it is a land of free-thinking, but because they consider it to be the land of "cant" in which the favourite book is the Bible.

It was the special merit of Taine to have an evenly balanced mind, to avoid extreme views both in religion and politics. He was so thorough a critic because both bigotry and fanaticism were alien to his nature. Though no one can read his critiques without admiration, few, if any, can unreservedly accept his critical method. His marvellous insight and remarkable power of exposition, the wide extent of his reading and the great amount of his knowledge, combined with a gift of style wherewith he adorned every subject which he treated and almost forced the reader to assent to his paradoxes, raised him to the first place among modern writers and to the enviable rank of a French classic. All this praise is justly his due, yet he would have thought little of it, provided the method of which he was proud were not placed to his credit also. It was his dream in early life, after a study of Hegel's writings, to put literary criticism on a scientific basis; to study a man as he would a chemical compound or a geological formation, and to deduce from the process the man's character and powers; to demonstrate why he wrote in a particular way, and supply a formula which served as a key to the man's mind. Each human being, according to him, is the victim or the sport of circumstances. His nature is infallibly the result of the race to which he belongs, of the environment in which he lives, and of the period during which he labours. When all these conditions are investigated and weighed, and when the writings of a man are carefully analyzed, the conclusion is inevitable, in Taine's view, that the man had a cast of thought which dominated him, and that a word or a phrase would indicate it. Thus he professed to explain the nature of Livy's works by styling him an "oratorical historian." He maintained that the special mark of Cousin's philosophy was the fact that Cousin was an "orator," and that Dickens could be perfectly understood in his literary capacity by saying that his ruling passion was "energetic imagination." We confine ourselves to setting forth Taine's fancies, for they are at the best but the brilliant fancies of an original man. His real supremacy consists in his being a great critic despite his system.

While M. Giraud's comments are shrewd, comprehensive, and well expressed, he has missed a point in Taine's practice which is at variance with his theory. He wrote, in the preface to his 'Essais de Critique et d'Histoire,' that a man's ruling faculty is determined by a minute examination of his writings and of his life; elsewhere he enlarged on the advantage of perusing the autobiography or private letters of an author, in order to learn with precision what manner of man he was. When dealing with Dickens, Taine held that his biography would be written in such a way as not to serve to make Dickens better understood. He imagined that an Oxford graduate would write it in a style which would put a Prussian of Berlin to sleep, and that the subject would be treated as if Dickens were an old Greek. The truth is that John Forster's 'Life of Dickens' revealed the man to the public, and that the appearance of Dickens's own letters made the picture still clearer and more striking. Taine was quite right in holding that a man cannot be perfectly understood unless his life is as well known as his writings. And if he had read the 'Journal' and the 'Familiar Letters' of Sir Walter Scott, he would have found in both a marked confirmation of this truth; but he has deprived posterity of a like acquaintance with himself by forbidding the publication of his private letters.

The chapter on Taine as a poet is the least convincing of any in this volume. We still hold, as we did in No. 3411 of the *Athenæum*, that a vein of poetry ran through his nature, and that many a passage from his pen is as vivid with imagery as it is splendid; but we cannot grant to him the title of poet, despite the excellence of some verses from his pen. Other Frenchmen have written poetic prose, among whom we may name Chateaubriand, Fromentin, and Pierre Loti. In our own literature, prose which has almost the ring of poetry has been produced by Hooker and Jeremy Taylor, Sir Thomas Browne and Ruskin. The last of the four also wrote some tolerable verse, yet none of them can be ranked among poets. However, it is enough for a writer or a painter to be great in one department; he can scarcely be equally great in more than one, just as it is impossible for a man to be a classic in several languages. Much of Taine's prose is poetical and very beautiful, but it is prose after all.

We think that M. Giraud might have dealt in greater detail with 'Les Origines de la France Contemporaine.' This work will live longer than the philosophical writings of which Taine was very proud. The abundance of quotation rather mars the artistic effect of many pages, and Taine admitted this; yet his defence was that, if he had not set forth the facts with care and minuteness of detail, his assertions would have been discredited and his conclusions rejected. It is a drawback also that the reader unacquainted with the period of the French Revolution cannot follow the story with understanding, and an edition in which connecting links were given in foot-notes would be most serviceable. We welcome M. Giraud's work the more heartily because the reader of it will return with increased zest and enjoyment to the perusal of Taine's writings.

Three Coronation Orders. Edited by J. Wickham Legg. (Henry Bradshaw Society.)

The Henry Bradshaw Society has already done good service by the editing and issuing, in 1892, of the 'Manner of the Coronation of King Charles I.,' and of that of Charles V. of France in 1898. One of the two volumes for 1900 that the Society has just issued to its subscribers is of timely interest. Dr. Legg has brought together in one book three coronation orders of very different dates, but well worthy of comparison one with another. The coronation of King William and Queen Mary, an Anglo-French version of the English coronation order, and the consecration of an Anglo-Saxon king are here set forth and annotated with considerable skill. It is somewhat topsy-turvy, however, to take them in this order, and we prefer, contrary to the arrangement in the book, to offer a few remarks on each in chronological sequence.

The English coronation orders naturally divide themselves into two classes, those in English and those in Latin. Queen Elizabeth was the last of our sovereigns who used the Latin office. Dr. Legg, who has made a more comprehensive study of these sacring rites of kings than any other scholar, divides the Latin or pre-Reformation orders into four groups or recensions. Of the four Latin groups, the first is that given in Egbert's pontifical, which is easily accessible, for it was printed in Martene's great liturgical collection of 1736, and also by the Surtees Society in 1853; the third is that attributed to Henry I., and printed in the York pontifical issued by the Surtees Society in 1875; the fourth group is that of the 'Liber Regalis,' the most important copy of which is at Westminster, and which has been already put forth by the Henry Bradshaw Society, as well as by Mr. Maskell, from what is probably a Lincoln pontifical.

The second Latin recension is that which is generally called the coronation order of Ethelred II., and has been printed both in Selden's 'Titles of Honor' and in Taylor's 'Glory of Regality.' There is, however, an important variant of this recension among the choice collection of MSS. at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. It is this manuscript which is now for the first time printed, with notes of the variations from other manuscripts. The differences are considerable and important. The pontifical from which this order is taken is considered by experts to have been written in the eleventh century. The group to which the order belongs is usually ascribed to Ethelred II., because of the words "Coronatio Athelredi Regis Anglo-saxonum" at the beginning of one of the two copies in the British Museum. But Dr. Legg points out that this is written in

a seventeenth-century hand, and his other arguments seem conclusive as to it being the office for general use in the later Anglo-Saxon days. This Cambridge copy strengthens very much the remarkable and noteworthy similarity between the consecration of a bishop and the sacring of a king, which is so interesting to liturgiologists and of considerable importance to historical students. One of the anthems, not found in other copies, "Redemptor mundi conservet vitam tuam," is taken from the service for the reception of a bishop. It is also manifest from the rubrics that three bishops had to take part in the coronation, for there are three prayers at the opening of the office, each one of which is to be said by a different bishop. This makes the assistance of at least three bishops obligatory, and corresponds to the rule made by the fourth canon of the first Council of Nicea that three bishops shall assist in the consecration of a bishop. A third remarkable feature of this coronation order is the expression used in the first prayer at the coronation of the queen, showing that a definite imposition of the hand or benediction then formed part of the regal sacring ceremonial. Three manuscripts of this group give permission to a simple priest to perform the office of the consecration of the queen. Though the order for the king has undergone many and diverse changes from time to time, the last used English order for the queen (consort) corresponds very closely to that which was composed a thousand years ago.

Dr. Legg has also done good service in giving a Norman-French version of the 'Liber Regalis,' or fourth recension of the orders, which also comes from the MSS. of Corpus Christi, Cambridge. A contemporary version of any document in another tongue is always of service in elucidating the meaning of difficult passages. Thus the Anglican theologian finds the Latin rendering of the Thirty-nine Articles of marked use in controversy. In this case the Norman-French edition of the coronation order throws light upon points which are left obscure in the Latin. But the most interesting feature of this early fourteenth-century version is the fine painting by which it is illustrated. Of this picture a good collotype reproduction is given in this volume. This most interesting coronation group is ably discussed by Dr. Legg. The picture is about 9 in. by 7 in., which gives sufficient space for the clear portrayal of a variety of figures that have for the most part been satisfactorily identified. The king is seated on his throne, sufficient of the seat being shown to make it clear that it is intended for a representation of King Edward's chair now preserved in Westminster Abbey opposite the shrine of St. Edward. As to the figure of the king, it must be intended for one of the first three Edwards, for the prince to be crowned is repeatedly referred to throughout the order as Edward. As those three reigns extended over a hundred years, Dr. Legg thinks that neither service nor picture was intended for any special occasion; but in this we feel convinced that he is mistaken. It cannot be intended for Edward I. Experts such as Dr. Montague James and Mr. Warner are confident that the script is not so early as the thirteenth century. Various accessories of the picture also make 1272 an impossible date. Does it then represent Edward II. or Edward III.? The evidence in favour of 1307 rather than 1327 is of much cumulative force—in fact, of a convincing character. Edward III. was a beardless lad of fourteen at the time of his coronation, whilst Edward II. was twenty-three, and might easily have had his chin garnished with the short thin beard which the artist represents. The peculiar curled arrangement of the king's hair—an arrangement also favoured by some of the courtiers, both ecclesiastical and lay—was a fashion that prevailed in the early years of the fourteenth century, but had for the most part changed by 1327. It is somewhat hazardous to draw any inference from portraiture, either on parchment or in stone, of so early a date, but there certainly are decided points of resemblance between this painting of an enthroned king and the effigy of Edward II. on his tomb in the cathedral church of Gloucester. Dr. Legg comments on the fact that the golden rod in the king's right hand is surmounted by a finial of leaves, but that there is no trace of a dove. Here again there is an exact similarity with the effigy at Gloucester. The figure behind the king's throne on the right, in golden mitre and chasuble, which holds with the left hand one of the fleurons of the king's crown, whilst behind him is another bishop carrying a cross, is not unnaturally identified in these pages as the Archbishop of Canterbury. There is, however, no pall, a fact which is commented on in a note as a curious omission. If, however, this is the coronation of Edward II., the otherwise extraordinary omission of the most valued and characteristic part of the official garb of the Metropolitan of Canterbury is at once explained. Archbishop Winchelsey was at that time out of the kingdom, and the ceremony of the sacring of the king was performed by the Bishop of Winchester, who, though acting as the archbishop's commissary, could not possibly wear the pall.

The outermost vestment of the enthroned monarch is the *pallium quadrum* of the rubric. Dr. Legg is surprised to find it represented of a pale brown in this brightly coloured and carefully painted picture, and with no appearance of the golden eagles woven into the texture, betokening imperial sway, which the rubric directs, and which duly appeared in the coronation of Queen Victoria. May not this be a further proof of the attention of the artist to the details of the most important ceremonial that any painter of those days could possibly represent? Were not the chief vestments then used (and afterwards sold for an old song in the Commonwealth days) those of the saintly Edward the Confessor? If so, would not the robe, then two and a half centuries old, have lost its freshness and clear detail, and be rightly represented as of a light brown?

Although there is to our mind no doubt that the picture represents the coronation of Edward II., not of any English king in general, Dr. Legg seems certainly right in supposing, with Mr. Dewick, that no particular moment of the elaborate function is represented, but that "the king is shown with the great officers about him who take part in the ceremonial, and that it depicts a sort of Glory of Regality, the king crowned and vested, with all the courtiers around him that serve in the coronation, with the symbols of their respective duties."

In the post-Reformation English orders of coronation the editor notes three groups or recensions. The first of these is the translation into English of the 'Liber Regalis' for the coronation of James I., which was also used, with slight variations, for the crowning of Charles I. and Charles II. The order of Charles I. was edited by the Rev. Christopher Wordsworth in 1892, and was the second volume issued by the Henry Bradshaw Society. The second English recension is that of James II., which was edited by Francis Sandford, soon after the event, on a scale of much magnificence. This was a sadly mutilated office. James II., having submitted himself to the Roman obedience, declined to receive the Holy Communion at the hands of an English prelate, and obtained a dispensation from Rome to enable him to be anointed from such a source. The king instructed Archbishop Sancroft to omit the Eucharist, on the plea of shortening a long service, and to make other abbreviations.

The third English recension, which is that now in use, was prepared for the coronation of William and Mary. The few verbal alterations that have since been made are not material. The Communion office was restored, the actual coronation being inserted in the midst, after the Gospel, thus corresponding exactly to the consecration of bishops; but other mutilations of by far the most ancient and interesting of the historic offices of the Church of England were perpetuated. The whole of these changes and each successive alteration (small or great) are here set forth with much precision, as notes to the full order of William and Mary.

The time will soon be at hand for the reconsideration of the coronation service for King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra. It will be strictly in accordance with precedent for the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Dean of Westminster to pass under review the whole of the offices used in the sacring of England's kings and queens from the time of Archbishop Egbert downwards. When that time comes the authorities responsible will find their task much simplified by the various publications of this great liturgical society, and could not probably do better than request Messrs. Legg, Dewick, and Wordsworth to act as an advisory council.

NEW NOVELS.

Love and Honour. By M. E. Carr. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

The period chosen for the setting of this romantic tale is that of Napoleon's wars, and has evidently been carefully studied. Ostenburg's defection from the Prussian army, to serve the King of Westphalia, and ultimately the Emperor himself, is one, and the most important, of the links in a long chain of moral cowardice, which finally leads to his ruin, and which must be set down to the account of a woman. The author points his, or more probably her, moral with great

insistency. No pains are spared to paint the Count in the most brilliant and attractive colours, though from the beginning we are permitted to perceive the weak spot in his character. His prolonged punishment and the suffering entailed are depicted in an equally lavish manner. There are certainly extenuating circumstances in his passion for Madame Duclos, but his pursuit of it is long drawn out and tedious. The contrast of her French wit and charm with the serious-minded, ill-dressed German women is a happy touch, and there is a good atmosphere of German sentiment throughout the book. All that concerns Jerome's brief reign at the Westphalian Court is brightly written. Later, the account of the retreat from Moscow, Madame Duclos's death, and Ostenburg's degradation is rather too painful, but redeemed by the consistent loyalty and wholesomeness of Veronika von Pustau and her husband. The author has yet to learn concentration and lightness of touch, but the work is decidedly conscientious.

A Little Grey Sheep. By Mrs. Hugh Fraser. (Hutchinson & Co.)

Mrs. Hugh Fraser, author of 'A Diplomatist's Wife in Japan' and other pleasant volumes, may now be followed on a different track. 'A Little Grey Sheep' seems to us to lead away from her rightful sphere of influence, and to no very satisfactory issue. The story is long and rather ambitious, and its situations and incidents are not always aptly conveyed. Something crude, almost violently modern, offends one in the treatment. What is worse, no central facts of temperament bind together the developments of each individual. This is specially the case with one of the principal characters. There is cleverness, but nothing sufficiently vital to keep up one's interest through a long story. A little more insight and a little less of the obvious would have made it more workmanlike and less inartistic. But then the English novel is always tempting one to exclaim, "Oh, the little more!" and so on. The story is of the loves and emotions of a partly fashionable, partly artistic group (mostly young), rusticating on the banks of the river of pleasure. The latest devices in talk and manners appear side by side with the wearisome old "Dear Lady" and other etceteras. Asides to the reader on anything or nothing, and out-of-place reflections on life in general and the pride and power of England, also occur.

A Bicycle of Cathay. By Frank R. Stockton. (Harper & Brothers.)

In this case the long expected has happened. Ever since the bicycle craze of five or six years ago a novel with this title has been an obvious certainty. Possibly the excellence of Mr. H. G. Wells's work in 'The Wheels of Chance' has deterred English writers from trying their luck at this particular game, or perhaps they have winced at the poor little jest of which Mr. Stockton has not been ashamed. In a bicycle novel the hero must either take his characters with him, or the bicycle must play the part which was usually assigned to a sprained ankle in the novels of thirty or forty years ago. Mr. Stockton has chosen the second alternative. In an out-of-the-way spot "the pneumatic tire from one of the wheels" of the hero's machine is devoured by a performing bear, and the hero perforce becomes stationary, and meets with suitable experiences. A true bicyclist will be annoyed at the vagueness of Mr. Stockton's account of the accident. Was it the front wheel or the back wheel that suffered? Perhaps the point is purposely left unsettled. It is clear that the hero was glad of an excuse. Cathay is to him a land where the mildly adventurous easily meet with adventures, and where one can fall mildly in love with every young woman one meets. At starting the doctor's daughter had presented him with some quinine pills to stave off malarial fever, and by way of a joke—which, like the clown's jokes in a pantomime, becomes almost funny by iteration—the hero is made to take one on all sorts of useless occasions. Very little more is revealed to the reader of the doctor's daughter's fascination, but it is she who ultimately wins the hero. Incidentally the reader learns that an American village schoolmaster gets delightfully long holidays, and that casual hospitality is given to strangers in America after a manner which was to be found in England only by the shores of old romance.

The Survivor. By E. Phillips Oppenheim. (Ward, Lock & Co.)

'The Survivor' cannot fail to add materially to the author's reputation, combining as it does those equally attractive, but not always co-existing elements of fiction, a sensational plot and natural and lifelike delineation of character. An aristocratic and bewitching patroness of youthful literary aspirants, who first unwittingly does much harm, and afterwards knowingly much good, is the central figure—a sufficiently picturesque and unhackneyed one. In spite, or perhaps because, of the best intentions, she has hitherto proved a veritable siren to those who have been foolish enough to listen to her song. They are all ruined as irretrievably as if their bones lay whitening in heaps before her house in Grosvenor Square. Ulysses appears in the person of a young North-Countryman, who is destined by a despotic uncle for the ministry and his daughter's hand, but in highly equivocal circumstances runs away to London to win a name for himself there in journalism and literature. Chance makes him the travelling companion of the countess, against whose paralyzing fascination he struggles with varying resolution and success. The *dénoûment* is perfectly satisfactory to all parties. Not a few passages in this book make it clear that the author is of the same opinion as the heroine, who says, "Revision never affects style. The swing of a good story is never so good as in the first writing of it."

Miss Spinney. By the Rev. Sydney Mostyn. (Leadenhall Press.)

The woman's rights question is really too well worn in England to be anything but tedious except to a small and persevering minority. Across the Channel, however, where a serious consideration of the matter is comparatively fresh, so brilliant a writer as Marcel Prévost has recently thought it worthy to form the theme of a series of surprisingly dull novels. The Rev. Sydney Mostyn was presumably fresh from the perusal of 'Léa' when he wrote this skit upon the independent training of woman by woman, with a view to freeing her from the tyranny of any association with man. The account of the Archmaiden and her College for the Society for the Suppression of Sweethearting is farce of the broadest description; the humour is in no case too subtle, and dependent largely on the play upon words. A colonial bishop and several Irish M.P.s, the latter genuinely funny, represent the male creatures to be trodden upon by Miss Spinney and her maidens, and are as successful as may be expected in the requisite turning of the tables. Though not in the first flight of satire, Mr. Mostyn's writing is sufficiently vivacious to amuse a class of readers who are not too exacting when modern fads and foibles are being held up to justifiable ridicule.

Time's Fool: an English Idyll. (Edinburgh, Douglas.)

The simple tale of a gentleman (for Armytage is all that) marrying a village postmistress, educated, but of yeoman birth, and thereon being disowned by the head of his family and exposed to criticism by his cultivated or at least fashionable relations, has not much in it if baldly stated. But Mona, with her soft beauty and "want of style," her native nest by the Western seas, her faithfulness and simplicity, her wistful efforts to dispel her husband's gloom and aid his fortunes, makes an impression that is enhanced by the poetic setting supplied by her discoverer. The story has no acknowledged author.

John Townley: a Tale for the Times. By Robert Thynne. (Drane.)

"Mary herself was the daughter of a neighbouring clergyman—a small rector, in fact"; "John was one of these latter—no less than the Prime Minister was another"; "Statesmen might be making a cat's-paw, to roast their own chestnuts, of the land he would so love to help." These are the things which make up Mr. Robert Thynne's politico-religious novel which completes his "trilogy of modern Irish disaffection"; and in view of the peculiarities of his style, it was not a little impertinent of him to invent discussions between Gladstone (whom he makes a "Mazyman") and Cardinal Manning.

Rival Claimants. By Sarah Tytler. (Digby, Long & Co.)

"Unanimously as the servants' hall had voted for Berry as their young master, suave and submissive, in the midst of a certain swagger, as Jacobus was to his white fellow-servants, he had to live down a considerable amount of prejudice before they could swallow, without gulping, a full-grown black man."

Readers will gather from the above sentence that "Sarah Tytler" on this occasion has been bustling her pedestrian muse to the verge of incoherence. Raw haste is never more unfortunate than in the attempt to write a romance in any degree connected with history. A second thought would have prevented an allusion to "the last echoes of Cornwallis's cannon, so ignobly silenced at Bunker's Hill." It is obvious she imagines Bunker Hill to have been an American victory. Other incidental slips make it clear

that in the present case a writer who has been steadily advancing has made a rash experiment. Scottish domestic stories are her forte; and although we see a good deal to admire in the rival claimants to the hand of honest Car Grenville, and in that bright heroine herself, we think the author has spoilt her new venture through carelessness. The "service" of heirs, among other things, has no existence south of the Tweed.

EDUCATIONAL LITERATURE.

Special Reports on Educational Subjects. — Vol. VI. *Preparatory Schools for Boys: their Place in English Secondary Education.* (Eyre & Spottiswoode.)—Mr. Sadler, the Director of Special Inquiries and Reports and one of the editors of this volume, writes an introductory letter to Sir G. W. Kekewich, K.C.B., in which he states that the report has been written in order to fill a gap in our educational literature, for preparatory schools for boys have hitherto been undescribed. In fact, few Englishmen, and probably fewer foreigners, realize the relationship existing between these schools, and between them and the great public schools and the Royal Navy, for which they prepare boys. There are at the present time about 400 schools recognized by the Association of Head Masters of Preparatory Schools—*i.e.*, schools consisting of boys under fifteen, and preparing them for the schools represented in the Head Masters of Public Schools' Conference, or for the Royal Navy. Schools of this class "exhibit," says Mr. Sadler, "many characteristic features not found in the corresponding parts of secondary education in other countries." And he further says that "in many respects they may be said to be the best schools of their kind in the world." Mr. C. C. Cotterill, co-editor with Mr. Sadler, shows that the papers constituting this Blue-book exhibit the views of those who write from *within*, as well as those who view the matter from *without*. The papers describing the scope, routine, organization, and economics of the schools are written by men who are or have been preparatory-school masters, while the finished "preparatory-school product" is described by masters who receive him for further moulding and training in public schools. By this means we gain as clear and just a view of the matter as is possible.

The first preparatory school was founded by Lieut. C. R. Malden, R.N., in 1837, the year of our late gracious Queen's accession to the throne. Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, was a strenuous supporter of Mr. Malden, and the rise and development of these schools in later years became rapid. These schools have satisfied a want in English life, and they have satisfied it right well. The experienced contributors to the Blue-book show the nature and extent of the important work done in these schools, and also reveal a remarkable consensus of opinion that their educational effect and influence might be still better and more comprehensive if the head masters were freer to adopt the curricula and methods which they consider best for the boys under their care. In fact, preparatory head masters work under conditions that they are almost powerless to modify: they depend upon the requirements of the great public schools, and these in turn are regulated by the demands of the universities. The test of efficiency of preparatory schools is the gaining by their pupils of scholarships and good entrance positions in the public schools; and as these prizes are awarded mainly, if not entirely, for proficiency in classics and mathematics, it follows that specialization begins too early, and that fundamental elementary study of English, French, modern history, geography, and *Naturkunde* is fairly squeezed out. The experts who have written these papers notice and regret this tendency, against which, at present at any rate, their opposition is ineffectual. The remedy for the evil in the present condition of things must be sought in the closer connexion, desired by more than one writer, between the Association of Head Masters of Preparatory Schools and the Head Masters' Conference. The individual parent has no chance of insisting on the fulfilment of his wishes for his child's school training, and indeed there is considerable latent hostility between the schoolmaster (who, to judge from this volume, forms no unduly humble judgment of his value) and the "fond parent." But friendly discussion between the Association and the Conference might and probably would result in wiser opinion concerning "the curriculum for young boys; the subjects of examination for entrance and for entrance scholarships at the public schools; the age of entry; the need for training of hand and eye and ear," and kindred matters.

The preparatory-school masters who contribute to this volume look with kindly eyes on the work of themselves and their colleagues. Their judgments are perhaps too laudatory: everything is *couleur de rose;* and if a more sombre hue is anywhere detected, it is attributed to the influence of the home on one side and the public school on the other. Even the fact — which, if true, we deplore — that four per cent. is the outside interest preparatory schools earn on their capital is a cause of glorification :—

"England surely may take it as a good sign for the future training of her young citizens that she can find so many men of high character who are so fired with educational zeal as to be willing to risk their money on a thoroughly insecure financial basis"!

The public-school masters who in four temperate and carefully written papers discuss the 'Preparatory-School Product' speak more soberly. They generously recognize the value of the preparatory training, which fits boys for the work, the discipline, and the life of the larger schools, and enables them to gain the utmost from these institutions, as few of their fathers and grandfathers could do. But they do not shrink from exposing certain demerits which tend to prevail in preparatory schools as they are at present—especially two, viz., the over-pampering of boys and the excessive devotion to athletics. "Athletics," we read, "are almost the only thing talked about between boys, masters, and parents." This is no doubt an exaggerated statement, but we feel sure that it contains much truth.

The title of the Blue-book does not include girls, but the closing pages of the volume have much to do with them; and readers whose interest is not limited to boys, but embraces their sisters also, will certainly not neglect the papers devoted to 'Home Training of Children,' to 'The Possibility of Co-education,' and to 'Notes on a Preparatory School for Girls.' Mr. Sadler and his contributors have brought before the reading public everything (or almost everything) that they can desire to know, and have done it in the best possible manner. This Blue-book will naturally find its way into most schoolmasters' libraries; but, unless we are much in error, its keenest and most interested readers will be the parents and guardians of the rising generation.

Notes sur l'Éducation Publique. Par Pierre de Coubertin. (Paris, Hachette & Cie.)—M. de Coubertin has studied primary, secondary, and university education in many countries, and in these "notes" we find his judgment of its past and his forecast of its future. It must, in his opinion, become more and more the direct business of the State, and be to a great extent withdrawn from the domain of private initiative. Danton proclaimed to the revolutionary world of his day that "après le pain, l'éducation est le premier besoin du peuple." M. de Coubertin, corroborating and amplifying the statement, shows that it is the foundation on which modern democracy bases its programme of action so far as pedagogic organization is concerned. The State, whether the Government is monarchical or republican, interferes more directly and powerfully every year in the instruction and training of youth from childhood to early manhood. A decided conflict between the State and the family is observable in the education of childhood, each authority trying, as it were, to oust the other. The day-school, *l'externat*, is the compromise by which these rival authorities produce their maximum of benefit for the child; but it is admitted that the day-school will not reach the high level of mental, moral, and even physical efficiency that characterized the boarding-school under the direction of men like Arnold and Thring. M. de Coubertin admits that we have reached a fairly satisfactory solution of the problem of primary schools. On the whole, in the more advanced countries public elementary instruction is fairly comprehensive and efficiently imparted. His view of the "religious difficulty" which looms so large in all British discussions and arrangements, and so seriously hampers real progress here, is that it is entirely fictitious. It is really a cloak for disguising the intrigues of opposing political parties, who realize that the primary school is or may be an engine of considerable political power. The elementary-school master can hardly refrain from becoming a political partisan, and at intervals an electioneering agent. M. de Coubertin points out that, so long as women do not possess the franchise, the employment of head mistresses in place of masters in country schools would reduce this evil. The political influence of schoolmasters seems, however, to be greater in France than in this country.

In the university as well as in the primary school the development of education is normal and in accordance with the requirements of the students and scholars in them. But in secondary education M. de Coubertin finds little that satisfies him. This stage of education suffers from a kind of "phylloxera pédagogique," a disease of which experts have not succeeded in making an accurate diagnosis. Not only do the scholars learn the wrong things, but they learn them by unscientific methods. M. de Coubertin devotes some brilliant and interesting chapters to investigating this mysterious complaint. It is due to the method of instruction mainly adopted in existing schools—the encyclopædic or synthetic method; in place of this the analytic method must be substituted, and all will be well, or at any rate much better than at present. The programme of secondary instruction, when the analytic method is once adopted, will simply consist of the developing of two general notions—the world, and man. The study of the world is the study of physical sciences, but "la 'notion terrestre' serait vaine si la 'notion humaine' ne la venait compléter," and this completion involves linguistic, literary, philosophical, and moral training. M. de Coubertin draws a fascinating sketch of secondary education as it should be, according to the analytic method, and we rather envy the fortunate young people who will get it. This scheme of instruction is most attractive, but we are not certain what answer can be given to the question, Is it practicable?

The "notes" on gymnastics and school games and pastimes form a fairly full history of these two phases of physical training. They are discussed from the standpoint of psychology and physiology, and their developments during the last century are carefully and fully described. Nothing in the wide field of education seems to have escaped the author's observation, and nothing is considered unimportant. Moral and social education are judiciously treated; their value in a scheme of general public education is recognized, and a fitting place assigned to them. Our "university extension" and "settlements" are warmly commended; and the outcome of private initiative in the

Anglo-Saxon universities is highly appreciated. These notes treat by implication of the training of girls as well as boys, but one chapter is devoted to the education of women: in this chapter truths are spoken of "le féminisme" which will not be wholly acceptable to the leaders of the movement; but they *are* truths, and cannot be ignored. Happily, M. de Coubertin has not compiled a manual of education; he simply presents a collection of notes, written with much care, great judgment, and no little vivacity. They will be read with interest and profit by those who desire that the youth of all countries should receive the best possible training—physical, moral, and intellectual—that can be organized for their benefit. M. de Coubertin finds the result of his survey of the existing condition of educational work encouraging, and the reader will probably agree with him that "l'impression d'ensemble est donc optimiste et confiante."

PUBLICATIONS OF THE S.P.C.K.

We are glad to see a new edition of the Rev. William Crisp's *Secoana Grammar*, originally published, we believe, in 1880. It was itself an expansion of a sketch brought out in 1864 by the Rev. J. Fredoux, of the Mission Évangélique de Paris; and the phonological directions still remind one of its French origin. In the system of orthography adopted *c* stands for the sound usually written *ch* or *tsh*; thus the name of the language, which may at first look unfamiliar, is really the phonetic equivalent of Sechuana, Setshuana, or Setshwana (*o* before *a*=*w*), as it is more usually written. The Sechuana language, in one or other of its forms (Sesuto, Serolong, Sepedi, Sekololo, &c.), is spoken through a very large extent of country. A very slight examination will show that, while evidently Bantu in structure, it is sharply distinguished in many respects from the Zulu and its more immediate congeners. One point is its preference for a hard over a soft nasalized consonant, *e.g.*, *k*=*ng* (*ñaka*, a doctor=Zulu *inyanga*); *t*=*nd* (*ruta*, to teach =Zulu *funda*); *p*=*mb* (*poli*, a goat=Zulu *i-mbuzi*). The same tendency is observed in the Makua of the Mozambique coast; *e.g.*, *etepo*=Yao *ndembo*, an elephant (the Swahili *tembo* comes midway between these two forms); *enupa*=Yao and Mang'anja *nyumba*, a house. This correspondence is dwelt on by Father Torrend ('South African Bantu Languages,' p. 38), who also points out a curious set of permutations in sounds not containing a nasal, among which we may notice *t*=*r*, and *z*=*r* or *d*. Thus Mang'anja *tatu*, three=Mozambique and Sechuana *-raru*; Mang'anja *mkazi*, a woman =Mozambique *mwari* and Sechuana *mosadi* or *mosari*. "This part of our study," he goes on to say,

"is particularly interesting, because, after having passed from Mozambique and the Comoro Islands to Basutoland and the Kalahari, thus touching the very southernmost parts of Africa, we find ourselves obliged to retrace our steps towards Kilimanjaro, then to pass over to the Ogowe under the equator, across the whole African continent."

A hasty inference might attribute this resemblance to the influence of the Makololo, who—themselves of Bechuana origin—settled on the Shire, where some of their representatives still survive. But the Mang'anja language, which was adopted by them and is now spoken by their descendants, shows little or no trace of their influence, and differs markedly from the Makua, the difference being especially noticeable with regard to the nasalized consonants just mentioned. The guttural (written by Mr. Crisp with *g*, and described as corresponding in sound with the Dutch *g* in *gaan*) constitutes a special feature of Sechuana. It is not, as far as our experience goes, very common in the Bantu languages. It occurs, but not very frequently, in Zulu, where it is written *r*, in such words as *rola*, to pull, &c.; but this sound, strongly guttural in Zululand, is softened in Natal to a simple aspirate, and usually so written. We do not know it in Yao or Mang'anja (which tongues reject even the aspirate), but, according to Taylor, it seems to occur in Swahili. In Sechuana *go* is the infinitive prefix corresponding to the *ku* or *uku* which is almost universal elsewhere. Names of places in Sechuana-speaking districts, such as Mafeking, Shoshong, Kolobeng, &c., have at first an incongruous look, being contrary to the universal Bantu rule of vowel endings, but they are among the exceptions proving the rule. The locative ending variously written *ñ* or *ng* (the "ringing *ng*") corresponds to the Zulu *-eni* (as in Ekubazeni, &c.), and that a final vowel is elided is proved by the accent, which falls on the final syllable, the rule of penultimate accentuation being otherwise without exception. Kolobeng would correspond with the Zulu Engulubeni = (the place of) the pig. Among interesting points to notice in the noun classes is the repeated occurrence of *li* as a plural prefix—apparently corresponding to *zi* or *izi* (*izim*, *izin*) elsewhere, since in one case it is the plural of the prefix *se-* (*isi-*, *chi-*), in another of *lo-* (*ulu-*), as *lonaõ*, a foot (Zulu *u(lu)nyawo*), plural *linaõ* (*izinyawo*). This example also shows that, whereas Zulu has generally shortened *ulu* to *u*, Sechuana has dropped the first *u*, and (in accordance, apparently, with a general phonetic law—cf. *go* for *ku*) changed *lu* to *lo*. The little book seems admirably adapted to the needs of students, and as such we cordially recommend it.

The Zulu version of Father Osborne's *The Children's Faith* (*Ukukolwa*) seems to be on the whole carefully and accurately done; but a more complete revision of the proofs would have got rid of a few clerical and printers' errors. An instance is "ngezimbili" on p. 5, which (agreeing with *amapiko*) should obviously be *ngamabili*, as correctly given in the previous line.

Another translation we have received is *The Peep of Day*, rendered into Chinyanja from the Swahili version by one of the U.M.C.A. native teachers at Likoma. It is interesting to compare this with the quite independent Blantyre version (Edinburgh, 1895), the coincidences, in spite of dialectical and other differences, being sometimes surprisingly close, though the earlier one is somewhat abbreviated. We give a parallel passage as specimen from chap. v.:—

Blantyre.	*Likoma.*
Amitenga ali abwino opambana. A konda kwambiri ndi Mulungu, ndipo amvera man ache onse. Ali ndi mapiko ndipo angate kuuluka msangamsanga. Mulungu atumiza iwo pansi pano kuti atisunge ife.	Malaika [this and some other theological terms are borrowed from Swahili] wabwino nditu. Wamkonda nditu Mulungu, asunga nditu lonche ilo anena. Wali ndi mapapiko, akoza kuuluka msanga. Mlungu awatuma kuno kutisunga ife.

Both the dialects have points which may with advantage be contributed to the common stock when the language attains its literary development. Thus the northern possesses the useful word *ku koza* to be able, in the absence of which the southern has to make shift with the subjunctive particle *nga* and the verb *ku ta*, to finish: as in *sa ta ku gwira nchito yao*="they are not able to do their work"; lit. "they do not finish to do," &c., or, in the above quotation, *angate kuuluka*, "they may finish [*te*, subjunctive of *ta*] to fly," *i.e.*, "they can fly." *Kwambiri*, again ("very, very much," &c.) would save *nditu* ("indeed") from being worked to death at Likoma. In the south *-mbiri* (in its origin, perhaps, a collective noun, equivalent to "multitude" or the like) takes the place, as an adjective (*ambiri*, *zambiri*, &c.), of the northern *-nyinji* (Sw. *-ingi*); but its adverbial form is of wider application than *kanyinji*.

Hãla Goloi Mende Yiahu is the title of a "First Book in the Mende Language," drawn up by J. J. Abayom Cole for the benefit of "the thousands of Mendes now populating Freetown." Mende (which is not identical with Mandingo) is included by Fr. Müller in the northern section of the Atlantic subgroup of his "Negro group"—the "Mischnegersprachen" of Lepsius. It belongs to the same group as the Vei.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

In the "New Century Leaders Series" (Partridge & Co.) appears a volume by Mr. J. A. Hammerton entitled *Lord Rosebery—Imperialist*. We do not know that Lord Rosebery and Mr. Chamberlain will entirely relish the company in which they find themselves. The Archbishop of Canterbury is hardly the kind of person that one thinks of as a twentieth-century leader, and the three other gentlemen who have a volume each out of the six advertised are three Nonconformist lights who are not among the most generally accepted leaders of even the Nonconformist communities. The volume on Lord Rosebery is filled with the usual eulogies, but contains rather more than the usual share of provoking little blunders. A most curious description of the last Duke of Cleveland is contained in the words "who married Lord Rosebery's mother and was elevated to the peerage." The author is not an authority on titles, for he alludes to supposed differences between Lord Rosebery and Sir William Harcourt in a sentence in which he names "gossip which has brought his Lordship's name and the baronet's into collision." Sir William Harcourt's knighthood is an unfortunate compulsory consequence of his once having held the office of Solicitor-General. It is now forgotten by the public how prolonged were the efforts which he made to avoid the "disgrace"; but at all events Sir William Harcourt has the satisfaction of knowing that it "dies with him." The capital of New South Wales is twice misspelt—a curious error in these days of Imperialism, and in a book which bears the title "Imperialist." Lord Rosebery undoubtedly showed considerable firmness in some portions of his career as minister, notably in the Siam question; but it is amazing to us that Mr. Hammerton should adopt as the one instance of that quality "the question of the port of Batoum."

Mr. George Shee publishes through Mr. Grant Richards *The Briton's First Duty: the Case for Conscription*, a book which should be studied by all who are interested in the present condition and the future of the defences of the Empire. The early portion of the volume gave us the unfounded impression that Mr. Shee had not thought out his subject, but he greatly improves as he goes on, and we put down the book with the feeling that he has given us the best statement which exists in favour of a conscript home army. Mr. Shee is right in saying that the majority of Englishmen labour under a delusion in thinking that we are stronger at this moment than we have ever been before, and he points out our weaknesses, mainly by means of quotation at length. It is perhaps unfortunate that in his preface he asks, in italics, whether we are prepared to resist invasion, and somewhat suggests that he has not given attention to the naval side of the question. But as his book advances it becomes clear that he is not a partisan of the invasion school, and that what he wants to create is a very large army, under the name of militia, having a year's service, and forming a vast reserve for war, while the comparatively small number of men needed for the long-service force for India are to be obtained by volunteering. Mr. Shee explains the nature of the breakdown in the recruiting system for the present mixed army, and his book points plainly to separation between the home and the peace foreign-service force. He

shows how much more our army costs at the present time per man than was formerly the case, and proves that the cost will constantly increase until it becomes intolerable. He quotes largely from a forgotten essay by the late Prof. Cairnes, the leading authority on the Irish land question, who is the father, if we mistake not, of Capt. Cairnes, several of whose writings on the army we have recently reviewed. If Mr. Shee's book, in the present state of excitement upon the question, should reach a second edition, we should strongly recommend his leaving out his statements about invasion, not only in the preface, but in the navy chapter. The suggestion that conscription should be faced because the Channel may be blocked at either end by squadrons, which are to be sacrificed by the invader while he lands a large force from transports in the middle, is highly disputable; and supposing that Mr. Shee were right, it is by no means established that land defence against such an invasion would be so cheap and effective as additional naval defence. Imagine the havoc that would be produced in a fleet of transports by a large squadron of powerful destroyers! This is only one of the many suggestions by which the naval school can meet Mr. Shee's views. It is sufficient for his purpose that we need an army, and that upon the present system we year by year increasingly cease to obtain the army that we require, and have to lower the standard of weight and of chest measurement until it becomes clear that we are receiving only the weedy boys of the great towns.

We do not agree with Mr. Shee in thinking, as he appears to do, from the manner in which he quotes an opinion on the subject, that it is possible to contemplate our adopting a five-power standard for our fleet, or else guarding by land forces against invasion during a coalition against us of five powers. It is most unlikely that the United States will ever fight us in a war in which Germany will lead France and Russia against us. She is infinitely more likely to be neutral. And with regard to Japan, as an island power she is more likely to be our ally. There is no more reason for including Japan in the list of our five opponents than there would be for including Italy; probably less. We hold that naval preparation is the cheaper and more effective defence against invasion; and the author entirely fails to make out a case for preferring land preparation against that particular eventuality. He has not thoroughly cleared his mind upon this point. Where he proposes "an immense reserve of men" he tells us that it "would be especially intended for Home Defence," although he puts at the end of his statement that it would fill up casualties in our foreign-service army in war and reinforce it. He would, indeed, obtain by his plan this "immense reserve," for he proposes that every able-bodied man should serve for a year in the militia, or for eighteen months if enrolled for cavalry or artillery. We do not ourselves believe that such a horde would be so useful to us as a smaller and more effective force, better trained and equipped than a body consisting of millions of men will ever be. For our foreign peace army the author proposes a clear 1*s.* 4*d.* a day pay. We imagine that while 1*s.* 10*d.* would probably bring a considerable increase of recruits, 1*s.* 4*d.* would not suffice. The author suggests that exemption on religious grounds from his conscript army might be given to Quakers, because there are few of them. But it is possible that this measure might be followed by an increase of that persuasion. It is, however, we admit, not impossible that if ever, under the stress of necessity, this country should adopt conscription for short service at home, exemption similar to that conferred on the conscientious objector under the Vaccination Acts might be tried. The complete enforcement of any possible form of conscription would yield vastly more men than we require. The discredit attaching to the declaration of conscientious objection would, in the case of most young men, probably prevent the exemption from being made use of to any very large extent. There are a few little doubtful points in Mr. Shee's volume. What he calls "the old French system of *tirer au sort*" is by no means "extinct" in the ordinary sense of the word. The phrase is still used, and although the disadvantage of a small number and the advantage of a high number are infinitely less than in the past, yet there are distinctions, and those distinctions are determined by lot. It can hardly be said to be the case, as the author suggests, that France did not adopt the conscription till after 1870. The conscription before 1870 was complete for an army of over 300,000 men, and for a *garde mobile* and a sedentary National Guard behind that army which virtually took all the able-bodied males of the remainder of the population. The latter forces were not thoroughly organized, it is true; but we doubt whether Mr. Shee's force in this country would be likely in time of peace to be more advanced in military preparation. A more important point is the author's belief that a struggle is impending for the partition of South America among the European Powers. The resisting forces of the South American republics are by no means to be despised; and Germany, the Power evidently in the author's mind, although she has hankerings after South American adventure, is not likely to face the local resistance with the certainty that the United States would prepare to attack her and would fall upon her at the worst moment for herself. Mr. Shee thinks that "no war has ever been carried on under such admirable medical arrangements" as our South African campaign. He can hardly be acquainted with the Prussian organization of the war of 1870. "Mr. R. Robertson" is a mistake for Mr. E. Robertson, the late Civil Lord of the Admiralty.

The Literary Year-Book for 1901 (Allen) is a little late in its appearance, but the editor is to be congratulated on its contents. It seems likely to be of real use. The policy which makes for lists and summaries, and minimizes the advertisement of eminent or prominent authors (who generally get amply appreciated and photographed elsewhere by the time the year is over), is undoubtedly sound. The article on the drama is not so good as it might be. We notice that Mr. Street, not Mr. Stead, is the editor of the late Mr. G. W. Steevens's works.

Vol. VIII. of the *Anglo-Saxon Review*, edited and published by Mrs. George Cornwallis-West (49, Rupert Street), is radiant in red and gold, while its contents maintain a high level of interest. Mr. W. L. Courtney prints his clever little play 'Gaston Bonnier,' and John Oliver Hobbes declares that "there are at present in England three authors who write dialogue with the poet's feeling for rhythm.....three against the British nation—all scribbling!" Exaggeration seems necessary nowadays to the smart writer, but it is often too stale to be effective. Mr. Gosse has a right to speak on judicious biography, and does so piquantly. Several other articles deserve attention, and the portraits are striking, if not so beautiful as usual.

Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode have sent us a *Common Prayer* and *Hymns Ancient and Modern* prefaced by the memorial service for Her late Majesty. We cannot say that we admire the purple binding with a white wreath. The *Love Poems of Tennyson* (Lane) is pretty, but there too the green print and purple decoration round it are a little trying to our taste. *Bleak House* has appeared in the "New Century Library" (Nelson); and we notice with pleasure a second edition of Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress* clad in the blue of the Clarendon Press, a model style for English classics. This edition is well annotated, and also contains Bunyan's *Grace Abounding* and *Relation of his Imprisonment*.

Among the good things now available at sixpence are *Malcolm*, by Dr. Mac Donald (Newnes), and *His Grace*, by Mr. W. E. Norris (Methuen).

We have on our table *Bye-gones relating to Wales and the Border Counties, 1899-1900*, Vol. VI., New Series (Stock),—*Cicero: Philippic II.*, edited by A. H. Allcroft (Clive),—*Cities and Citizens*, by the Author of 'A Colony of Mercy' (Horace Marshall),—*Concerning Marriage*, by the Rev. E. J. Hardy (Ward & Lock),—*Chaplains at the Front*, by O. S. Watkins (Partridge),—*At Home with Tommy Atkins*, by C. Beg (Gale & Polden),—*Lady Wilmerding of Maison Rouge*, by J. D. Craig, D.D. (Stock),—*A Lesson for Life*, by C. Rook (Ward & Lock),—*Veronica Verdant, her Vanities*, by M. Sandeman (Long),—*Tales of Indian Chivalry*, by M. Macmillan (Blackie),—*Children of Hermes*, by Hume Nisbet (Hurst & Blackett),—*A Daughter of Patricians*, by F. Clifford Smith (Fisher Unwin),—*The Lone Star Rush*, by E. Mitchell (Chatto & Windus),—*Ballads of Down*, by G. F. Savage-Armstrong (Longmans),—*Irish Leaves, Poems and Songs*, by J. Robinson (Digby & Long),—*A Life for Love, and other Poems*, by J. A. Langford, LL.D. (Simpkin),—*Saint Nicholas I.*, by Jules Roy, translated by M. Maitland (Duckworth),—*Truth and Reality*, by J. Smyth (Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark),—*First Steps in New Testament Greek*, by J. A. Clapperton (C. H. Kelly),—*Christianity in the Apostolic Age*, by G. T. Purves, D.D. (Smith & Elder),—*Evening Thoughts, being Notes of a Threefold Pastorate*, by the Rev. Paton J. Gloag, D.D. (Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark),—and *Laskaris*, by A. Pfungst (Berlin, Dümmler). Among New Editions we have *Popular Royalty*, by A. H. Beavan (Low),—*Memories of the Months*, First Series, by Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart., M.P. (Arnold),—*Geology*, by T. G. Bonney (S.P.C.K.),—*Banks and their Customers*, by H. Warren (Effingham Wilson),—*St. Valentine's Day*, by S. Mackenzie-Kennedy (Burleigh),—and *The Story of the Inter-University Boat Race*, by W. Peacock (Grant Richards).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Banks (L. A.), Hidden Wells of Comfort, 8vo, 4/6
Catholic Usages, So Called, by John Myrc, cr. 8vo, 2/6
Deissmann (G. A.), Bible Studies, translated by A. Grieve, 8vo, 9/
Macpherson (J.), A History of the Church in Scotland to the Present Day, roy. 8vo, 7/6
Robinson (J. A.), Unity in Christ, and other Sermons, cr. 8vo, 6/

Fine Art and Archæology.

Marks (P. L.), The Principles of Planning, roy. 8vo, 6/ net.
Owen (H.), The Staffordshire Potter, cr. 8vo, 6/

Poetry and the Drama.

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NEWLY DISCOVERED DOCUMENTS OF THE ELIZABETHAN AND JACOBEAN PERIODS.

II.

LETTERS OF GEORGE CHAPMAN AND BEN JONSON.

IT is well known that Ben Jonson and Chapman were very good friends. Jonson, in his conversations with Drummond of Hawthornden, and elsewhere, speaks of Chapman with a warmth of praise which he seldom bestows on other contemporary poets. Though there exists part of a satire on Jonson by Chapman which is more remarkable for its virulence than its wit, it seems probable that this was only a passing ebullition of spleen, and that Chapman appreciated and reciprocated his friend's affection. It seems likely that they co-operated in writing more than one play, though the only one we know of was the comedy of 'Eastward Hoe,' in which Marston also was concerned. The trouble which this play brought upon its authors is well known. For some humorous reflections upon the Scotch which it contained the authors—or rather, as I think, Chapman and Jonson only, Marston having succeeded in escaping arrest—were committed to prison, and threatened even with personal mutilation.

In Chapman's manuscript there are no fewer than ten documents which, as I conceive, relate to these misfortunes. That is, they certainly relate to this affair, unless Jonson and Chapman (as Gifford seems to think) underwent *two* imprisonments together, owing to their having offended the authorities on two separate occasions. I find this difficult to believe, and shall try to show that the only imprisonment the two poets suffered together was on account of 'Eastward Hoe.'

Of the documents relating to this play, three are by Chapman and seven by Jonson. Of these ten one only has hitherto been known to exist. This was printed by Gifford in the memoir which is prefixed to his edition of Jonson's works. It was originally found by Dr. Birch among the Hatfield papers, where its presence is accounted for by the fact that it was addressed to the Earl of Salisbury. The version of it which is given in the Chapman manuscript differs slightly from the printed text—the chief difference, however, consisting only in the omission in the manuscript of a few words which appear in the printed text.

With this rather long, but I hope not unnecessary prelude, we may now come to the newly discovered documents. The first of these is addressed

TO HIS MOST GRATIOUS MAJESTIE.

Vouchsafe most Excellent Soveraigne to take mercifull notice of the submissive and amendfull sorrowes of your two most humble and prostrated subjects for your highnes displeasure: Geo: Chapman and Ben Jhonson; whose chief offences are but two clawses, and both of them not our owne; much less the unnaturall issue of our offenceles intents: I hope your Majestie's universall knowledge will daigne to remember: That all Authoritie in execution of Justice especiallie respects the manners and lives of men commanded before it; And accordinge to their generall actions censures anythinge that hath scapt them in perticular; which cannot be so disproportionable that one being actuallie good, the other should be intentionallie ill; if not intentionallie (howsoever it may lie subject to construction) where the whole founte of our actions may be justified from beinge in this kind offensive; I hope the integrall partes will taste of the same loyall and dutifull order: which to aspire from your most Cesar-like Bountie (who conquered still to spare the conquered, and was glad of offences that he might forgive) In all dijection of never-inough itterated sorrowe for your high displeasure, and vowe of as much future delight as of your present anger; we cast our best parts at your highnes feete, and our worst to hell. GEORGE CHAPMAN.

It will be seen from the above that the two poets both disclaim having had any part in the "two clawses" which had given offence. This can only mean (as I think) that they cast the blame of them upon Marston, which would have been a mean thing to do had he been in custody with them. I cannot think so ill of either Chapman or Jonson as to suppose that they would have stooped to this, and therefore I can only infer that Marston had escaped arrest and was out of danger of suffering for his too free reflections upon the countrymen of the king. Incidentally, also, this petition tends to prove that the play (which is nowhere named in any of the documents) must have been 'Eastward Hoe,' since three authors were evidently concerned in it. It may also be noted that Jonson, in his conversations with Drummond, hardly supports Chapman's statement that the offence was none of his, for he states there, while exonerating himself, that Chapman and Marston had written it amongst them.

I must own, however, that there is a difficulty in the way of accepting my opinion that Marston had escaped arrest. Drummond reports that Jonson told him that he "voluntarily imprisoned himself with Chapman and Marston"; and of course that would settle the question, if we could rely upon the literal accuracy of Drummond's reports of Jonson's sayings. But I am so unwilling to believe that the two poets acted so ungenerously towards their collaborator, that I would rather think that Drummond made an error in this case in reporting Jonson's words. Drummond very likely did not write down immediately his recollections of Jonson's conversations, and in the present case he may have made the mistake of saying that Jonson told him that Marston shared his and Chapman's imprisonment, whereas all that Jonson really said was that Marston was the chief offender. If the reader will consider carefully the various documents quoted in the present paper, he will see that while Chapman and Jonson concur in casting the blame upon a third person, there is no hint in them that that person was suffering with them.

The second of the Chapman documents relating to 'Eastward Hoe' is addressed to the Lord Chamberlain, who was then acting, it appears, as the official licenser of plays. It is as follows:—

MOST WORTHELY HONORD.

Of all the oversights for which I suffer none repents me so much as that our unhappie booke was presented without your Lordshippes allowance, for which we can plead nothinge by way of pardon but your Person so farr removed from our requirde attendance; our play so much importun'de, and our cleere opinions, that nothinge it contain'd could worthely be held offensive; and had your good Lordshippe vouchsafte this addition of grace to your late free bounties, to have heard our reasons for our well wayd Opinions; And the wordes truly related on which both they and our enemies Complaints were grounded; I make no question but your Impartial Justice, wolde have stoode much further from their clamor then from our acquittall; which indifferent favoure, if yet your no less than Princelye respect of vertue shall please to bestowe on her poore observant, and commaunde my Appearaunce; I doubt not but the Tempest that hath dryven me into this wrackfull harbor will cleere with my Innocence; And withall the most sorrow inflicting wrath of his Excellent Majestie; which to my most humble and zealous affection is so much the more stormye, by how much some of my obscured laboures have striv'd to aspire in stead therof his illustrate favoure: And shall not be the least honor to his most Royall vertues.

To the most worthy and honorable Protector of vertue: The Lord Chamberlain.

GEORGE CHAPMAN.

This is followed in the manuscript by another document, which also appears to have been addressed to the Lord Chamberlain:—

Notwithstandinge your lordshipps infinite free bountie hath pardon'd and grac't when it might justlie have punisht; and remembered our poore reputations when our acknowledged dewties to your lordshippe might worthely seeme forgotten; yet since true honor delightes to encrease with encreases of goodness; & that our habilities and healths fainte under our yrcksome burthens; we are with all humilitie enforc't to solicite the propagation of your most noble favours to our present freedome; And the rather since we heare from the Lord Dawbney, that his highnes hath remitted one of us wholie to your Lo: favoure; And that the other had still youre Lo: passinge noble remembrance for his jointe libertie; which his highnes selfe would not be displeas'd to allow; And thus with all gratitude admyringe youre no lesse then sacred respect to the poore estate of vertue, never were our soules more appropriate to the powers of our lives, then our uttmost lives are consecrate to your noblest service.

GEORGE CHAPMAN.

These documents are followed by seven others by Ben Jonson, all relating (as I have said) to the troubles which 'Eastward Hoe' brought upon the two poets. I do not propose to publish all of them now, but only to make such a selection as may clearly show the conduct of Jonson. Most of his letters are without superscriptions, but one is addressed to the Earl of Pembroke, and another to the Earl of Montgomery. Another, we know from the copy of it printed in Gifford's 'Memoir of Jonson,' was addressed to the Earl of Salisbury. The first letter is without the name of the person addressed:—

MOST HONORABLE LORD:

Although I cannot but know your Lo: to be busied with far greater and higher affaires than to have leysure to discend sodainelye on an estate so low and remov'd as myne; yet since the cause is in us wholie mistaken (at least misconstrued) and that every noble and just man is bound to defend the innocent, I doubt not but to finde your Lordshipp full of that woonted vertue and favoure wherewith you have ever abounded toward the truth. And though the imprisonment itselfe can not but grieve mee (in respect of his Majesties high displeasure, from whence it proceedes) yet the manner of it afflicts me more, being commytted hether, unexamyned, nay unheard (a Rite not commonlie denyed to the greatest offenders) and I made a guiltie man longe before I am one, or ever thought to bee: God I call to testimonye what my thoughts are, and ever have bene of his Majestie; & so may I thryve when he comes to be my Judge & my Kinges as they are most sincere: And I appeale to posteritie that will hereafter read and judge my writinges (though now neglected) whether it be possible I

should speak of his Majestie as I have done without the affection of a most zealous and good subject. It hath ever bene my destinye to be misreported and condemn'd on the first tale ; but I hope there is an eare left for mee, and by your honor I hope it, who have alwaies bene frend to Justice ; a vertue that Crownes youre Nobilitie. So with my most humble prayer of your Pardon, and all advanced wishes for your honor, I begin to know my dutie, which is to forbeare to trouble your Lo : till my languishinge estate may drawe free breath from your Comfortable worde. BEN JOHNSON.

In the next letter I shall quote it will be seen that Jonson affirms, as Chapman did, that the fault for which they had been committed was none of theirs, but that they were suffering for other men's licence—meaning by this, no doubt, that Marston and the players were to blame :—

MOST NOBLE EARLE : PEMBROKE.

Neither am I or my cause so much unknowne to your Lordshippe, as it should drive mee to seeke a second meanes, or dispaire of this to your favoure. You have ever been free and noble to mee, and I doubt not the same proportion of your Bounties, if I can but answere it with preservation of my vertue and innocence; when I faile of those let me not onlye be abandon'd of you, but of men. The Anger of the Kinge is death (saith the wise man) and in truth it is little lesse with mee and my frend, for it hath buried us quick. And though we know it onlie the propertie of men guiltie, and worthy of punishment to invoke Mercye ; yet now it might relieve us, who have onlie our Fortunes made our fault ; and are indeede vexed for other men's license. Most honor'd Earle, be hastie to our succoure ; And it shall be our care and studye not to have you repent the tymely benefit you do us ; which we will ever gratefully receive and multiplye in our acknowledgment. BEN JOHNSON.

The next letter to be quoted is addressed to a lady. Who this was can only be a matter of conjecture ; but I think that the opening paragraph makes it probable that it was the Countess of Rutland, of whom Jonson told Drummond that "she was nothing inferior to her Father, Sir P. Sidney, in poesie."

EXCELLENTEST OF LADIES,

And most honord of the Graces, Muses, and mee; if it be not a sinne to prophane your free hand with prison polluted paper, I wolde entreate some little of youre ayde to the defence of my innocence, which is as cleare as this leafe was (before I staind it) of any thinge halfe-worthye of this violent infliction ; I am commytted and with mee a worthy Friend, one Mr. Chapman, a man, I can not say how known to your Ladishipp, but I am sure knowne to mee to honor you : and our offence a Play, so mistaken, so misconstrued, so misapplied, as I do wonder whether their Ignorance or Impudence be most, who are our adversaries. It is now not disputable, for we stand on uneven bases, and our cause so unequally carried, as we are without examininge, without hearinge, or without any proofe but malicious Rumor, horried to bondage and fetters ; The cause we understand to be the Kinges indignation, for which we are hartelye sorie, and the more by how much the less we have deserv'd it. What our sute is, the worthy employde Soliciter, and equall Adorer of youre vertues, can best enforme you. BEN JONSON.

Upon reviewing the facts of the case in the light of the new evidence which Chapman's manuscript affords, I hold that it is certain that Chapman and Jonson suffered only one imprisonment together, and that 'Eastward Hoe' was the cause of it. The only ground Gifford had for supposing that the two poets suffered a second imprisonment was that Jonson, in his letter to the Earl of Salisbury, speaks of a former error, "which yet is punished in me more with my shame than it was then in my bondage." But this probably refers to the trouble which his 'Sejanus' brought upon him. Respecting this he told Drummond :—

"Northampton was his mortall enemie, for beating, on a St. George's day, one of his attenders : he was called before the Councell for his Sejanus, and accused both of poperie and treason by him."

Mr. Fleay, in his 'Chronicle of the English Drama,' attempts to prove that 'Eastward Hoe' was the first error and 'Sejanus' the second ; but seeing that the latter was produced in 1603, and 'Eastward Hoe' not till two years later, I must hold that mine is the more probable hypothesis. BERTRAM DOBELL.

THE WORD "FRAIL."

March 23rd, 1901.

THE word "frail," respecting which Prof. Skeat and Miss Betham-Edwards write to you, is used by Browning in 'The Bishop orders his Tomb at St. Praxed's Church' :—

Bedded in store of rotten fig-leaves soft,
And corded up in a tight olive-frail.

This seems worth mentioning, as the 'Oxford Dictionary' gives no instance from a standard writer later than Cowper's 'Iliad.'

R. GARNETT.

THE TROUBADOURS.

March 16th, 1901.

As the owner of the book 'Histoire Littéraire des Troubadours,' a notice of which appeared in your paper of March 9th, may I be allowed to say that it seems to me highly probable that M. Barbeau, who copied the 190 "mignatures" for M. de la Curne de Sainte Palaye, was, as you suppose, Jean Louis Barbeau de la Bruyère, who worked in France between 1759 and 1778? His connexion with this book, however, seems to be limited to this : that, he and M. Sainte Palaye being both members of the Academy of France, and probably friends, the miniatures were copied by M. Barbeau for M. Sainte Palaye from the Vatican MSS. in 1749. There seems to be no ground for supposing that M. Barbeau helped Gosselin, whose first connexion with the book seems to have been that he became possessed of it as a legacy from Madame Thyroux-d'Arconville, who died upwards of fifty years after the miniatures were copied by M. Barbeau, viz., in 1805.

Madame Thyroux-d'Arconville was herself an authoress of some note, who (according to Brunet) published 'L'Histoire de François II.' in 1783, 'La Vie du Cardinal d'Ossat' in 1771, and 'La Vie de Marie de Medici' in 1774. Not improbably she was assisted in such historical work by her distinguished relative M. Sainte Palaye.

After careful comparison of the note, "Faites par M. Barbeau, Pensionaire de l'Académie de France," &c., and another note in the book descriptive of the miniatures, with a large number of original MSS. in my possession in the handwriting of M. Sainte Palaye, and intended for use by him in the publication of his great work 'Le Glossaire François,' commenced in 1756, I have no doubt that both notes are wholly in the handwriting of M. Sainte Palaye. The peculiarity of the capital letters P, T, V, A, leaves no doubt at all upon the subject.

I am inclined to think that the "beautiful book-plate" referred to in the notice was not improbably the gift of M. Sainte Palaye to his aunt Madame d'Arconville, together with the book and probably other books. In it a beautiful figure of Athene (Minerva) is represented as goddess of the sky. She is seated on the clouds that roll thickly beneath her, and so represents, in accordance with the old tradition, the clear transparent ether breaking in unveiled brilliancy through the clouds.

With plumed helmet on her head, her left hand holding her lance and resting on her shield on the upper rim of which are inscribed the words, "A Mde d'Arconville"—the goddess looks down at four or five books floating amid the clouds at her feet, and points with the end of her lance to one of them—its title, 'T. Tasso,' is printed on the back. Another of these books that the goddess regards with fixed attention is entitled 'Milton's Poems.' The other books have no titles attached.

"C. Eisen," probably the well-known book illustrator of the time, made the design for the book-plate, and it was engraved by Louise La Douleur. The goddess bears no ægis with the Gorgon's head. In one of her most peaceful moods she seems to tell us that she is the patron goddess of the poets, and with right hand expressively extended over the books she seems to say that they emanated from her.

W. FLOWER.

THE FIRST EDITION OF 'THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.'

IN last week's *Athenæum* mention is made of a copy of the first edition of 'The Pilgrim's Progress,' which is to be sold at Sotheby's, with a portrait in it. This portrait surely must have been inserted after publication. There are now five copies of the first edition known in this country, and not one of them has a portrait. Capt. Holford's copy is in the original binding, and is in almost as fresh a state as when it was published, and it shows no sign of a portrait having been extracted. The third edition is generally held to be the first which was issued with a portrait.

It is to be hoped that the owner or the auctioneer will have some statement to make regarding this example, as hitherto it has been accepted as certain that the first edition was published with no portrait. It is curious to note how the five known copies of this rare book turned up at intervals during the last thirty years, whereas before this period Mr. Holford's had reigned supreme as the only copy in existence.

The first edition of the second part of 'The Pilgrim's Progress' is much more rare than the first, only two copies being known in this country. These were both bought in one lot, with other seventeenth-century books, by a fortunate collector, at a sale some fifteen years ago, for a few shillings. Till then it was considered extinct, the only known copy being an imperfect one in the Astor Library at New York. ELLIOT STOCK.

MISS C. M. YONGE.

MISS CHARLOTTE MARY YONGE ended her quiet life and industrious literary career on Sunday last, at Otterbourne, in Hampshire. She was in her seventy-eighth year, having been born in the above-mentioned village, the daughter of a county magistrate, in 1823. Her earliest serious work, which brought her immediate fame and justified her ambition for authorship, was 'The Heir of Redclyffe,' published in 1853. Miss Mulock, afterwards Mrs. G. L. Craik, was born three years later than Miss Yonge, and her most noteworthy and successful story, 'John Halifax, Gentleman,' was produced, like the other, when its author was thirty years of age. For a considerable time after the middle of the nineteenth century these two writers of pure and purposeful character-fiction shared between them the advantage of being regarded as the best and most popular woman novelists in the domain to which their natural talent and circumstances had brought them. The Brontës were already known. 'Jane Eyre'—published, it may be remarked, in 1847, when Currer Bell was in her thirty-first year—had qualities and attractions very different from those which secured the success of 'The Heir of Redclyffe.' Miss Yonge was by breeding and persuasion a convinced High Churchwoman ; she was in sympathy with the Tractarian movement, and the atmosphere of her first novel was determined by that fact. It was welcomed with delight by Anglicans, and probably had no slight effect in colouring the religious thought of a large number of novel-readers. The money which its author received for it enabled her to present Bishop Selwyn with his missionary steamer at a cost of 2,000*l*.; and three years later she gave the bishop a similar sum for a missionary college out of the proceeds of 'The Daisy Chain.' She steadily maintained her good Churchmanship to the end of her life, and bore witness to it both as an author and as a zealous parishioner. When

she was not writing fiction, she took by preference the biographies of missionaries or religious enthusiasts, either in long efforts such as her 'Life of John Coleridge Patteson,' or in shorter works like 'John Keble's Parishes' and 'The Patriots of Palestine,' or in articles for the *Monthly Packet*. She prided herself greatly on having edited this High Church magazine—in which many of her stories appeared—for thirty years. Always happy in her village home, with her earned competence, amid the daily routine of her religion and her charities, and adding to the joys of appreciated work those of a domestic counsellor and a student of natural history, she realized that combination of regular congenial occupation and unruffled simplicity of mind which has been said to be amongst the best guarantees of a healthy old age. Two or three years ago her admirers in Winchester and elsewhere subscribed to the foundation of a scholarship for girls, in order to commemorate her name and as a testimony to her long services to pure literature. On the whole, it may be said that Charlotte Yonge well deserved her reputation. Her books appealed to all sorts and conditions of men, including some excellent and critical judges; her matter was sober and accurate, and her style was lucid, and, if not brilliant in any way, unstrained. In addition to the works above mentioned, Miss Yonge wrote 'The Dove in the Eagle's Nest,' 'The Chaplet of Pearls,' 'The Lances of Lynwood,' 'The Little Duke,' 'The Young Stepmother,' 'Cameos from English History'—the ninth series of which appeared in 1899—'Christian Names: their History and Derivation,' a 'Universal History for Young People,' with many others.

Literary Gossip.

Under the title 'Yeoman Service; being the Diary of the Wife of an Imperial Yeomanry Officer,' Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. will publish immediately the experiences of Lady Maud Rolleston, who accompanied her husband, Lieut.-Col. Lancelot Rolleston, the Hon. Colonel of the South Notts Hussars Yeomanry Cavalry, to South Africa, and was for some time in charge of a convalescent hospital at Kimberley before going to the front to nurse her wounded husband. The author had exceptional opportunities of conversation with leading officials, British and Boer, and of meeting many of the figures now prominent on the South African stage, and her diary is plentifully besprinkled with anecdotes. A portrait of Piet de Wet forms the frontispiece to the volume, which will also contain a portrait of a group of convalescents.

Messrs. Macmillan & Co. will publish in a few days 'A Year in China, 1899–1900,' by Mr. Clive Bigham, C.M.G., late Attaché to H.M. Legation at Peking. In the eighteen months from April, 1899, Mr. Bigham travelled close on 10,000 miles in the Chinese Empire, pushing up the Yangtze to the frontier of Tibet, and traversing both Manchuria and Corea. All this he describes, but the most interesting chapters are the last, which tell the story of Admiral Seymour's relief expedition from Tientsin—a very inadequately known episode, in which Mr. Bigham took part—the fighting being on the whole severer than any experienced elsewhere in that year. They also give some notion of the Russian campaign on the Amur and of the trans-Siberian railway.

Macmillan's Magazine opens with an anonymous article called 'Literature and Democracy,' which finds that the literary progress of the Victorian era does not match the advance of the same epoch in the practical and material aspects of life. In 'The Man in the Ranks,' by "One who has Served," the prospects of recruiting are considered when "the present patriotic fervour is no longer so potent." 'In the Advance,' by Mr. Ernest Dawson, of Lumsden's Horse, gives his experiences with the mounted infantry and his sensations under fire, especially when retiring for strategic reasons. Mr. Stephen Gwynn writes on 'The Secret of Ireland.' There is an article on 'Book-Hunting,' by H. T. S., and by Mr. George Bizet on 'The Census-Schedule.' Mr. Etty continues his 'Studies in Shakespeare's History' with an examination of 'Henry VIII.'; and in 'The Island of the Current' Mr. Charles Edwardes describes a visit to the Welsh island of Bardsey. 'The Sinner and the Problem' is concluded, and there is an anonymous and somewhat grim story called 'Scarning House.'

The third volume of Dr. Beattie Crozier's 'History of Intellectual Development' is now in the press, and will be published by Messrs. Longman some time in May. It deals entirely with 'Practical Statesmanship,' and contains detailed schemes of political reconstruction, for England, France, and America respectively, for the twentieth century, founded on the evolution of civilization in general and of each of these countries in particular.

The second volume is at present occupying the author's attention, and he hopes to have it ready in about a year.

An autobiography of the late Prof. W. Garden Blaikie, of the New College, Edinburgh, is announced for publication shortly. The manuscript was left in a fairly complete state by the professor, and it is now being edited by Dr. Norman Walker, who will add a chapter to the original. Dr. Blaikie, we understand, describes his experiences as a professor and a literary man at some length; and as he lived a long and busy life, the autobiography should prove interesting. Mr. W. B. Blaikie, of the firm of T. & A. Constable, to whom we referred in this column last week, is a son of the late professor.

Next week Mr. Fisher Unwin will issue for the first time from his office the *Revue de Paris*. Sir Charles Dilke contributes a paper on the British army. From the pen of M. Billot, formerly French Ambassador at Rome, there is an article on 'The History of the Triple Alliance'; and the number contains also a long story by Henri de Regnier, entitled 'The Rival.'

Mr. Heinemann announces for early publication a new novel, entitled 'Jack Raymond,' by the author of 'The Gadfly,' since the appearance of which in 1897 no other book has been published from the same pen. E. L. Voynich, the writer, has been often taken for a man, but is, as a matter of fact, the wife of the Mr. Voynich we refer to elsewhere.

Mr. Herbert Vivian promises, in his *Rambler* after Johnson's form, a number of things, including a free criticism even of the idols of the hour:—

"a return to those literary graces which Johnson adorned in the *Rambler* and Disraeli on the hustings; an apotheosis of brevity, which an hurried age has contrived to disembody from wit; above all, a reverence for old ideals and a contempt for the superstitions of Democracy."

Is it necessary to "adorn" a literary grace? Doubtless the free criticism will be good for the immortal reputations which last for three months. But is not brevity democratic, and fatal to Johnsonian epigram and old ideals?

In the April *Temple Bar* Dr. Salmon discusses the charm of Jane Austen. A paper based on Wesley's 'Journals' treats of the great preacher from a literary point of view, while 'Shakespeare in Buckinghamshire' introduces the supposed originals of Dogberry and Verges. 'On the Side of the Angels' (the conversion of a coquette); a character study in humble life called 'Miss Bolt'; 'Festina Lente,' an Indian episode; and the conclusion of 'Mademoiselle's Romance,' in addition to the serials, furnish a liberal supply of fiction.

The third volume of the 'Calendar of Inner Temple Records,' edited by Mr. Inderwick, K.C., and covering the years from 1660 to 1714, will shortly be published. It is not proposed to continue the work any further at present. If the subsequent period commencing with the Hanoverian dynasty is at any time issued, it will form a second series.

The missing MS. of Chaucer's 'Canterbury Tales' which Tyrwhitt called "Askew 1" has at last been identified with the Ingilby MS. lately belonging to Sir Henry Ingilby, Bart., of Ripley Castle, and now to Mr. Lawrence H. Hodson, of Compton Hall, near Wolverhampton. When taking a hurried sketch of the contents of this MS., Dr. Furnivall noticed that it contained, at the end of the 'Nun's Priest's Tale,' the altered line

Seide vnto *the nonne* [instead of *another*] as ye shal heere,

and then "the six forged lines" added to make a link between that tale and the 'Nun's Tale,' which belongs to another group, namely:—

Madame, and I dorste, I wolde you pray
To telle a Tale in fortheringe of our way.
Than mightë ye do vnto vs grete ese.
"Gladly, sire," quoth she, "so that I might plese
You and this worthy company;"
And began hire tale riht thus ful sobrely.

Dr. Furnivall accordingly suggested to Miss Constance Belliss, Mr. Hodson's librarian, that this Ingilby MS. might be the missing Askew 1, and asked her to compare Tyrwhitt's collations of that MS. with the Ingilby. She did so, and found that all the Askew 1 readings were in the Ingilby MS. Little doubt, then, can exist that the two MSS. are one and the same. The point is of special interest to the persons concerned; for as Mr. Hodson's other paper MS.—unknown to Tyrwhitt and all but a few Chaucer students—also contains these six forged lines, and the alteration of "another" into "the nonne," Dr. Furnivall thought it might be Askew 1, and about midnight on November 18th suggested that Miss Belliss should test it with Tyrwhitt's collations next day. This was agreed on, and the party separated for bed. But the enthusiastic young librarian

was not going to leave a point like that unsettled for ten hours. So she stole quietly downstairs, found that the Tyrwhitt collations did not agree with the Hodson MS. readings, and next morning announced that therefore the Hodson MS. was not Askew 1. The only other MS. known to contain the above change and lines, Askew 2, is in the British Museum. Mr. Hodson and Mr. Fenwick of Cheltenham are now the only men in the world who own three MSS. of the 'Canterbury Tales' apiece.

Mr. Voynich, of Soho Square, whose first catalogue of old books contained fifty-two volumes hunted up by him on the Continent, and never before described — the British Museum at once bought them all—has now followed the late Henry Bradshaw in cutting up old bindings, to find rare proofs used in making the covers. He has discovered, among others, five of special interest: (1) An undescribed 'Declaration of Charles II. on Liberty of Conscience,' 1672, in Spanish, printed at Madrid, of which no copy is in the British Museum. (2) Two vellum leaves of proof-sheets of Thomas Aquinas, printed by Schöffer alone at Maintz, on March 6th, 1467 (see Hain *1459, Proctor *83). (3) Two copies of an indulgence which mentions as criminal the forgery of bulls. These also are proof-sheets, as the initials, abbreviations, and typographical errors differ in the copies. For instance, in one "per dictas littteras" has become "per dictas litteras" in the other. These sheets are of Venice, 1512; and Mr. Voynich has found six copies of the same indulgence in a French stamped binding done about 1515. (4) A Polish fragment of four pages and two woodcuts of Opeč's 'Life of Christ by St. Bonaventura,' of which at least seven editions were issued before 1550, and to none of these do Mr. Voynich's leaves belong; they were found by Mr. Robert Steele inside the binding of a copy of Quintilian, with several pieces of tracts by Luther and Erasmus and a woodcut border from a design by Holbein. (5) About eighty complete leaves of an early Gerson, from a Spanish binding.

Mr. Passmore Edwards has generously offered to found at Oxford a scholarship of 50*l.* a year for the comparative study of the English and classical literatures. Mr. Edwards shares Mr. Churton Collins's views on the importance of this subject, and thinks that sufficient attention has not been hitherto given to it in the English School at Oxford. The University authorities have accepted Mr. Passmore Edwards's endowment. The terms of the scholarship examination will be announced in due course.

Prof. Skeat has chosen a good subject for his paper in May at the anniversary meeting of the Philological Society, 'The Influence of Norman Pronunciation on that of Middle English.' He says the reason why the Anglo-Saxon *fithel* was changed to "fiddle" was that the Norman gentry (who employed musicians) could not pronounce our *th*. They also could not pronounce our guttural *gh* or our whistling *wh* at the beginnings of words, and we do not doubt that the lovely ladies whose red lips read romances, as the old poet says, from the first rejected the harsh provincial gurgles and sharp whistlings of the poorer Saxons, and that the scribes who wrote *briht*, *liht*, *wite*, for "bright," "light," "white," in the fifteenth century represented the then sound of the words, like our own. Capgrave in his 'Chronicle' has not one *gh*, except where in one instance a later hand has written "wright" over an erasure.

The Central Committee of the International Associations of the Press, sitting at Paris on the 19th and 20th inst., finally decided to decline the invitations to hold the next Congress of the Press either at Glasgow, as guests of the municipality, or at Berlin. The reason for both refusals was the same, namely, the difficulty of transporting so large a body of representatives of associations from all parts of the Continent, and largely from Southern Europe, to either of the distant northerly cities which so courteously offered hospitality to the Congress. It was proposed that the annual meeting should be held this year at some country place, if possible in Central Europe, where rural quiet rather than civic *fêtes* could be aimed at, at least during the days that the Congress was actually at work.

Each delegate to the Paris Congress of the Press of 1900 has received a medal designed by the late well-known engraver M. Dupuy, and executed by the authorities at the Mint of France, by whose official courtesy it was presented. The medals bear in relief delicate allegorical figures of Fame and Industry: those given to delegates are in silver, and to presidents and secretaries of associations in silver gilt.

Archdeacon D. R. Thomas, of St. Asaph, has ready for the press a transcript from a sixteenth-century Welsh version by Bishop Richard Davies of the Epistles to Timothy, Titus, and Philemon, discovered some ten years ago in an autograph MS. belonging to Mr. P. B. Davies-Cooke, of Gwysaney. The corresponding text of the New Testament of 1567 (commonly known as Salesbury's Testament), of which this version was probably a revision, will be printed in parallel columns; and the work, which will be issued from the Caxton Press, Oswestry, to subscribers only, will also contain biographies of Bishop Davies and his collaborator, William Salesbury, and a chapter dealing with some early translations of the Scriptures into Welsh. The volume will be illustrated with facsimiles of the MS. and with reproductions of the title-pages of three of the earliest printed books in Welsh.

With the forthcoming April number the *Public School Magazine*, which is now in its seventh volume, passes into the hands of Messrs. A. & C. Black, under whose auspices it will in future be published. Mr. A. E. Johnson will continue to act as editor, and the magazine will retain its present position of being the only publication devoted exclusively to matters of interest to the public schools.

The Lord Mayor will preside at the festival dinner of the Newsvendors' Benevolent Institution, on Tuesday, the 25th of June. By his desire the dinner will take place at Stationers' Hall. A special appeal will be made to increase the Victoria pensions.

Dickens collectors should be glad of the opportunity afforded them by Mr. F. G. Kitton, of St. Albans, of acquiring the reprint of the very scarce pamphlet by Mrs. Seymour, purporting to give an account of the origin of the 'Pickwick Papers.' Mrs. Seymour describes herself on the title-page as the "widow of the distinguished artist who originated the work," and in his introduction to the *brochure* Mr. Kitton shows the absurdity of her statements. Only two copies of the pamphlet itself are in existence, and the reprint, of which but fifty impressions have been struck off, is likely to become rare too.

Some interesting prices for first editions of American authors have been realized at various sales in New York during the last few weeks. Three of Nathaniel Hawthorne's works may be specially named: 'Fanshawe,' 1828, 410 dollars; 'Peter Parley's Universal History,' 1837, 100 dollars; and 'Celestial Railroad,' 1843, 124 dollars. Longfellow's 'Outre Mer,' 1833, in original parts, paper covers, of which no similar copy is known, fetched 310 dollars; Lowell's 'Commemorative Odes,' 1865, 220 dollars; and Whittier's 'Moll Pitcher,' 200 dollars. A copy of FitzGerald's 'Rubaiyat,' 1859, first edition, brought 260 dollars, the first example sold at auction in the United States; and a copy of Ruskin's 'Poems,' 1851, in the original purple cloth, 330 dollars.

The directors of the Authors' Club will be able to present a very satisfactory balance-sheet at the annual meeting. For the first time since the Club has had a home of its own there is a surplus on the working of the year.

We hear from Hamburg that a movement is on foot to introduce there the English system of University Extension lectures. It is hoped that an institute may be established on Toynbee Hall lines.

A. A. Koslow, Professor of Philosophy at the University of Kieff, whose death at St. Petersburg in his seventieth year is reported, was long notable as a literary mediator between Russian and German thinkers. He was the author of a series of works upon German philosophers, as Kant, Hartmann, and Dühring. He also translated Hartmann's 'Philosophie des Unbewussten' into Russian.

The Parliamentary Papers likely to be of the most interest to our readers this week are: Code of Regulations for Day Schools, Scotland, with Appendixes (4*d.*); Reports of the Boards of Visitors on the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich (1*d.*), and on the Royal Military College, Sandhurst (1*d.*).

SCIENCE

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Lectures on the Lunar Theory. By John Couch Adams, late Lowndean Professor of Astronomy and Geometry in the University of Cambridge. Edited by R. A. Sampson, Professor of Mathematics in the University of Durham. (Cambridge, University Press.)—These lectures form a part of the second volume of the 'Collected Scientific Papers' of the late Prof. Adams; but the wide interest attaching to the lunar problem is considered to make it desirable to issue them as a separate publication, which the author had in fact contemplated doing himself; but his

death in January, 1892, left several of his plans unfinished. No pains, Prof. Sampson assures us, have been spared to present the material properly, but it is unavoidable that it should appear from the hands of an editor in a less perfect form than if it had been brought out by the author. Yet, after allowing for this disadvantage, it is thought that those best qualified to judge will deem it fully worthy of Adams's great name. Much of his work was devoted to the most thorny parts of mathematical astronomy, and of these none is more difficult than the lunar theory and the calculations connected with it, which led Plana, the great mathematician of Turin, to remark once to Sir George Airy (who left his work on it incomplete), "Quelquefois, monsieur, ces calculs me font presque perdre la tête." Adams did not attempt to treat the theory as a whole, but his work threw light upon several portions, and will be of great value to succeeding investigators. Prof. Sampson has done well to place it before astronomers as a separate publication.

Thomas Hariot, the Mathematician, the Philosopher, and the Scholar. By Henry Stevens, of Vermont. (Privately printed.)—This dainty volume, printed at the Chiswick Press, was originally intended as an introduction to Hariot's 'Briefe and True Report of the New Foundland of Virginia,' London, 1588, one of the reprints which the late Mr. Henry Stevens, of Vermont, proposed should be issued by the still-born Hercules Club, an association projected by him in 1877 with the object of prosecuting a thoroughly independent research into the materials of early Anglo-American history and literature. The author, however, in the course of his researches, brought to light a mass of new and contemporary evidence, and not being willing to throw this aside, he found his bibliographical essay grew into a "biography of a philosopher and man of science with extraordinary surroundings." Among the materials now published for the first time are Hariot's last will and testament, discovered in the Archdeaconry Court of London, and the whole of the letter a fragment of which had been discovered by Zach at Petworth in 1774. This letter, dated June 21st, 1610, was not written by the Duke of Northumberland, as supposed by Zach, but by Sir William Lower, of Travent, one of Hariot's friends and disciples. These new documents are sufficient, in the author's opinion, "to considerably modify our general estimate of Hariot's life and character, and to raise him to the pre-eminence of being one of the foremost scholars of his age, not alone of England, but of the world." This seems to us an exaggeration, for these documents leave Hariot pretty much where he was before: one of the most eminent and versatile scientific men of his age, but by no means the equal of a Kepler or a Galileo, his contemporaries. He certainly was not the "inventor" of the telescope, as the author is inclined to believe, for that instrument was "patented" in Holland at least a year before Hariot directed it to the heavens; and Galileo anticipated him in the discovery of Jupiter's satellites and of the spots on the sun. On the other hand, we share the author's hope that the "dormant materials" at Petworth and in the British Museum, which have never been thoroughly sifted, "may attract the attention of some historian to give them a thorough scientific scrutiny and 'pen their doctrine.'" Meanwhile we feel indebted to Mr. Henry N. Stevens, the son and literary executor of the author, for having given publicity to this highly interesting biography, and we trust that it will be followed by other posthumous works of his father, which we understand were ready for the press, or nearly so, at the time of his death in 1886.

SOCIETIES.

Royal.—*March* 21.—Sir W. Huggins, President, in the chair.—The Croonian Lecture, 'Studies in Visual Sensation,' was delivered by Prof. C. Lloyd Morgan.

British Archæological Association.—*March* 20.—Dr. W. de Gray Birch in the chair.—Mr. Patrick, Hon. Secretary, read some notes of a discovery made at Lancaster on the 13th inst., communicated by Mr. T. Cann Hughes. The discovery consists of two urns, probably Saxon. The larger was in a fragmentary condition, but the smaller is intact. They are both of imperfectly dried clay of a reddish colour, and bear handmarkings. No ashes or coins were found. The urn and the fragments have been deposited in the museum in the Storey Institute, together with a tracing showing the exact spot where they were found. The locality, at the junction of Alfred and De Vitré Streets, is quite a new one, not at all in the centre of the town, but not far from the site of a former monastic establishment. The find is not otherwise important.—With reference to the recent Chaucer quincentenary, the Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma read an interesting paper upon 'Chaucer as illustrating English Mediæval Life.' He said there were three great lights illustrating mediæval English life—Wycliffe, Chaucer, and 'Piers Ploughman.' The first takes the clerical standpoint, as a sort of English Savonaro'a, denouncing the vice, dissipation, and coarseness of the upper classes in Church and State in the days of Richard II., and suggesting the reforms which in his opinion were necessary. Chaucer takes the more congenial lay view of a satirist and poet. 'Piers Ploughman' raises a jeremiad against mediæval defects and shortcomings, but in the allegorical mode so fashionable at the time. There are many points in which the personality of Chaucer resembles that of Dickens: both are humourists, both have a hearty hatred of humbug and hypocrisy, both stoop to depict the poor and the ignorant and vulgar, and both have vast powers of description. Chaucer, however, rises to a higher stage of elegance of description, and his imagination is of a far more gorgeous kind than that of Dickens. In Chaucer we have both the light and shadow of mediæval England. We see tournaments and pageants, fine knights and ladies in baronial halls, the rough middle-class burgher, the artisan in his rude humble home, and the peasant emerging from barbarism. The people of England have not really changed much since Chaucer's day, the majority of the personages in the 'Canterbury Tales' being still met with to-day. The author considered that an historic lesson was to be learnt from the fact that, although costumes, habits, and fashions might differ, the "John Bull" of the end of the fourteenth century was very like his descendant of the end of the nineteenth. He wished that that fact could be more enforced in history lessons in schools.—An interesting discussion followed, in which Major Frere, Mr. Kershaw, Mr. Compton, Mr. Patrick, and the Chairman took part.

Numismatic.—*March* 21.—Sir H. H. Howorth, V.P., in the chair.—The Rev. C. K. Henderson was elected a Member.—Mr. L. A. Lawrence exhibited a series of pennies of Henry I. showing with one exception all the types used during his reign.—Mr. F. A. Walters showed a half-groat struck at York by Archbishop Bainbridge, and a half-groat and a penny of Canterbury issued by Archbishop Wareham. All the coins belonged to the first issue of Henry VIII.—Mr. T. Bliss exhibited a crown, half-crown, shilling, and fourpence of the Irish Inchiquin money; a Dublin crown of the same period, and two siege-piece shillings of Colchester,—and Mr. J. E. Pritchard a square Bristol farthing of the sixteenth century.—Mr. Grueber read a paper, by M. A. Blanchet and himself, on 'Treasure Trove, its Laws and Customs.' M. Blanchet gave an account of the law of treasure trove during Roman imperial times in Italy, and at a more recent date in France. In the latter case he pointed out that customary rights in many districts invalidated any claim of the sovereign to treasure trove. On the other hand, Mr. Grueber showed that, unless by special grant, the Crown had never relaxed its privilege, and as evidence referred to the laws of Edward the Confessor, William I., and Henry I., and to permissions to seek for treasure specially granted in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries. Mr. Grueber also referred to the recent regulation of H.M. Treasury under which, minus a slight percentage, finders not only are awarded the coins and objects not required for the national institutions, but also the antiquarian value of such as may be retained.

Zoological.—*March* 19.—Dr. H. Woodward, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. Sclater exhibited and made remarks on some specimens of mammals from the Protectorate of Uganda recently received from Sir Harry Johnston. Amongst them were a skin and bones of a chimpanzee, which, so far as was known, was the only complete specimen of this ape that had reached this country from Eastern Africa. Other interesting objects in the collection were flat skins of two apparently new antelopes of the genera Cobus and Cephalophus. Mr. Sclater also laid upon the table a small case of Lepidoptera collected in St. Lucia by Major A. H. Cowie.—Mr. Tegetmeier exhibited a very fine head of the sable antelope (*Hippotragus niger*) from Barotseland.—A communication was read from Dr. G. Stewardson Brady containing descriptions of a collection of Ostracoda belonging to the Zoological Museum at Copenhagen, most of the species represented in it being new to science. The collection was very varied in character, embracing examples of both marine and freshwater species from widely different localities. A new species belonging to the Halocyprida, from a North Atlantic plankton collection made by Dr. G. Murray, was also described in this paper.—Dr. C. I. Forsyth Major read a paper on *Lemur mongoz* and *Lemur rubriventer*, in which he pointed out that the species of lemur which was generally called *Lemur mongoz* had absolutely nothing to do with the Linnean species of that name, which had been based on the description and figure of Edwards in his 'Gleanings.' The only ascertained localities in which the true *Lemur mongoz*, L., occurred were the neighbourhood of Bembatoka Bay (north-west coast of Madagascar) and the two islands Anjuan and Mohilla of the Comoro Group. The earliest available name for the usually so-called *Lemur mongoz*—a very variable species, spread over a great part of Madagascar—seemed to be *Lemur fuscus*, E. Geoffr. The two species, as indeed were all the species of the genus, were easily distinguishable by the characters of their skulls. Dr. Major also showed that *Lemur rubriventer*, I. Geoffr. (of which *Prosimia rufipes*, Gray, was a synonym), was not, as had been supposed, the female form of *L. nigerrimus*, Scl., but a very well-marked species. A peculiar feature of the skull was a huge pneumatic cavity in the palatal, which invaded the whole bottom of the orbit.—A communication was read from Mr. P. Cameron containing an account of the Hymenoptera collected in New Britain by Dr. A. Willey. Owing to the fact of the locality having been but little explored previously, most of the specimens represented in the collection belonged to new species.—Mr. G. A. Boulenger described four new species of freshwater fishes discovered by Mr. F. W. Styan at Ningpo, under the names *Crossochilus styani*, *Gobio nummifer*, *Opsariichthys acanthogenys*, and *Homalosoma stenosoma*.—Mr. F. E. Beddard read a note upon Garnett's galago (*Galago garnetti*), in which he pointed out that a spiny structure nearly similar to that previously described on the wrist of *Hapalemur griseus* was also present on the hind foot of this animal.

Entomological.—*March* 20.—Mr. G. H. Verrall, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. Willoughby Gardner, Mr. F. Hopson, Dr. C. A. Ledoux, Mr. C. P. Pickett, Mr. W. G. Smith, Mr. G. A. Waterhouse, Mr. H. H. Whyman, and Mr. F. C. Woodforde, were elected Fellows.—Mr. C. J. Watkins sent for exhibition a series of larch twigs illustrating the winter condition of *Coleophora laricella*, the special feature being the manner in which the cases of the larvæ assimilated in colour with the bark of the larch.—Mr. G. B. Routledge exhibited a specimen of *Hydrilla palustris* taken on the wing by Mr. J. E. Thwaytes near Carlisle in 1899, the first male taken in that district. He also exhibited specimens of *Bembidium schuppeli*, a rare beetle captured on the banks of the river Irthing.—Mr. R. McLachlan exhibited trichopterous larva-cases of the form known as "Helicopsyche" from the Prony River, New Caledonia, sent to him by Mr. J. J. Walker. They were remarkable for the large size of the individual sand-grains of which they were built up. These sand-grains, Mr. Walker informs him, were water-worn particles of the heavier minerals of the river bed, such as chrome, nickel, and iron ores. It is possible that similar cases were alluded to by Hagen in the *Stett. Entom. Zeitung*, 1864, p. 129, from the Munich Museum.—Mr. G. T. Porritt exhibited specimens of an almost black form of *Acronycta menyanthidis* from Skipwith Common, near Selby, and for comparison showed specimens from the moors near Huddersfield. The chief interest in the exhibit consisted in the fact that in both the districts where the melanic *menyanthidis* occurred melanism was not a common feature, whereas in the Huddersfield district, where only the pale form of *menyanthidis* was taken, melanism was a conspicuous feature in many species, even in and close to the ground, where only pale *menyanthidis* could be found.—Mr. H. W. Andrews exhibited a female specimen of *Amphidasys betularia*, with hind wings aborted and scarcely developed, taken at Paul's Cray, Kent, in May, 1896.—In connexion with the announcement

that the County Council had appointed a committee of experts to inquire into the feasibility of stocking the London parks with butterflies, Mr. H. Rowland-Brown stated that according to the latest observations thirty-nine species of Rhopalocera were recorded within, roughly speaking, a ten-mile metropolitan limit, but that of these he only knew of *Pieris rapæ*, *P. napi*, *Vanessa atalanta*, *V. urticæ*, and perhaps one or two others which could, strictly speaking, be said to occur in the metropolis itself.—Mr. A. J. Chitty said that *Pieris brassicæ* had occurred, and that he thought *Vanessa polychloros* might be added to the list of those open to experiment.—Mr. G. H. Verrall advocated the introduction of tropical and other foreign species in the great conservatories of Kew, where, without danger to the plants, they would be objects of great beauty and attractiveness,—and Mr. Merrifield, while recognizing the difficulties arising from soil, climate, and surroundings, expressed his belief that certain hardy species would successfully resist their natural bird enemies.

Folk-lore.—*March* 20.—Mr. E. W. Brabrook, President, in the chair.—This was a joint meeting of the Folk-lore Society and the Anthropological Institute.—Dr. Haddon exhibited a Wren bush from co. Wicklow, and lantern-slides of a Wren bush and of a Wren box from the Pitt-Rivers Museum at Farnham. He also exhibited two specimens of Yule Dos (Christmas cakes) from Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Mr. Brabrook then gave up the chair to Dr. Haddon, the President of the Anthropological Institute.—Dr. Rivers read a 'Note on Primitive Orientation.'—A short discussion ensued, in which Mr. Brabrook, Miss Grove, Mr. Lewis, and Dr. Gaster took part.—Mr. Wilfred Godden followed with a paper by Miss Gertrude M. Godden, entitled 'The Legend of the Sand Rope and other Futile Tasks, B.C. 400—A.D. 1900.' The paper was profusely illustrated by lantern-slides, and in the discussion which followed Mr. Kirby, Dr. Gaster, Mr. P. Redmond, Mr. N. W. Thomas, Mr. Brabrook, and the Chairman took part. Miss Godden exhibited the following objects illustrating her paper, viz.: (1) a specimen of fulgurite from Poland, lent by Mr. F. W. Rudler; (2) photographs of Greek vases and of other classical monuments showing futile tasks; (3) a drawing of an unpublished Greek vase recently acquired by the British Museum, showing Greek futile tasks; (4) sketches of scenes showing similar tasks in Cornwall, by Mr. W. Godden; (5) photographs of such scenes in Denmark, Scotland, and England.

Society of Arts.—*March* 25.—Sir W. Preece in the chair.—Major P. Cardew delivered the third and concluding lecture of his course of Cantor Lectures on 'Electric Railways.'

March 26.—Right Hon. J. Bryce in the chair.—A paper on 'The Commonwealth of Australia' was read before the Colonial Section by Sir John Cockburn, Agent-General for South Australia.

March 27.—A paper on 'Clocks, Carillons, and Bells' was read by Mr. A. A. Johnston, and was followed by a discussion.

Physical.—*March* 22.—Prof. S. P. Thompson, President, in the chair.—A paper 'On the Expansion of Silica' was read by Prof. Callendar.—The spectroscopic apparatus of University College was exhibited by Dr. Baly.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Mon	Royal Institution, 5.—General Monthly.
—	Society of Engineers, 7½.—'The Production of Metallic Bars and Tubes under Pressure,' Mr P. F. Nursey.
Tues.	Colonial Institute, 4½.—'The Canadian North-West,' Rev. J. Macdougall
—	Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'The Burrator Works for the Water-Supply of Plymouth,' Mr E Sandeman, Ballot for Members
—	Zoological, 8½.—'The Myology of the Tongue of Parrots,' Mr G. P. Mudge; 'The Structure of the Larynx in Cogia and Balænoptera,' Prof W. B. Benham; 'A Collection of Lizards from the Malay Peninsula made by Members of the Skeat Expedition 1899-1900,' Mr F. F. Laidlaw.
Wed.	Archæological Institute, 4.—'The Guilbertine Priory of Watton, Yorkshire,' Mr W. H. St. John Hope; 'The Gilded Glass of the Catacombs,' Mr. O. M. Dalton
—	British Archæological Association, 8.—'Notes on the Structure and Probable History of some of the Rude Stone Forts of Scotland,' Miss Russell
—	Entomological, 8
—	Geological, 8.—'The Igneous Rocks and Associated Sedimentary Beds of the Tortworth Inlier,' Prof. C. L. Morgan and Mr. S. H. Reynolds
Thurs	Linnean, 8.—'Some British Freshwater Rhizopods and Heliozoa,' Mr G. S. West

Science Gossip.

The Royal Meteorological Institute of Berlin is anxious to acquire full information with regard to the coloured rainfall of March 11th, and invites communications from all quarters in reference to the phenomena observed during its occurrence, especially the time when it began, its duration and colour, accompanied, if possible, by samples of the dust.

Prof. Joseph Fodor, of the University of Budapest, who died last week, shared with the late Dr. Pettenkofer the repute of being one of the first of European authorities upon sanitary science. He knew well what the English had done, and published a valued work entitled 'Sanitätswesen in England.' It is curious that both his name and Dr. Pettenkofer's occur in the list of persons recommended for the prize of the Nobel Fund.

The University of Marburg has sustained a great loss in the person of Dr. Franz Melde, Professor of Astronomy and Physics and Director of the Mathematical and Physical Institute, who died on the 17th inst., at the age of sixty-nine. Dr. Melde distinguished himself in every branch of experimental physics, notably in his special subject acoustics, and his book on 'Zeitbestimmungen' proved a valuable contribution to astronomy. The Institute owed much to the professor, whose pupils describe him as a thoroughly original character. He is said to have possessed marvellous skill in constructing complicated apparatus for his experiments out of the simplest materials.

The Committee appointed by the Board of Trade have issued their Report upon the Working of the Patents Acts. The price is 1½*d*.

The planet Mercury will be at greatest western elongation from the sun on the 4th prox., and visible in the morning in the early part of the month, situated in the constellation Pisces. Venus is also now visible in the morning before sunrise, but only for a short time, as she is approaching superior conjunction with the sun, at which position she will arrive soon after midnight on the last day of April. Mars is in the western part of the constellation Leo. He is decreasing in brightness, and will be due south at 9 o'clock on the evening of the 3rd prox. and about 8 o'clock on that of the 19th. Jupiter and Saturn are both nearly stationary in Sagittarius, and visible in the morning, the latter at a short distance nearly due east of the former.

Mr. A. Stanley Williams, of Hove, has noticed that a small star near Nova Persei is variable, its photographic brightness having diminished by nearly a magnitude between December 22nd and January 25th. The star in question is, however, much fainter on the photographs than in the telescope, and indeed "there are considerable differences between the visual and photographic brightnesses of a number of stars in this region." Dr. Anderson, of Edinburgh, has detected the variability of a star some distance to the north-east of δ Andromedæ, the magnitude of which was below 11·2 on October 5th, but by February 16th had risen to 10·7, and on the 10th inst. to 10·2 (*Ast. Nach.* No. 3698).

Although the light of Nova Persei would seem to have undergone more than one smaller fluctuation of brightness since its great outburst on the 22nd ult., it has now faded so much that it is not likely to be again visible without telescopic aid. Mr. Lynn found it scarcely so at Blackheath on the night of the 25th inst., when its magnitude was certainly below the fifth. The moon was near at the time, but ζ Persei was well seen. At a meeting, however, of the British Astronomical Association, which was held at Sion College on the 27th, more than one observer stated that another temporary increase of brightness, amounting to nearly a magnitude, took place on the evening of the 26th. This star is in many respects the most remarkable Nova which has appeared in our time, and, as the President of the Association (Mr. Seabroke, of the Temple Observatory, Rugby) remarked, it will be very interesting to ascertain whether the observations indicate any sensible parallax.

In the second paragraph of our 'Science Gossip' last week, line 7, for "Broshear" read *Brashear*.

FINE ARTS

MR. LEGROS AT CARFAX'S GALLERY.

There is at this gallery a small collection of Mr. Legros's work. It represents only one side of his genius, his strangely personal interpretation of landscape. Nothing in a sense could be more uninteresting than this series of visions of desolate and neglected country-sides, with but here and there a belated and weary passenger—uninteresting, that is, for those who expect of landscape that it will bring to them amid the comfortable surroundings of home the thrills of gratified curiosity for which they travel to distant and romantic spots. No artist was ever less inspired by curiosity, less interested in the infinite variety of nature, or more indifferent to scenery than Mr. Legros. No one ever asked less of nature—a few stunted or dishevelled trees, a tumbled bank or an old thatch, and a sky, are all his stage properties. And these he is content to repeat and rearrange with slight modifications interminably. No, there is nothing to interest one in these: each subject stands revealed to one at once in all its forlorn completeness; no further investigation will avail to reveal fresh facts; there is no lurking humour, no hidden *naïveté* in these, as there is in some of Rembrandt's bleakest effects, to reward our research. To the end we cannot be sure of what kind the trees are; we cannot find out what the distant valley contains. It is no wonder that such rebuffs to that intelligent curiosity which supplies so readily the place of sensibility should have brought their author but scant admiration; that Mr. Legros should have lived all these years in our midst and never been recognized by the larger public for what he surely is, and for what many artists acknowledge him to be—one of the three or four painters of authentic genius that we possess, and among these the most infallible. Mr. Watts has succeeded in greater things, but how often and how remarkably he has failed! Mr. Legros may have failed, but never obviously and indubitably; his work nearly always has the rounded completeness of certain discovery. The idea, such as it is, is never tentatively grasped; it is seized in its entirety and expressed absolutely.

What, then, is it that, failing interest, failing variety, failing any positive charm, Mr. Legros's landscapes can give? Pre-eminently they possess the power of compelling a mood, of stirring in the dim recesses of our consciousness unusual sensations, vague but irresistible reminiscences of some remote past when our ancestors still belonged in a real and terrible sense to the earth. It is not, let us admit, a directly pleasurable or joyful mood that Mr. Legros evokes; it is connected more closely with the fear of nature than the delight of it, but it has the cathartic properties of tragedy. It is no Arcadian Pan that haunts Mr. Legros's uplands, but the Pan from whom the sudden terror and, if we may extend his powers, the resigned melancholy of lonely country folk were sent. The painter's turbid skies, his contorted trees, his huddled peasants, express as no one else has done the menace of the coming storm; and even when, as in most of these landscapes, the effect is that of late afternoon, the heavy drowsy air is charged with pensive melancholy. Mr. Legros is a chiaroscurist; almost as intensely as Claude he feels the emotional quality of light, flooding the sky and encroaching on the silhouettes of trees or hillside, irradiating and pervading the picture; but what a different mood his illumination brings! Instead of Claude's placid and unconscious gaiety, Mr. Legros's landscapes, even when they are most serene, have the same profound melancholy, not without its consoling fatalism. It is a more self-conscious and more disillusionized view of man's relation to nature, but more profound

and more intimately felt, with no trace of the cheerful indifference of Claude.

In his methods of work Mr. Legros shows a curious indifference to the confection of paint: he lays his colour on in flat thin scumbles with scarcely any impasto; in some cases he mixes his mediums with reckless indifference, in his fervid determination to seize the idea. But in all his work the inspiration controls every stroke of the brush to such purpose that it is impossible to call his quality unpleasant. If it has not positive and deliberately calculated beauty, it at least has the beauty of expressiveness, wilfulness, and right purpose. It is perhaps in his pen-and-wash drawings that Mr. Legros's easy power is felt most immediately. One of these, called *A Study* (No. 1), is to our thinking comparable only with Titian's landscape drawings in its breadth, its abstraction from all that is unessential and superfluous, and in its nervous penmanship.

Mr. Legros is perhaps scarcely known as a sculptor, and yet few things in modern sculpture can be compared with the torso of a young girl which is exhibited here. It is the only modern work we remember which has caught — not by imitation, but by an identity of mood—the easy and persuasive serenity of Greek art. We may admit that Rodin is in a sense a greater artist, has undoubtedly infinitely more resource and creative energy as a sculptor than Mr. Legros, but we doubt if he ever has done, or in his present inclination is ever likely to do, anything which attains to quite such a level of pure plastic beauty as this little torso.

THE NEWLY DISCOVERED VERMEER.

Lovers of Dutch art should not fail to visit Messrs. Forbes & Paterson's gallery in Bond Street, where is exhibited a most important work by Vermeer of Delft, recently discovered in a private collection. In the little notice which is on sale at the gallery Mr. D. S. MacColl has admirably summarized all that recent research has put together concerning this master. The picture is a large canvas representing Christ at the house of Martha and Mary. There is a faint suggestion of an effort at a generalized and rhetorical style, especially in the cast and handling of the draperies, but the real strength of the work lies in its genuine Dutch *genre* feeling, its vigorous homely characterization. None the less, we cannot doubt that Vermeer was right in giving up the attempt at great dramatic art and devoting himself, as he did subsequently, to motives which required no such psychological imagination. The interest of the picture lies in the fact that it shows Vermeer's relationship to his master Karel Fabritius, a relationship almost impossible to discover in Vermeer's later works, either as regards technique or aim. Fabritius composed large interior groups in which a hot yellowish brown prevails, into which he painted with opaque colour, gaining high relief. Vermeer in his later *genre* pieces, over a blue underpainting, which gives to his lights their peculiar pallor, painted with a very liquid medium, allowing the colours to fuse on the panel, and obtaining thereby his brilliant suggestion of the irradiation of light.

Now in this picture the technique is essentially like Fabritius's—the whole composition is laid in in transparent browns, and on this preparation the body colours are laid with a full impasto and bold, sweeping brushwork. Only in the slatey blue of Mary's robe is there a hint of Vermeer's characteristic scheme, with here and there decided indications of that blunt, rounded brushwork that characterized him later on—hints which we think would be sufficiently definite, even without the signature, to vindicate the ascription. In the general proportions and planning of the design, and in the strong relief, the picture approaches Karel Fabritius; and even in the type of the Christ we think it possible to trace a likeness to his types in such pieces, for instance, as the 'Satyr in the Peasant's Family' of the Morelli Gallery at Bergamo.

This picture is, in fact, the missing link which was wanted to explain Vermeer's development out of the Rembrandtesque style of his master —a development which we already knew on the evidence of contemporary literature, but which hitherto we have had to accept on faith.

THE BLYTH SALE.

Additional engravings from the collection of the late Mr. H. A. Blyth were disposed of by Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods last week. Those sold on the 19th included the following after Sir E. Landseer: The Sutherland Children, by S. Cousins, 26*l.*; The Challenge, and The Sanctuary, both by T. Landseer, 32*l.*; The Shoeing, by C. G. Lewis, 26*l.*; Bolton Abbey in the Olden Time, by S. Cousins, 26*l.*; Not Caught Yet, by T. Landseer, 28*l.*; Odin, by the same, 37*l.*; Hafed (a deerhound), by C. G. Lewis, 28*l.*; Dignity and Impudence, by T. Landseer, 31*l.*; Spaniel and Pheasant, and Retriever and Woodcock, both by the same, 52*l.*; The Challenge, by J. Burnet, 27*l.*; The Sanctuary, by C. G. Lewis, 31*l.*; Night, and Morning, both by T. Landseer, 47*l.*; The Deer Pass, by the same, 32*l.*; Children of the Mist, by the same, 48*l.*; The Monarch of the Glen, by the same, 85*l.*; The Stag at Bay, by the same, 57*l.*; Hunters at Grass, by C. G. Lewis, 173*l.*

A number of engravings by S. Cousins were sold on the 20th, including the following: Lady Ravensworth, after Lawrence, The Orphan, and another after Liverseege, 52*l.*; The Duchess of Rutland, after G. Sanders, 42*l.*; The Strawberry Girl, after Reynolds, 29*l.*; Miss Bingham and Countess Spencer, both after the same, 33*l.*; The Valentine, after J. Raoux, 126*l.* The best prices for the engravings after Meissonier were as follows: Generals in the Snow, by E. Boilvin, 34*l.*; La Confidence, by H. Vion, 33*l.*; Le Guide, by A. Jacquet, 52*l.*; Picquet, by A. Boulard, 44*l.*; Partie Perdue, by F. Bracquemond, 46*l.*; Les Renseignements, by A. Jacquet, 46*l.*; 1806, by J. Jacquet, 56*l.*; 1807, by the same, 107*l.*; 1814, by the same, 157*l.*; La Rixe, by F. Bracquemond, 136*l.* After Rosa Bonheur: The Horse-Fair, by T. Landseer, 31*l.*

Fine-Art Gossip.

The Royal Society of British Artists began their season in the galleries in Suffolk Street yesterday, when the press view took place.

To-day is the private view of the exhibition at the Fine-Art Society's rooms of studies for pictures by Millais.

The New Gallery has arranged this year for including in the forthcoming exhibition works in tempera, and Mr. Walter Crane has collected provisionally in his studio a considerable number. As some of the most successful of these, from a technical point of view, are copies and not available for the New Gallery, it is being arranged to open a subsidiary exhibition of tempera paintings at Leighton House. Mrs. Herringham's and Mr. Kerr Lawson's copies will be among the exhibits.

At the Doré Gallery the series of works painted by Jan ten Kate, 'In the Cause of Humanity,' is to be seen.

Mr. Gow's contribution to the forthcoming Royal Academy Exhibition is, for him, unusually large, and energetic in the figures. It has, too, a tragic and historical subject, such as he rarely paints. It is one of the results of his recent sojourn in Egypt, and represents the death of the Mahdi soon after the defeat of his troops by Col. Wingate. The scene is placed upon a slightly rising ground in the desert, the time dawn, the first gleams of which are seen in the distance and reveal the approach of the Egyptian soldiers, who are hastening towards the last remnant of their enemies, grouped near the front, the dead with the few remaining survivors. In the centre of this company is the Mahdi himself, wounded, fallen upon his knees, and with both hands passionately upraised as if appealing to Heaven against his fate.

Mr. George Simonds has just finished an important group, sculptured of life size and in a new material, which will probably be exhibited during the coming season. In the centre, and raised upon the rock-pedestal of a fountain, the water of which falls into three large shells, is the statue of a nymph playing upon an African lute. Bending over the lute, the body of which rests upon her knee, she touches its strings with one hand and holds it with the other. The group is called the 'Flamingo Fountain,' three of these brilliant birds forming parts of the composition.

The voting for the new Associates of the Royal Scottish Academy has resulted in the election of Mr. R. Gemmell Hutchison, Mr. E. A. Hornel, and Mr. William Walls. The first-named artist is a native of Edinburgh, and was originally a seal engraver. He has exhibited in the Royal Scottish Academy Exhibition since 1879. Mr. Hornel, who was born in Australia, is better known in the west of Scotland than in Edinburgh, though he worked at art in the capital before entering the studio of the late M. Verlat at Antwerp. Mr. Walls—a native of Dunfermline and also a student with M. Verlat —has devoted himself almost exclusively to the painting of animals. The question of the eligibility of ladies for election as Associates and Members of the Academy has been waived in the meantime, pending the decision of counsel as to the interpretation of certain clauses in the charter.

With regard to the perilous position of Hogarth House, which we have already called attention to, it remains to be said that, with a view to the raising of money enough to secure and maintain it, a committee has been formed comprising many admirers of the artist. It includes Mr. Austin Dobson, Mr. Walter Crane, and other special students of Hogarth's life and work. Mr. G. C. Haité, Lychgate, The Avenue, Bedford Park, W., hon. treasurer, and Mr. W. H. Whitear, hon. secretary, of the same address, will gladly receive subscriptions towards the end in question.

An anonymous gift of 10,000*l.* has enabled the authorities who have the completion of the late Mr. Pearson's design for the cathedral at Truro in hand to proceed at once with the building of the central tower, which is a leading element of the design, and when it is completed will (including the spire) be the loftiest tower in the west of England, far exceeding the tower at Probus, hitherto the tallest in Cornwall, or any of the Somersetshire spireless towers, noble and beautiful examples as they are. Much work has been lately done to this cathedral, the newest of all the English churches of that grade. The new tower is intended as a memorial of Her late Majesty.

Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods sold on the 23rd inst. the following. Drawings: F. Goodall, Felice Ballarini reciting Tasso to the Fishermen of Chioggia, 50*l.* J. Aureli, A Siesta, 50*l.* Pictures: E. W. Cooke, French Herring Boats running into the Port of Havre de Grâce, 105*l.* T. S. Cooper, Twins, 105*l.* E. Verboeckhoven, On the Watch, sheepdogs watching ewes and lambs, 215*l.*

The death is announced from Paris of two painters, M. Cazin and Madame de Saux. The former had lately confined himself to landscape, but was also well known as a painter of historical subjects. For some time he was a teacher at South Kensington, and his work at the Salon always attracted attention. Madame de Saux was best known as the painter of 'The Sick Child.' She had been in Africa, and made good use of her travels in several pictures.

Mr. David Nutt will issue shortly an important work on the Mycenæan question by Mr. H. R. Hall, of the Department of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities, British Museum. The volume will be entitled 'The Oldest Civilization of Greece,' and will contain a complete inquiry into the latest results obtained by various workers on the subject of the Mycenæan age, and an attempt to formulate a reasonable working theory concerning it. The relations between the Mycenæans and the Egyptians are carefully discussed, and those which are alleged to have existed in very early times between the Mycenæans and the peoples of Western Asia are fully treated. The ethnographical aspect of the question is also examined, and attention is drawn to the various racial similarities between the Mycenæans and the early nations of Asia Minor. The work will be fully illustrated, and will contain abundant references to the literature of the subject, which in recent years has become large; and as the author has attempted to make his work of a popular character, it should interest the general reader as well as the archæologist.

The first meeting of the recently founded Verband für Römisch-Germanische Alterthumsforschung is to be held at Trier on April 11th and 12th. A more fitting place than the old Roman city on the Mosel, so rich in Roman and German antiquities, could hardly be found, and a numerous attendance of scholars from all parts of Germany is expected. Prof. Loescher, of Bonn, is to speak on the Roman bronzes found in the Rhineland; Dr. Lehner, of the same university, upon the late excavations at Urmitz on the Rhine; Prof. Anthes, of Darmstadt, on the proposed publication of a catalogue of Roman sculptures found in Germany; Dr. Schumacher, of Mainz, and Prof. Wolff, of Frankfort, on the painted vessels of the Rhineland belonging to the earlier and later Roman periods; Prof. Sixt, of Stuttgart, on the 'Jupitersäulen'; Dr. Kenne, of Metz, upon the Roman inscriptions of the city and neighbourhood (Mediomatricum). There are many other addresses and papers set down on the agenda, and it is especially stated that all antiquaries will be welcome at the meetings, whether members of the "Verband" or not.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

Coronet Theatre.—Purcell Operatic Society: 'Dido and Æneas,' 'The Masque of Love.'
St. James's Hall.—Popular Concert.
Queen's Hall.—Philharmonic Concert.

Henry Purcell, England's great musical genius, is not honoured as he ought to be. Every now and then, however, a special effort is made to bring his music before the notice of the public, but the impression created is not lasting; and this is in part owing to the manner in which it is presented. Bach and Handel frequently suffer from this cause; *à fortiori*, some of their predecessors whose genius, so far as the technique of their art was concerned, was less strong, and whose opportunities were less favourable. Among these was Purcell; and, moreover, his art career was cut off at an age at which the individuality of the two great men mentioned above had by no means reached its zenith. Purcell's music, to produce its due effect, must be given as nearly as possible under the conditions which prevailed when it was written; and this is especially true of his one opera 'Dido and Æneas,' also of the incidental music which he wrote for many plays.

The Purcell Operatic Society, founded in 1899 for the purpose of bringing to a hearing dramatic works by Purcell and other composers, gave 'Dido and Æneas' last year at Hampstead; but now they have engaged the Coronet Theatre, Notting Hill Gate, and during the whole of this week are giving that work again; also the 'Masque of Love' from Purcell's 'Dioclesian.' Our criticism of the opening performance on Monday evening will contain blame as well as praise, but we wish it to be understood that we are in full sympathy with the movement; any grumbling on our part proceeds not from anger, but from sorrow that anything should have been done to endanger the success of a difficult undertaking. Miss Ellen Terry opened the triple bill with 'Nance Oldfield'; and though it was undoubtedly very kind on her part to help to draw the public, the diverting little piece did not create the right atmosphere for Purcell. Quite the reverse; it set the public—not the Purcellites proper, but the general public—into a wrong frame of mind. They were humorously inclined, and the "Cave" scene in 'Dido' and other things later on produced even merriment. This was unfortunate. There was no book of words, and the brief "Argument" provided was not sufficient to initiate those unacquainted with the work into its spirit and meaning. Then, again, there was too much in the evening's programme. The performance was not over till past twelve o'clock. Before the end of the week there will probably be better order; but even if everything goes briskly and up to time, there is still too much. Concerning the performance of 'Dido and Æneas,' the stage effects were good. The "Cave" scene, with its sorceress, witches, and furies, was cleverly managed; a little over-acting on the part of the furies gave to it, however, a slight pantomimic touch. The soloists deserve praise for their earnest, if not always successful, efforts. The chorus was very good. The orchestra of strings was rough, and the pianoforte part was played somewhat stiffly; a pianoforte, too, in itself proved an unsatisfactory substitute for the harpsichord of Purcell's day; the quaint colour was wanting. Mr. Martin Fallas Shaw conducted with much care; to keep his players and singers together he had, however, at times to be unduly demonstrative. In the solos he ought to have left the pianist to follow the singers. Purcell's one opera was a wonderful production in its day, and it still remains a wonder. It is strange to think of the formal opera which arose later. Purcell produced a real music-drama; Handel was overruled by convention.

The 'Masque of Love' from 'Dioclesian' contains some noble music, but the intricacies of the stage action engaged too much attention, and it did not produce its due effect. We shall visit the theatre again, and say something about the 'Masque' next week.

The programme of the Saturday afternoon Popular Concert was devoted to Beethoven's music of an early period. First came the Trio in G, Op. 9, No. 1, for violin, viola, and violoncello, which, with the other two, was published as early as 1798. The music is wonderfully fresh and characteristic. The works of the master's later period, or rather periods, exhibit greater technical power, deeper imagination, and we rightly assign to them the foremost place in our affections, rightly regard them as higher and nobler than those which preceded. And yet there are special qualities in the pianoforte trios, Op. 1, in the first ten or twelve pianoforte sonatas, and in the first and second symphonies which we do not meet with afterwards, or at any rate meet very rarely—a buoyancy of spirits, daring, humour free from bitterness, Mozartian humour raised to a higher power, and modest confidence—in fact, the natural outcome of youth and budding genius. Later on the master shows us with what Titanic force he can use the powers which he has developed, with what intensity he can express his deep and for the most part sad feelings, and we listen to him with awe and wonder; but the peculiar *cachet* of the first works has gone, never to return, except perhaps here and there just for one brief moment. The performance of the trio by Messrs. Ysaye, van Hout, and J. Jacob was bright and piquant. The other concerted work was the Quartet in E flat, Op. 18, No. 4. In the last movement there are contrasting moods: a melancholy Adagio, followed by a mirthful Allegretto. The composer probably threw himself into a sad mood by some artificial means; there is nothing of the depth and poignancy of the sad moods which darkened his later years, and which are so truthfully reflected in the music of that period. And the sunshine which in the music follows the shade is quite natural. Miss Evelyn Suart was the pianist. Her rendering of a Pastorale by Scarlatti was not over pastoral in character, but she afterwards played a Presto in D minor, and a showy Intermezzo in octaves by Leschetitzki in crisp, bright style, and the latter gained for her an encore. Mr. Meux sang Gounod's 'Le Vallon' with great taste and expression.

The programme of the fourth Philharmonic Concert on Wednesday evening included a "New Symphonic Poem" by Mr. William Wallace, several of whose works performed at the Crystal Palace have created a favourable impression. This, his latest offspring, has good if not very distinctive thematic material, sound workmanship, and effective scoring. Signor Busoni, unfortunately, was ill and unable to appear. Fortunately, however, M. Ysaye offered at the last moment to act as his substitute, and he played Beethoven's Concerto in his best style, which is saying not a little. The rendering of Mendelssohn's 'Hebrides' Overture suggested rose rather than Northern grey; on the other hand, Dr. Cowen gave a grand performance of Brahms's first and greatest Symphony in C minor. Mr. Santley sang with spirit, though not in best voice, a florid, old-fashioned aria by Hummel, "Riuscito sono alfin."

Musical Gossip.

A programme of music, under the heading 'Music in Europe (1601-1656),' was given at Mr. Hughes-Hughes's, 45, Seymour Street, W., on Thursday evening, March 21st. Italy was represented by Caccini, Carissimi, Monteverde, and Frescobaldi; Germany by Staden and Heinrich Schütz; Holland by Sweelinck; France by Dumont, Maître de Musique to Louis XIII. and Louis XIV.; while the names of Benet, Bull, Gibbons, Robert Johnson, and Henry Lawes showed that England during the

first half of the seventeenth century could challenge comparison with other countries. There was a select choir under the conductorship of Dr. Champneys. The solo singers, with one exception, were amateurs. Historical concerts of this kind are of great value, to say nothing of interest. There ought, however, to have been a harpsichord, for which a pianoforte is a poor substitute.

At a chamber concert given by the London Trio (Madame Amina Goodwin, Signor Simonetti, and Mr. W. E. Whitehouse) at the Royal Institute of Painters on Friday evening, March 22nd, some 'Pièces en Concert pour Trio' by Rameau were performed, apparently for the first time. They are short, quaint, and graceful. The chamber music of that French composer deserves more frequent hearing. The programme included Brahms's Pianoforte Trio in C, Op. 87, which was well performed. Madame Goodwin played as solos a pleasing Intermezzo of her own and a Hiller-Mendelssohn Caprice. Madame Belle Cole was the vocalist. The room was crowded.

Herr Emil Sauer was the pianist at the Crystal Palace on Saturday. He played his Concerto in E minor, recently produced at a Philharmonic Concert, and the pleasing music and brilliant playing again secured for the work a cordial reception; and, as at the Philharmonic Concert, the last movement was repeated. The programme included Dvoràk's 'From the New World' Symphony. There was a fairly good audience.

Of the three pieces from a Suite by E. R. Kroeger performed by Madame Frickenhaus at her pianoforte recital at St. James's Hall on Tuesday afternoon, the well-written Prelude and Canon proved the most attractive; the Scherzo was commonplace. The Variations on an original theme by C. A. Preyer were clever, though somewhat formal. Madame Frickenhaus played with her usual skill and good taste. Miss Nettie Carpenter was the violinist, and Miss Beatrice Spenser the vocalist.

Herr van Rooy gave a Schubert recital at St. James's Hall on Tuesday evening, when he sang the whole of the "Schöne Müllerin" cycle. The music is delightful, yet twenty songs by one composer, even Schubert, is a surfeit of good things, and the series made a heavy demand upon the interpreter's staying power. Herr van Rooy's rendering of the music showed power, pathos, and refinement; he was especially successful in 'Danksagung an den Bach,' 'Der Jäger' (which was encored), 'Die liebe Farbe,' and that most lovely of the set, 'Trockne Blumen.' Prof. Carl Friedberg played Beethoven's 'Adieux' Sonata, Op. 81A, in neat though somewhat dry style. His accompaniments to the Schubert songs were, however, excellent.

Herr Sauer gave his second pianoforte recital on Wednesday afternoon at St. James's Hall. His reading of Beethoven's 'Waldstein' Sonata was jerky, lacking in nobility. Some of the numbers of Schumann's 'Carneval' were performed with taste and refinement, but there were moments, especially in the 'Paganini,' the Promenade,' and the 'Davidsbündler' March, in which sensational effects spoilt the sentiment of the music. The pianist was heard to great advantage in Mendelssohn's short Scherzo in E minor, in which technique and tone were admirable, also in some showy pieces of his own. There was a large and appreciative audience.

Miss Violet Seton, only fourteen years of age, made her *début* in England on Wednesday evening, at the concert of the Westminster Orchestral Society. She has studied the 'cello at the Brussels Conservatoire, and her performance of Saint-Saëns's Concerto in A minor gave proofs of talent and sound training, and good promise for the future. The programme included Goetz's Symphony in F and Mr. Edward German's 'Nell Gwyn' Dances. Madame Zippora Monteith was the vocalist.

Two novelties are announced for the coming opera season, the one 'Le Roi d'Ys,' an opera by the French composer Édouard Lalo, produced at Paris in 1888, and justly considered one of his best works; it is indeed strange that it should have been so long in making its way hither. The other opera will be 'Much Ado about Nothing,' by Dr. Stanford, the libretto by Mr. Julian Sturgis. Miss Marie Brema will impersonate Beatrice; Madame Suzanne Adams, Hero. The rest of the cast is as follows: Benedick, Mr. Bispham; Don Pedro, Mr. Ivor Forster; Don John, Mr. Griswold; Claudio, Mr. Mercier; Borachio, Mr. John Coates; the Friar, M. Plançon; and Dogberry, Mr. Blass. The opera will be sung in English; the chorus will consist mainly of students of the Royal College of Music.

Last week we announced the conductors for Mr. Robert Newman's approaching London Musical Festival at Queen's Hall. We now add the names of the principal performers. Vocalists: Mesdames Blanche Marchesi and Marie Brema, Mrs. Henry J. Wood, and Herr van Rooy. Instrumentalists: Messrs. Busoni, Saint-Saëns, and Harold Bauer; the last-named has acquired no small reputation on the Continent and in America.

At the Sunday League Concert at Queen's Hall to-morrow evening Mr. Julian Clifford will perform for the first time the solo part of an unfinished concerto (Andante and Allegro) by Tschaïkowsky.

Mr. J. S. Curwen will publish shortly a collection of reports on the teaching of singing in the public schools of nearly all the European countries, the records of travel during the last twenty years. Sir George Kekewich has accepted the dedication.

The Philharmonic Orchestra of Berlin, under the direction of Herr A. Nikisch, is about to undertake an extensive tour. It will visit Austria, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and France. *Le Ménestrel* of March 24th gives the following dates for France: Nice on April 27th, Marseilles on the 28th, Bordeaux on May 14th and 15th, Marseilles again on May 16th, Lyons on the 17th, and Paris from May 19th to 26th.

A vigorous denial of the statement that Herr Siegfried Wagner was on bad terms with the intendant of the royal theatres of Munich on account of the postponement of his new opera has, according to *Le Ménestrel*, been issued from Wahnfried.

Messrs. Breitkopf & Hartel have just published their almanac of German theatres for the year 1900, and from its contents French opera appears to flourish on German soil. Amongst other works, 'Carmen' was performed 247, 'Mignon' 241, 'Faust' 187, and 'Fra Diavolo' 108 times.

It is announced that M. Massenet will not, as has been generally reported, write the incidental music to 'La Belle au Bois Dormant,' by MM. Henri Cain and Fernand Gregh, the play in which Madame Sarah Bernhardt will make her *rentrée* at the Châtelet Theatre.

On March 11th there was a sale of musical autographs which belonged to Aloys Fuchs, at Herren Gilhofer & Ranschburg's, Vienna, and among them two vocal parts of a cantata, 'Vergnügte Pleissenstadt,' composed by Bach on the occasion of the marriage of his friend Wolf. Aloys Fuchs obtained them from the collection of his friend Georg Polchau, who died in 1863. The cantata was unknown to Spitta and to the editors of the Bach-Gesellschaft edition.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Sun	Sunday Society Concert, 3.30. Sunday League, 7, Queen's Hall.
Mon.	Monday Popular Concert, 8. St. James's Hall.
Fri.	Good Friday Concerts, 3 and 7.30. Queen's Hall.
—	Sacred Concert, 3.30. Crystal Palace.
—	Royal Choral Society (Messiah), 7. Albert Hall.
—	Mr. Ambrose Austin's Annual Sacred Concert, 8, St. James's Hall.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

Comedy. — Afternoon Representation: 'The Revolted Daughter,' a Comedy in Three Acts. By Israel Zangwill.

'The Revolted Daughter' of Mr. Israel Zangwill may be held fairly representative of the best results to be expected when under ordinary conditions managers turn from the small circle of accepted dramatists and try their fortunes in the public market. Not quite a novice is Mr. Zangwill, who has contributed to the stage, English or American, 'The Children of the Ghetto' and 'The Mantle of Elijah.' His defects are, however, those of inexperience. He is too enamoured of his own dialogue to spare us any of it, and he explains at some length what the public may be trusted to divine. His characters are, moreover, as a rule deficient in sympathy, and the thread of tenderness he has woven into a fabric of cynicism is too slight to affect the pattern. His aim in 'The Revolted Daughter' is to deride the feminine craving for independence and a fuller and warmer life. He chooses for heroine a girl imaginative, dreamy, and with a tendency to hysteria, who seeks in good faith to redress some of the suffering and wrong of the world, and is at length driven from her scheme by the selfishness and baseness of those around her. Quite a fair subject is this. A dramatist may, of course, choose his own heroine, and give her such environment as he pleases. Nowise concerned are we to take up the cudgels in favour of the advocates of feminine independence of men. It is possible that there is a world such as that which Christina Huntyngford quits in disappointment and disgust. There is, however, it may be presumed, another world which is worthier and more loyal. The reproach of the lion to the painter who drew a man defeating a lion, that the incident might have been differently portrayed had a lion been the painter, is not more applicable to 'The Revolted Daughter' than it is to 'The Princess,' and is not, indeed, to be pressed home. The humbug and affectation which sicken Christina are none the less too open, and Mr. Zangwill's conclusion can scarcely be regarded as inevitable. Mr. Zangwill treats cleverly the objects of his satire, and much of his dialogue is witty. Other portions are, however, diffuse, and there are moments when the whole is deficient in movement. The entire first act conveys an idea of over-elaboration. Act II. opens much more briskly, and during a good half of its course keeps the audience pleased and contented. At the beginning of the third act we wish to take for granted what is shown us at some length; and the concluding scene, in which the defeat of the heroine is complete, and she resigns herself to life on a lower plane than that of which she has dreamed, just misses the prettiness and pathos at which it aims. There is little or nothing in the play of which a competent, disinterested, and authoritative stage manager might not get rid, but compression and excision are both required. Should the work, as there seems a chance, find its way on to the regular stage, these things, perhaps, will be noticed. A competent interpretation was supplied by Messrs. Holman

Clark, Luigi Lablache, and De Lange, Miss Nina Boucicault, and other actors.

Love's Disguises: a Book of Little Plays. By Oliver Madox Hueffer. (Published at the Sign of the Rose, Hackbridge, Surrey.)—Four only of the five "little plays" by Mr. Hueffer comprised in the present volume are included under its title. In these four Love is depicted as resenting any opposition to his authority or dispute as to his sway. Not very strange or varied are the shapes in which Love masquerades. In the first play, entitled 'Love and Death,' he comes as a palmer to the Temple of Death, and succeeds in proving to the priestess that he is more powerful than the god she serves. In 'A Good Example' a shepherd and shepherdess who rail at Love and his votaries are conquered by Cupid, who is attired as a pilgrim. These two "playlets" seem suggested by the famous song of Beaumont and Fletcher in 'Valentinian':—

Hear, ye ladies that despise,
What the mighty Love has done.

A third, called 'A Love Match,' in which Love is simply described as a traveller, is inspired by the song in 'The Princess,' "As through the land at eve we went." The fourth is different. Its scene is a London office, and Love, this time invisible though audible, softens the heart of a rich money-lender, and makes him do a disinterested service to a girl he has once loved. Not the greatest of Love's miracles are these, and it may be doubted whether in any case the triumph will be durable. 'A Master of Art' gives a picture of François Villon in an escapade near Angers. The work generally strikes one as juvenile, but has atmosphere. It is printed with much luxury of type, and in an edition limited to one hundred and fifty copies. Some of the letters are too thick and black, but the general effect is happy.

Dramatic Gossip.

'Die Ehre' of Hermann Sudermann, produced on Tuesday at the Comedy Theatre, is a powerfully written play satirizing the German code of honour. One of the characters, an ex-officer, after failing to pay a debt of honour, has, instead of blowing out his brains, gone to the United States, and returned rich in money and reputation to inveigh against the superstition amidst which he was reared. The main interest, as is common in German plays, is sentimental.

The Garrick Theatre has been let to Mr. Charles Cartwright, who contemplates the production about the middle of next month of a romantic costume drama. The run of 'Peril' will finish on April 10th. Miss Violet Vanbrugh will probably transfer her services to the Criterion.

'Lion-Hunters' is the title bestowed upon the translation by Mr. J. T. Grein and Miss Martha Leonard of 'Le Monde où l'on s'Ennuie,' recently given at an afternoon entertainment, and now, it seems, to be revived for a run at Terry's Theatre, with Miss Nina Boucicault as the heroine.

'The Awakening' will be withdrawn this evening from the St. James's, which will then close for rehearsals of 'The Wilderness.'

On the reopening of the Court Theatre under Mr. F. Kerr and Mr. H. T. Brickwell the leading female *rôles* will be assigned Miss Gertrude Kingston.

The season at the Comedy of Mr. Forbes Robertson will begin with the production of 'Count Tezma,' for which Miss Suzanne Sheldon and Mr. Frank Mills have been engaged.

For the production at the Imperial of 'A Royal Necklace' Mrs. Langtry has engaged Miss Lilian Braithwaite, a well-known member of the Benson company. She will play Madame de Polignac. The engagements of Mr. F. Cooper and Mr. E. Maurice have fallen through.

With a revival of 'Hamlet' in the ordinary acting version Mr. Benson brings to a conclusion his series of Shakspearean revivals at the Comedy Theatre. Mr. Benson reappears as Hamlet. It was in March, 1900, that he gave at an afternoon and evening performance the play in what must be accepted as its entirety.

'The Price of Peace' of Mr. Cecil Raleigh, the Drury Lane drama of last autumn, has been given during the week at the Grand Theatre, Fulham.

Among plays in the possession of Mr. Fred Terry and Miss Julia Neilson which are destined sooner or later to find their way before the London public are 'The Heel of Achilles,' by Messrs. Louis Parker and Lawrence Boyle; 'The Chancellor,' by Mr. Enoch Bennett; and a "costume comedy" by Messrs. Max Pemberton and J. McArthur, unnamed as yet.

Mr. Paul Arthur has secured the English rights of a dramatization of 'In the Palace of the King,' by Mr. Marion Crawford, which has been successfully produced in America.

'A Royal Family,' by Capt. Marshall, which has been given during the week at the Grand Theatre, Islington, has been preceded by 'His Eightieth Birthday,' a one-act piece, the hero of which was played by Mr. Ben Greet.

Her Majesty's Theatre will be closed for the first six days of April (Holy Week), after which the run of 'Twelfth Night' will be resumed.

The season at Drury Lane finishes this evening.

The country tour of Sir Henry Irving closed on Saturday last. The actor is now at the Lyceum, superintending preparations for 'Coriolanus.'

'Pilkerton's Peerage' is announced as the title of Anthony Hope's new play, the tentative performance of which we last week recorded.

'Le Rocher de Sisyphe,' by Madame Toller Donau, produced at the Théâtre Libre, Paris, on the 19th inst., deals with a repulsive form of approximate incest — a father who espouses his daughter, and is prevented in time from the consummation of the marriage.

'La Pente Douce' is the title of a four-act comedy by M. Fernand Vandérem, produced on the 20th inst. at the Paris Vaudeville, with Madame Réjane as the heroine. It is a well-written piece, but its claims are literary rather than dramatic.

Edmond François Jules Got, whose death we briefly chronicled last week, was, subsequently to the death of Regnier, the greatest and most versatile member of the Comédie Française. Born October 1st, 1822, at Ligneolles (Orne), he became a pupil of Provost at the Conservatoire, took in 1843 a first prize in comedy, and after a year's service in the cavalry made his *début* at the Théâtre Français on July 17th, 1844. On June 30th, 1850, he was elected *sociétaire*, and remained such until his retreat, January 31st, 1895. He became a professor at the Conservatoire in 1877, and was appointed honorary professor in 1894. During recent years he had been long ill—so long, indeed, that the news of the destruction of the Théâtre Français had been kept from him. During forty-five years he played almost all the leading parts in the comic repertory, having been seen in two to three hundred characters, of which a hundred were creations. His *début* was made in 'Les Héritiers' and as Mascarille in 'Les Précieuses Ridicules'; and his first success was obtained as the Curé in Musset's 'Il ne faut jurer de Rien.' His greatest triumph was obtained as Giboyer in 'Les Effrontés' and 'Le Fils de Giboyer' of Augier. Other parts with which his memory is closely associated were Le Duc Job, Mercadet, Maître Guérin, M. Poirier, and David the Rabbi in 'L'Ami Fritz.' During the memorable visit of the Comédie Française to London in 1879 he was seen at the Gaiety as Claudio in 'Les Caprices de Marianne,' Noël in 'La Joie fait Peur,' Cliton in 'Le Menteur,' Sganarelle in 'Le Médecin malgré Lui,' Poirier in 'Le Gendre de M. Poirier,' L'Intimé in 'Les Plaideurs,' David in 'L'Ami Fritz,' the Curé in 'Il ne faut jurer de Rien,' Bernard in 'Les Fourchambault,' Harpagon in 'L'Avare,' Mercadet, Trissotin in 'Les Femmes Savantes,' and Davenant (an original part) in the 'Davenant' of M. Jean Aicard.

Sophie Alexandrine Croizette, whose death is also announced, was born in St. Petersburg, March 19th, 1847, was a pupil of Bressant at the Conservatoire, and made her *début* at the Comédie Française in 1869 as Célimène and as Queen Anne in 'Le Verre d'Eau.' She left for a time, but returned and created many *rôles*, the best known of which was Blanche in 'Le Sphinx,' in which she gave a remarkable piece of realistic acting, which in its day passed for unique. In this piece she divided the honours with Madame Sarah Bernhardt as Berthe. She also was at the Gaiety in 1879, and played a remarkable round of characters, beginning with Célimène in 'Le Misanthrope,' and including La Duchesse in 'L'Étrangère,' Marianne in 'Les Caprices de Marianne,' La Baronne in 'Le Demi-Monde,' La Marquise in 'Mademoiselle de Belle-Isle,' Antoinette in 'Le Gendre de M. Poirier,' Blanche in 'Le Sphinx,' Marie in 'Les Fourchambault,' Camille in 'On ne Badine pas avec l'Amour,' and Madame de Renat in 'L'Étincelle.' The English public saw her, indeed, at the height of her talent and reputation. She quitted the stage many years ago, upon her marriage with M. Jacques Stern, a well-known member of Parisian society. Her death came as the result of an illness from which she had long suffered.

One of the chief aims of the Mainzer Goethe-Bund is to spread the knowledge of the German classics among the people, and how thoroughly this aim is appreciated was shown by the crowded state of the house during the recent performance of 'Die Räuber.' In order to prevent distinction of rank, the seats were distributed by lot.

The German Shakspeare Gesellschaft will hold its annual meeting at Weimar on April 23rd. Dr. Oechelhäuser will preside, and Herr von Possart will read a paper as to the style of scenery best adapted for Shakspearean performances. Dr. Eidam intends to discuss the necessity for a thorough revision of the once popular Schlegel-Tieck Shakspeare translation, which is now considered inadequate to modern requirements, in consequence of the great liberties taken by the translators.

To Correspondents.—T. W. S.—H. N.—R. T. G.—G. J. S. B.—W. J. B.—received.
F. T. M.—W. N.—Apply to *Notes and Queries*.
L. T. R.—We are not publishing any more on this.
H. Vaughan.—Too late for this week.
M. G.—Later.
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SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1901.

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LITERATURE

Highways and Byways in East Anglia. By William A. Dutt. With Illustrations by Joseph Pennell. (Macmillan & Co.)

Seldom or never have we derived from a book of this nature so varied a pleasure as this record of a cycling tour in the eastern counties has afforded us. We might almost say that whatever the writer touches he adorns, for his catholic appreciation is imparted to his readers by a pen dipped deep in knowledge and tipped with the charm of intimate sympathy. Mr. Pennell's illustrations are as clever as usual, and worthy of the text.

It may seem a small matter, but we thank Mr. Dutt for keeping his bicycle in the background. We have no doubt that it served him well, but we are content to remain in ignorance of its maker's name and other technical details. Still more grateful are we for the fine sense which sent him to history and literature direct, and so enabled him to give living interest to his narratives and descriptions, and never to suggest the guide-book—a rare merit among works of this class.

From a book of such uniform merit and evenly distributed interest it is somewhat difficult to make selections, but we will make the attempt. Starting from Ipswich, the author traversed the eastern part of Suffolk, keeping close to the coast from Dunwich to Lowestoft. Defoe had taken much the same route nearly a hundred and eighty years before, and his record of a curious sight at Southwold is quoted by his successor:—

"I observed in the evening an unusual multitude of birds sitting on the leads of the church. Curiosity led me to go nearer to see what they were, and I found they were all swallows; that there was such an infinite number of them that they covered the whole roof of the church, and of several houses near, and perhaps might of many houses which I did not see. This led me to inquire of a grave gentleman whom I saw near me, what the meaning was of such a prodigious multitude of swallows sitting there. 'Oh, sir,' says he, turning towards the sea, 'you may see the reason; the wind is off sea.' I did not seem fully informed by that expression, so he goes on, 'I perceive, sir,' says he, 'you are a stranger to it. You must then understand that this is the season when the swallows, their food here failing, begin to leave us, and return to the country, wherever it be, from whence I suppose they came; and this being the nearest to the coast of Holland, they come here to embark' (this he said smiling a little); 'and now, sir,' says he, 'the weather being too calm or the wind contrary, they are waiting for a gale, for they are all wind-bound.' This was more evident to me when in the morning I found the wind had come about to the north-west in the night, and there was not one swallow to be seen of near a million which I believe was there the night before."

The story must have appealed with peculiar force to such a lover of birds as Mr. Dutt. Of Woodbridge, the old town so intimately associated with Edward Fitz-Gerald (there is a beautiful picture of Little Grange by Mr. Pennell), he remarks that it keeps all its good things to itself, and shows no inclination to advertise them, adding, "This may be selfishness; but such selfishness, to my mind, nearly approaches being a virtue nowadays." Passing through Parham, he recalls snatches of old ballads telling of the exploits and misfortunes of the Willoughbys. Framlingham, with its fine castle, recalls the early days of Mary Tudor's reign; but the fiercest fighting ever seen there seems to have been the "severe trials" fought between the Norfolk and Suffolk champions in the first half of the eighteenth century. The "isolated but delightful little hamlet" of Dunwich was the earliest episcopal city and once the most important seaport of East Anglia, and in the days of Henry II. boasted a fortress deemed impregnable. But even by the end of the sixteenth century the sea had devoured it, and all that Queen Elizabeth could do for a town "which heretofore hathe well and faythefullie served her Majestie and her noble progenitors, by navigacion in tyme of war, and the commonwealth in tyme of peace," was to order that the proceeds of the sale of the bells, lead, iron, glass, and stone of Ingate Church, and the lead from the chancel of Kessingland Church ("excepting so much as would defray the expenses of building a gable to the same"), should be *lent* to the inhabitants! After the great storm of 1740 the foundations of St. Francis's Chapel and the remains of an ancient aqueduct were uncovered from beneath the sandhills under which for long years they had lain hid. Near Dunwich is quaint little Walberswick, whose charms have appealed to many artists. Off Southwold, further up the coast, was fought the stoutly contested sea-fight of Solebay, where the gallant Sandwich lost his life fighting De Ruyter.

We cannot leave Lowestoft (we have done so in the body without keen regret) without culling from our author—who is here in his own country, though a Norfolk man—a smuggling story:—

"A long-expected French lugger was seen making for the roadstead, and the Lowestoft freetraders were on the alert, anxiously seeking an opportunity for communicating with her crew. While they waited for a lapse in vigilance on the part of the excisemen, a boat was lowered from the lugger and rowed towards the shore. A curious crowd of beachmen and excisemen assembled to meet her, and as she came in on the crest of a roller it was observed that she contained a coffin. The French boatman had a mournful tale to tell. On board the lugger had been an Englishman suffering from an illness which soon proved fatal. In his last moments of consciousness he had begged the captain not to bury him at sea, but to keep his body until a resting-place could be found for it under the green turf of a churchyard in his native land. Sympathy with his sad fate, and the knowledge that the lugger was not far from the English coast, had induced the captain to consent; and now he had sent the body ashore for burial. In spite of his broken English, the Frenchmen's spokesman told his tale well. Both excisemen and beachmen—especially the latter—loudly expressed their admiration of the captain's conduct. A parson was summoned, and in a little while a mournful procession made its way from the beach to the churchyard; even the chief officer of the excisemen was present, and is said to have shed tears. That night the local 'resurrectionists' were busy, and at dawn the churchyard contained a desecrated grave. A little way inland, however, in the midst of the marshes, a smugglers' store received the addition of a coffin filled with silks and lace!"

At Oulton, a little to the north-west, Borrow wrote his 'Lavengro' and 'Romany Rye,' and discoursed with Jasper Petulengro on "the affairs of Egypt." Mr. Dutt tells us that he has sat by gipsy fires in the neighbourhood and tried to *rokker Romany*, insomuch that he has seen them "exchange glances of surprise and suspicion at hearing a *gorgio* discourse of things he should not know." County and parish councils have proved a thorn in the side of the Romanies, few of whom, we are told, now speak the old language.

Were it not that we should be doing an injustice by searching for purple patches in a garment fairly woven throughout, we should say that the author's description of the delights of Fritton Lake shows his literary qualities at their best; nor do we think that Thoreau, whom he pictures building his log-hut on its shores, could have bettered it. We need not dwell upon Yarmouth and Norwich, but while in the neighbourhood of the former may remark that, in spite of certain coincidences in the careers of the two men, no one now supposes that Sir John Fastolff, the builder of Caister Castle, was the original of Shakspeare's "fat knight": Mr. Dutt may cease to lament the injustice done his hero.

Much has been written about the Norfolk Broads, but few know Broadland as does one who, like the author, has seen it

"in spring, when the dark-brown shoots of sedge are springing up like lance-heads by the waterside, and the warblers are returning to the reed-shoals and sallow carrs; in late autumn, when the fog hides the marshes, the hooded crows croak harshly on the river-walls, and birds whose quavering plaint lately broke the silence of northern ice-fields are heard in the Breydon flats and around the reed-fringed lagoons; and in winter, when the rivers are deserted save for the trading wherries and reed-cutters' rafts, and even by them when the frost has fettered their watery highways."

He knows the ways of its men, the cries of its birds, the habitat of its rare flowers. He is no summer yachtsman, here for a month and gone again. His notion of making the whole district a national pre-

serve, like Yellowstone Park, is commendable, if Utopian.

From Norwich the cyclist took his way to East Dereham, in the centre of the county, where Cowper spent his last days and was buried. He tells us that the monks of Ely stole away the body of Withburga, the local saint; had he consulted the local historian, he might have discovered the not unheard-of method which the monks used to effect their purpose. Mr. Pennell, by the way, does not seem so successful in his view of the churchyard and St. Withburga's Well as he is in general; on the other hand, his delineation of Dr. Jessopp's church and other places in the locality which are familiar to us excites our admiration. Mr. Dutt has taken from Dr. Jessopp many stories of nineteenth-century superstition, and he gives an admirable description of the magnificent ruins at Castle Acre, where the rector of Scarning has so often acted as *cicerone*. Passing eastwards again towards Norwich, he goes through Wayland, the traditional scene of 'The Babes in the Wood.' On dark and stormy nights you may still, say the villagers, hear the wailing of the hapless pair. The author, however, attributes the sound to the so-called "black-headed" gulls of Scoulton Mere, some of which, he thinks, may come from Blackfriars Bridge. Between Wymondham and Norwich is Stanfield Hall, the birthplace of Amy Robsart and the scene of the horrible murder by James Rush in 1848, in which year Dickens visited it and was impressed by its "murderous look." Further on is Mulbarton, in whose church lies "Sir Edwin Rich, who lov'd the poor," as his epitaph punningly puts it. Back again at Norwich, the cyclist goes north to Cromer, passing through Blickling, once the home of the Boleyns, where the hapless Anne is said to have been secretly married, and to reappear yearly as a headless spectre. Mr. Dutt is strong in ghost stories: besides that of Sir Thomas Boleyn riding in his coach drawn by headless horses over his forty bridges, we have the wherryman's ghost at St. Benet's Abbey; Black Shuck, the terrible one-eyed black dog, who roams the Norfolk coast on stormy nights; and the "Browne Lady" of Houghton Hall.

The coast road between Cromer and Wells is here said to equal any road of like length along the English shore in the charm of its scenery and the quaintness of its villages; and we are in no position to dispute it, for we must hurry southwards to Walsingham and Houghton, passing near Binham, where Capt. Marryat lived, and Holkham, the great estate which "Coke of Norfolk" created out of a barren waste. Walsingham Abbey, of which little now remains, was visited by many royal pilgrims, from Henry III. to Henry VIII., and also by Erasmus. Later was heard the lament:—

> Oules doe scrike where the sweetest himmes
> Lately wear songe,
> Toads and serpents hold their dennes
> Where the palmers did throng.

Houghton Hall, the seat of the Walpoles, is sometimes supposed to have suggested to Goldsmith his "Sweet Auburn," when its owner compelled his tenants to remove outside his park gates. At Babingley, on the Sandringham estate, was built the first Christian church in East Anglia. From King's Lynn, through the marshland and Fen country, the traveller sped south to Ely; thence, skirting the south-west corner of Norfolk, to Thetford, that most ancient of East Anglian sites; then southward again to Bury; finally past Ipswich (his starting-point) he made an excursion into Constable's country. He tells of the strangely alluring life of the Fens, of the glorious fane of Ely, of the deeds of Hereward the Wake; talks with the knappers of Brandon, and amuses himself with the speculations of Thetford antiquaries over their mound; while Bury St. Edmunds moves him to recite the story of the East Anglian martyr king, and to summon Jocelyn de Brakelond to relate how Abbot Sampson opened the shrine and touched the precious body of the saint. All is worthily told, but space precludes our doing justice to more than a fraction of the good things. We hope the series may produce many more books as pleasant as this.

The Life of a Regiment: the History of the Gordon Highlanders, from its Formation in 1794 to 1816. By Lieut.-Col. Greenhill Gardyne. (Edinburgh, Douglas.)

The achievements of the Gordon Highlanders have become a sort of saga, which has fascinated the imagination of the general public like those of few other regiments; but, in the absence of a systematic chronicler, the accounts of their hundred and seven years of perpetual fighting have run the risk of unverified history. With the exception of Cannon's official 'Record,' compiled with Horse Guards' dryness half a century ago, and Mr. James Milne's pamphlet issued during the excitement of the Dargai incident, nothing authoritative has been published. Col. Greenhill Gardyne's handsome book comes just in the nick of time; and few men are better fitted to have done the work. Though the greater part of his military career was spent in the Coldstreams, he began soldiering fifty years ago with the Gordons, almost at the exact point where Cannon's 'Record' stops. As a boy he had been reared on the stories told by Peninsular and Waterloo heroes; and his son is a captain in the Gordons, with whom he fought at Dargai and during the present war. Col. Gardyne is not a showy writer, but he brings to the task the quiet enthusiasm of the perfervid Scot, complete sympathy with the soldier (whom he defends at several points for his humanity, as if he had recent charges in view), and a great store of information, which he marshals with precision.

The volume treats only of the 92nd Regiment, which now forms the 2nd Battalion of the Gordons, and carries us down to the battle of Waterloo. While citing the fact that the fourth Duke of Gordon raised three regiments (in 1759, 1778, and 1793) before he summoned the Gordons as we know them from the hills and dales of his vast possessions, Col. Gardyne might have told us much more about these battalions. For instance, the regiment (the 89th) raised in 1759 and commanded by the duke's stepfather Staats Long Morris is particularly interesting in that his grace, his brother Lord William (who afterwards ran away with Lady Sarah Bunbury), and Lord George, the future rioter, served in it. He might also have dwelt upon his grace's remarkable consort, Jane Maxwell, for one cannot help thinking that the Gordons of 1794 were raised by her on behalf of her son, as a sort of masculine counterpoise to the brilliant alliances of her daughters, of whom two had by this time married dukes, while a third, the Duchess of Richmond, is for ever associated with the regiment in connexion with the famous Waterloo ball at Brussels. Nor does Col. Gardyne throw any new light on the familiar legend that the duchess Jane enlisted the lads with a kiss. We imagine that documentary evidence might be forthcoming of heavy bounties paid to recruits. Col. Gardyne's forte, however, lies not so much in picturesqueness, nor in critical history, as in a mere record of the known facts.

The regiment, numbered the 100th until October 16th, 1798, was embodied at Aberdeen (which is still its territorial headquarters) on June 24th, 1794. Of 749 recruits, Inverness-shire supplied 241. In 1895 the same county gave only eight recruits to our entire regular army. Aberdeen came second on the list, with 92 men; 15 were English, and 45 came from Ireland, though the names of some of these indicate that they were pure Scots. The Irish element in the Gordons is a very sore point with eulogists of the regiment. Every time the Gordons come in for great praise a curious type of newspaper letter-writer begins spraying cold water on the national feeling by suggesting that the majority of the men are really Irish. Over and over again Col. Gardyne resents the suggestion with facts, and he recalls almost with zest that Napier withdrew from the second edition of his history the statement that the 92nd were "principally composed of Irishmen." In 1794 there were only twenty non-commissioned officers and men bearing the name of Gordon. "MacDonald was the name most largely represented in the ranks, and Cameron the next."

The young regiment was promptly sent out of the country to learn its business. In little more than a fortnight after its embodiment it sailed from Fort George to Southampton, and did not set foot again in Scotland for nearly eight years. Some idea of how the foundations of its fighting fame were laid will be gained by a glance at the period covered by the book:—

1794, Sept.—March, 1798.—The Gordons were stationed at Gibraltar and Corsica.

1798, June—July, 1799.—In Ireland, where they first met Sir John Moore.

1799, Aug.—Oct.—Fought in Holland, losing their first comrade killed in action, Private Malcolm Ferguson, a native of North Uist, at Oude Sluys on the Zuyder Zee, Sept. 10.

1800, June—Oct., 1801.—Fought in Egypt, losing their colonel (Erskine).

1807, Aug.—Oct.—Fought in Denmark.

1808, Aug.—Jan., 1809.—Fought in the Peninsula, losing their colonel (Napier) at Corunna.

1809, July—Sept.—Took part in the Walcheren expedition.

1810, Oct.—July, 1814.—Fought in the Peninsula, as represented by the names of several great battles on their colours.

1815, May—December.—Went through the Waterloo campaign, losing their colonel, the gallant Cameron of Fassiefern, at Quatre Bras.

In these one-and-twenty years of hard service the regiment laid the foundation of that experience which is the real secret of its prestige and its inspiration to-day. Its early successes were undoubtedly a Scots triumph, whatever may be the case at present, and Col. Gardyne is entitled to underline the point. The Gordons, too, were particularly fortunate in the leaders of the campaigns. Thus Moore had endeared himself to them in Ireland. They formed part of his brigade in their first campaign (Holland), and saw him die at Corunna. To this day their officers wear the black line in their lace, which they changed from blue to mourn him. Moore, like Lord Roberts, adopted a Gordon as one of the supporters for his arms. Again, Sir Ralph Abercromby fought with the Gordons in Holland, where his son served in their ranks as a volunteer, while his brother raised the 75th Regiment, now the 1st Battalion of the Gordons. Wellington led them in Denmark, in the Peninsula, and at Waterloo; while the splendid soldiership of their colonel, Cameron of Fassiefern, immortalized by Scott's fine epitaph at Kilmallie, was of inestimable value to the young regiment.

To tell the story of a particular regiment in the terms of the achievements of the army of which it forms a small part is never quite satisfactory; and, indeed, Col. Gardyne accomplishes the task with little more skill than the average regimental historian, his chapters on the Peninsular campaign being, in the absence of actual Gordon records, rather difficult to follow. It is in the accumulation of details that his book is most interesting, though a more complete grasp of the genealogical history of its officers might have elucidated the family sense of continuity which explains so much. Thus Col. Redmond Gordon, the brilliant cavalry leader in the present war, is the grandson of the paymaster in the Gordons who buried Cameron at Quatre Bras. The strong clan feeling in the regiment displayed itself in the strenuous efforts made by Lord Huntly to prevent the men from being drafted into other corps; and the glories of the Gordons were told with enthusiasm at an early period by their Gaelic-speaking corporal, Alexander M'Kinnon, whose verses have been translated in the appendix by Miss Helen Greenhill Gardyne and others. The regiment was vaccinated in 1797. In 1809 Col. Cameron issued a regimental order—it is a pity these are not all printed in small type, to distinguish them from the colonel's own text—to this effect:—

"Officers and men who profess the [Roman] Catholic religion will attend all church parades in future, but previous to the service commencing, they will be indulged by being allowed to fall out if they wish, but the commanding officer cannot see the propriety of their doing so."

In 1810 Cameron, in granting permission to a private to marry, added as a rider, "It is forming a connexion which he [the colonel] strongly wishes to recommend every soldier to avoid."

Col. Gardyne is evidently a strong believer in the feather bonnet, for he points out that there is no record of death from sunstroke. The great care in insisting on smartly kept uniforms is the subject of many regimental orders from the earliest time. Col. Gardyne has many capital stories to tell, and his reminiscences of Waterloo veterans are valuable. The volume is elaborately illustrated, though some of the general coloured sketches of the uniforms of other regiments might have been discarded for pictures dealing with the Gordons themselves—such as the cap which the duchess wore in recruiting the regiment, to say nothing of portraits of herself and her son; while one or two of the more reputable French caricatures of the regiment, facsimiled in colour, might have been included.

Taken as a whole, the book is a model regimental history, representing a world of patient research; and it ought to be read far beyond the "present and succeeding generations of Gordon Highlanders," to whom Col. Gardyne modestly appeals. He will follow it up by a companion history of the 75th Regiment, and bring the account of the united regiments down to date.

The History of Colonization. By Henry C. Morris. 2 vols. (New York, the Macmillan Company.)

This large work, covering a vast field and implying a very great amount of labour, will serve to give the world of ordinary readers a fair idea of what nations have done in the way of expansion. It is not the book of a learned man or of a scholar; but even where it is inaccurate and vague it is suggestive, and will certainly supply many specialists with useful information, and still more useful references, when they desire to learn some fact beyond their own sphere. The author has collected many columns of useful statistics, and has handled the history of all the European nations with singular fairness and impartiality. This is what we expect from an American, to whom the relations of the Old World appear in proper perspective; but even the recent collision of Spain with the United States has not marred his very just and even friendly view of the good points of Spanish colonization. He sums up an excellent chapter with the remark (i. 243), "The policy of Spain prior to 1542 was in its general characteristics more enlightened than that previously elaborated by any other nation, and in its practical application was fully abreast with and adequate to the times." The melancholy story of the decadence of this power, beginning with the "New Laws" of Charles V., is well and clearly told.

The remainder of this volume — we leave the introductory matter for a moment —is devoted to Portuguese, Dutch, and French colonization, especially in its earlier phases. The recent seizure of a great foreign empire by the French is but briefly treated, and without any clear insight into the causes of its success and of its threatening failure. He does not perceive that an increasing home population is a necessary condition of successful colonization. Unless there are many younger sons and unportioned daughters at home, there will be no desire to go abroad. As the French population is waning, there is no surplus material to produce colonists, and only those that fail at home go abroad, longing to return. It is the opposite condition in England and Germany that has produced and will produce permanent expansions of these nations. On the other hand, the French successes hitherto have arisen from their ability as governors, which they have shown most remarkably in the transformation of Algeria into a French country, and which they now show, according to the evidence of competent observers like the late Miss Mary Kingsley, in Central Africa. The Germans, on the other hand, excellent colonists, are as yet bad colonial governors. There is too much uniform-ity in their officials. They are deficient in that sympathy for inferior races which wins ready obedience.

Germany, together with Belgium and Italy, receives but scant treatment under the head of 'Minor Colonization,' the whole body of the second volume being devoted to an elaborate treatment of the English colonies. Into this field—which to most English readers is fairly familiar, and therefore less interesting than the rest of the work—we shall not follow our author. A general approval may suffice, as a closer survey would require a separate article.

The whole modern side of the subject is composed by the author with a view of instructing the American people concerning their new or possible responsibilities. He does not, indeed, injure his book by political arguments, or by recommending any particular colonial policy to his countrymen, but he justly thinks that they want sound information to solve the problems immediately pending, and he is determined to contribute what he can for their enlightenment. Nothing can be more commendable: it is not often that books are written to meet so pressing and serious a want.

We have thus set in the forefront of our criticism the latter parts of the book, as we consider them not only the most useful, but also the most successful; and we desire those who approach the subject not to judge our author by the opening of his performance, for this part appears to us by no means so satisfactory. Neither the general introduction, which deals with colonies in general, nor the review of ancient—Phœnician, Greek, Roman—colonization is free from serious faults. In fact, the author is as little of a political philosopher as of a scholar. He flounders among definitions in the former case, among facts in the latter. Thus he enumerates as distinct six classes of colonies: (1) those acquired by military force; (2) those engaged in farming as their main occupation; (3) those employed in commerce, consisting of merchants sent out to trade with the natives; (4) those in which the plantation system prevails; (5) penal stations; (6) mining colonies, which he rejects, "as settlements exclusively for that purpose can scarcely be said ever to have existed [?]." We have seldom met a finer specimen of what logicians warn us against as a "cross-division." Hardly any two of these heads really exclude each other. Feeling this enumeration to be very questionable, the author thinks it better to divide colonies into those voluntarily and those involuntarily founded by the metropolis, or, rather, intentionally and unconsciously. But here again he tells us that trading stations occupy an intermediate position. Presently he says that in antiquity density of population and bitter-

ness of civil strife were the main causes, whereas now the incentive of personal advantage is the chief stimulus. We could quote dozens of historical facts to disprove this distinction. He thinks it a maxim that a poor nation cannot afford the luxury of colonies. That may be true in a sense now, when the colony requires military protection from jealous rival powers, but there was a time when colonies were no luxury, but the special source of relief to a poor nation. In fact, the first chapter of 'General Principles' teems with doubtful and often inconsistent statements, which have arisen from reading a great number of authorities without digesting or harmonizing their varying views.

This defect of gathering a congeries of authorities, without thinking himself into the heart of the subject, is equally manifest in the author's treatment of the colonization of ancient nations. He evidently does not know the Greek and Latin sources at first hand, but gathers from a large but heterogeneous library of books of reference. He tells us that the early conformation of the Phœnician seaboard, on account of its numerous harbours, favoured navigation (for this he cites Ranke). He adds that "the tides, setting throughout the ages in this direction, have filled up many formerly excellent havens." What a curious account of the Mediterranean and its inhospitable eastern shore! He gives the Phœnicians credit for being the first who by peaceful means attained world-wide supremacy—justly enough, except that we demur to the word *supremacy*. But our author will have it so, for the next sentence tells us that "not only by sea, but likewise on land, they were the acknowledged sovereign people of their times." We are at a loss to comment upon such a statement.

It is, we suppose, the printer's fault that two characters in the Æneid appear as Elisa (why not Eliza?) and Tarbas, but we become suspicious when Rollin, Niebuhr, and Gaston Boissier are quoted as three equal authorities on the site of Carthage, and when we hear that the second great struggle of this city was with the Roman *Empire*. Here is a sentence for which Ranke and Cantu are made responsible: "Such men as the philosophers Beas and Thales Anaximander, Euclid, Archelaus, and Xenophon were of Asiatic birth." The slips in the Greek chapter are indeed numerous. 604 B.C. (instead of 664) is given as the received date of the earliest naval battle. "Naucratis, at the mouth of the Nile, instituted about 550 B.C.," is as misleading as possible. The author thinks the Greek colonists were greatly improved as citizens by going abroad, "for it is a remarkable fact that the greatest revolutionists, upon going to distant parts of the world, become most loyal." What an excellent argument for the old punishment of deporting political criminals to distant penal settlements!

The Roman chapter has fewer blunders, but is by no means above criticism, if we chose to entertain our readers with a series of quotations. But as we have said already, the merits of the book are not to be judged by its ancient history, which is a sort of preliminary canter, in which the author stumbles because he is not sure of his ground.

We cannot conclude without saying something concerning the style of the book, which is in many ways very interesting. In one word, it is written not in English, but in American. We have recently been taught this distinction by authorities no less than the American members of the Revision Company, who now propose to bring out a version of the Bible, because the people of the United States, though they understand English, speak American. The present work presents some of that language, of which we will quote a few examples. To *locate* is a rather vulgar, but convenient verb for "to find the *locus* of" a thing—say, a point on a circle in geometry, or a Boer gun near the horizon. But beyond this transitive sense it has no place in proper English. Mr. Morris is constantly using the word, but hardly ever in the right sense. With him it is a stock word for to *place*, to *establish*, and sometimes even in a neuter sense meaning to *settle*. "The Ionians finally located next the Æolians," "the English defiantly located at various points," are queer sentences. So when the actions described were *transpiring*, and "a radical change transpired in these islands" is used for *happened*. "No" is surely good enough, but he says "not any longer," "not anywhere." *Unremarkable* is hardly English. "A general massacre of the Chinese residents, except the few that escaped," is comic. The Dutch "deeded away in absolutism" to a company the rights of millions of subjects. "Coffee proved exceedingly thrifty [*i.e.*, thriving] in this location." "The unity of purpose displayed was phenomenal and estimable [?]." "*Illy* responded" (*i.e.*, badly). We could prolong the list for columns.

These differences between American English and ours are not trifling; they point to a different standard which is arising over there, probably owing to the enormous reading of the daily press. There will result a language convenient, perhaps, and expressive, but so different from our classical standards that American thinking will presently be affected by it. The scholars to whom we have referred evidently feel no discomfort or alarm at the prospect. We cannot shake off these feelings. We hold our great language as a trust fund, any use of which bringing in more than 4 per cent. of increase is rightly considered an immoral transaction. If the fancies or the blunders of anonymous scribblers are taken up and propagated by the writers of serious books, it will be another grave step in the downward progress of modern literary democracy.

Shakespeare's Family. By Mrs. C. C. Stopes. (Stock.)

In 1897 Mrs. Stopes contributed to the *Genealogical Magazine* some interesting papers on the subject of this book. Since then she has conducted unwearied researches, and has from time to time discussed the results of them in these columns and elsewhere. These magazine articles, corrected, partly rewritten, and much expanded, now take a final shape in a substantial volume. Mrs. Stopes casts a wide net. Not content with setting forth the few and disputable facts concerning the immediate ancestry of the poet, and tracing his lineal descent to its extinction, she has made an extensive and valuable collection of other Shakspeares occurring in Warwickshire, in London, and elsewhere, from the thirteenth to the end of the sixteenth century, and has treated upon similar lines the great family of Arden, with which, on the spindle side, Shakspeare claimed a kinship the exact nature of which remains after all rather indefinite. Much of this matter is, of course, interesting only to professed students of genealogy. Its direct relevance to the investigation of Shakspeare's own biography is small, but it is indirectly of importance in suggesting the attitude of mind in which such an investigation should be approached. That attitude should be — and, unfortunately, rarely has been—one of extreme logical austerity. Light-hearted biographers have been used to catch at any occurrence of the name Shakspeare with which they are familiar, either in London or in the neighbourhood of Stratford, and to twist it somehow or another into a conjectural relation with the poet. They are now invited to consider that Shakspeares are found in no fewer than nine English counties before the end of the fifteenth century; that they can be traced in London, and even on the Bankside of Southwark, as early as 1483; and that in Warwickshire alone they were settled in at least twenty-four localities before the poet's birth. The absolute valuelessness of any attempt, without evidence, to connect William or John Shakspeare of Stratford, merely on the ground of similarities of name or age, with any one of these families, is now patent. Nor can it be assumed in future that every William Shakspeare who turns up in London, or even in Southwark, is William Shakspeare the dramatist. The exclusion of guesswork becomes imperative.

It is to Mrs. Stopes's credit that on the whole she has realized and remained faithful to this canon. "The time for romancing," she says, "has gone by"; and again: "We must beware of drawing definite conclusions.....We only collect the bricks to help future investigators to build the edifice." Her account, for instance, of John Shakspeare's parentage compares favourably for caution with the remarks on the same point of such an authority as Mr. Sidney Lee, who writes:—

"But there is a probability that the poet came of good yeoman stock, and that his ancestors to the fourth or fifth generation were fairly substantial landowners. Adam Shakespeare, a tenant by military service of land at Baddesley Clinton in 1389, seems to have been great-grandfather of one Richard Shakespeare who held land at Wroxhall in Warwickshire during the first thirty-four years (at least) of the sixteenth century. Another Richard Shakespeare who is conjectured to have been nearly akin to the Wroxhall family was settled as a farmer at Snitterfield, a village four miles to the north of Stratford-on-Avon, in 1528. It is probable that he was the poet's grandfather. In 1550 he was renting a messuage and land at Snitterfield of Robert Arden; he died at the close of 1560, and on February 10 of the next year letters of administration of his goods, chattels, and debts were issued to his son John by the Probate Court at Worcester. His goods were valued at 35*l.* 17*s.* Besides the son John, Richard of Snitterfield certainly had a son Henry; while a Thomas Shakespeare, a considerable landowner at Snitterfield between

1563 and 1583, whose parentage is undetermined, may have been a third son. The son Henry remained all his life at Snitterfield, where he engaged in farming with gradually diminishing success; he died in embarrassed circumstances in December, 1596. John, the son who administered Richard's estate, was in all likelihood the poet's father."

To this attempted *catena* of really unrelated statements the facts collected by Mrs. Stopes may serve as a wholesome corrective. The connexion of the Shakspeares of Baddesley Clinton with the Shakspeares of Wroxhall is a guess. The name can be traced at the latter place almost as far back as at the former. The connexion of Richard Shakspeare of Snitterfield with the Shakspeares of Wroxhall is another guess, based merely on the fact that Richard Shakspeares existed simultaneously in the two places. There is no particular ground for calling Richard Shakspeare a "fairly substantial landowner," or indeed a "landowner" at all. He farmed land belonging to Robert Arden at Snitterfield, but merely as a tenant. Even to say that the "John Shakespeare of Snitterfield, *agricola*," who administered the estate of his father Richard in 1562, was "in all likelihood" the John Shakspeare who was at the same date Chamberlain of Stratford, is to put the case rather strongly. Mrs. Stopes, we admit, calls the identification "almost certain"; but what is the evidence? In the first place, that John Shakspeare of Stratford married the daughter of Richard Shakspeare's landlord; and secondly, that he had a brother Henry, and that a Henry Shakspeare was from 1574 a farmer, not necessarily of Richard Shakspeare's old farm, in Snitterfield. The proof is inadequate, even for a genealogy. And in 1570 there was a John Shakspeare of Ingon, hard by Snitterfield, who might, just as well as John Shakspeare of Stratford, be the son and administrator of Richard. Nor are these all the John Shakspeares available. There was another, not far off, at Clifford Chambers. The fact is that, the moment the genealogist tries to get further back than the relationship of William Shakspeare to John Shakspeare and his wife Mary Arden, guesswork begins.

Mrs. Stopes has set herself to expel romance with a fork; but who shall say that it never recurs to her? On the contrary, her self-control occasionally breaks down with such flagrancy as to be amusing rather than really alarming. One expects what is coming when she classes herself by implication amongst those who "bring human influences and natural inferences to bear on dusty records." Dangerous folk, these! Of the marriage with Anne Hathaway Mrs. Stopes writes: "A break had come into her home life; doubtless she went off to visit some friends, and the young lover felt he could not live without his betrothed, and determined to clinch the matter." Possibly. Again, with regard to the application of Shakspeare's father for a coat of arms: "No doubt John Shakespeare was deeply impressed with the dignity of his wife's relatives, and wished, even then, to make himself and his family more worthy for her sake." No doubt; but we are afraid that the application of "natural inferences" is a game at which the cynic is entitled to play as well as the sentimentalist. Surely Mrs. Stopes attaches too much weight to the heraldic statement that John Shakspeare's ancestors were rewarded by Henry VII. "for their valeant and faithfull service." She is very angry with Halliwell-Phillipps for suggesting "that three heralds, the worthy ex-bailiff of Stratford, and the noblest poet the world has ever produced, were practically liars in this matter." And there in her foot-note is the quotation from William Harrison's contemporary 'Description of England,' to the effect that whosoever practises a liberal profession and can live as a gentleman "shall for monie have a cote and armes bestowed upon him by heralds (who in the charter of the same doo of custome pretend antiquitie and service, and manie gaie things)." By the way, it ought to be possible to clear up the question whether any grant was made to the Shakspeares under patent. We agree with Mrs. Stopes that it is not surprising that the patent itself should not be in existence. But the Patent Rolls are in the Record Office (Scargill-Bird, 34), and although the Shakspeare grant does not occur in the six years of Henry VII.'s reign already calendared, a search through the remaining eighteen years, if it has not been already undertaken, would be a congenial task for Mrs. Stopes.

Mrs. Stopes's lapses into romance are trivial. On the whole she is judicious, and there can be no doubt about the industry with which she has brought together, and supplemented by her own investigations, the contributions made to her subject by French, Halliwell-Phillipps, Mr. Yeatman, and others. Some of her methods are perhaps those rather of antiquarianism than of rigid scholarship. She does not invariably give her references; she frequently does not give them in full, and to cite bulky volumes without the page is unpardonable. She does not always trouble to translate regnal into calendar years; nor are her pages free from a certain sprinkling of unjustifiable, if minor, errors. Surely no writer, even in *Notes and Queries*, "formed.....the name of 'Shakespeare'.....from 'Haste-vibrans.'" The name of the German scholar Dr. Gaedertz is twice printed as "Gaiderty." The regnal year 2 Richard II. did not begin in 1577. Temple Balsall cannot be correctly described both as a parish and as a hamlet in the parish of Hampton-in-Arden. Richard Shakspeare was not on the jury of Wroxhall manor in 20 Henry VII. These slips, culled from a very few pages, are infinitesimal, but they discourage confidence in a work whose chief merit ought to be its painful accuracy. May we further point out to Mrs. Stopes how much more satisfactorily her discussions could have been followed had she provided a small map of the Stratford-on-Avon district, and devoted a few pages to the reproduction in full of such important documents as, for instance, the various drafts of the heraldic grant of Shakspeare arms?

Mrs. Stopes claims that though, like all other recent researchers in her chosen field, she has had but a meagre harvest of really new and positive results, she has "been able to find at last a definite link of association between the Park Hall and the Wilmcote Ardens," and to "have located a John Shakespeare in St. Clement's Danes, Strand, London, who is probably the poet's cousin." We fear we must be unreasonably sceptical, for she does not convince us upon either point. The Arden link is a conveyance of a messuage at Snitterfield by John Mayowe to six persons, amongst whom were Robert Throckmorton, Thomas Arden, and Robert Arden, his son. This Robert Arden is doubtless Shakspeare's grandfather, as the same property can be traced in his possession at a later date. Mrs. Stopes identifies Thomas Arden with the son of that name mentioned in the will of Walter Arden of Park Hall in 1502. This she does, partly on the ground that Robert Throckmorton was a friend of the Park Hall family, and partly because, if Thomas the son of Walter was not the Thomas who settled at Wilmecote and Snitterfield, she does not know what became of him. Surely this is a little thin. The two Thomases may be identical; but, on the other hand, Thomas the son of Walter may quite well have passed out of his family's and Mrs. Stopes's ken, and the Thomas of Wilmecote may belong to some more distant branch of the kin. To mention one alternative only, there was a Thomas Arden who witnessed Walter Arden's will in 1502, and he was presumably not the son, who profited by the will.

As to the identification of a John Shakspeare resident from 1605 in "St. Clement's Danes," London, and Bitmaker to Charles I., with a cousin of the poet, the guess is really barefaced.

"The St. Clement's John might have been a son of the St. Martin's John, but there is no christening of a John in that parish, or in any other London parish that I know. So here I thought I might justly theorize, and state my opinion that he really was the John, son of Thomas of Snitterfield, born 1581–82, of whom is no record of further life or burial in his own neighbourhood. He would be of a suitable age, and there was in his case a *reason* for Court success. William Shakespeare, the poet, had by this time made his mark, not only in literature and the drama, but in Court influence and financial possibilities. His patron, the Earl of Southampton, was in favour with the king. Supposing this John was Shakespeare's first cousin—as I believe he was—what more likely than that the poet, who had lost his only son, would help, as far as he could, his nearest male relative?"

It is the purest assumption that Thomas Shakspeare, who was presented as a regrator or forestaller of barley at Snitterfield in 1575, and had a son John, was an uncle of the poet. Yet this is as nothing compared to the assumption that, with Shakspeare families recorded in half the counties of England, and in London itself since the fifteenth century, an individual Shakspeare, whose birth cannot be traced in any London registers known to Mrs. Stopes, may be reasonably identified with the son of a dishonest corndealer at Snitterfield, on the ground that the latter cannot be traced in Warwickshire. But "the poet, who had lost his only son, would help his nearest male relative." Even Mrs. Stopes's breastplate of erudition is not impervious, it will be observed, to the arrows of romantic biography.

A Century of Scottish History. By Sir Henry Craik, K.C.B. 2 vols. (Blackwood & Sons.)

The purpose of Sir Henry Craik's book is to present a chronological narrative of all the principal incidents in Scottish history during the century between 1745 and 1845. Even in these hundred years of revolution few countries were more altered, for good and bad, than Scotland. She does not "stand where she did." But it is not easy to perceive why Sir Henry has treated his theme and filled his thousand pages as he has done. His first five chapters, his first one hundred and eighty pages, bring him no further than the sailing of the Doutelle, if that was the real name of the historic vessel. It does not appear to us that we learn anything new in these pages about Glencoe, or Darien, or the Union, or the Porteous riot, or Hooke's mission, or the Glenshiel affair, while much that is curious and not commonly known is omitted.

Coming to "the Forty-five," where the century to be considered begins, one is rather surprised to learn that in the Highlands poverty bordered on famine, "if, indeed, that is not famine itself which gave neither to man nor beast the pittance necessary to support life with a semblance of health and vigour." The Hanoverian soldiers hardly found that lack of health and vigour marked Macdonalds, Camerons, and Stewarts. The servile clans, of course, were not in such good training. If there was little to eat, the Highlanders "put it in a good skin," as the Lowlanders say. As to cattle-stealing, setting aside Barisdale and the Rannoch Camerons (and some say Lochgarry), we doubt if much of it existed about 1745. Cluny had done his best to put it down; Lochiel would not endure it; the Mackenzies and Stewarts were honest; the Campbells are not accused—so we are left with Barisdale and these Camerons, who are Macsorlies. Rob Roy was dead, though James Mohr may have winked at a *creagh*. Sir Henry writes (i. 136–7) as if cattle-robbing was general. As to the fighting forces, 220,000, the reckoning seems wild. Scott's calculation, put in the mouth of the Bailie, is taken straight from the Gartmore MS., which Sir Walter lent to Jamieson for his edition of Burt. Even here the estimate of 57,500 Highlanders fit to bear arms seems much exaggerated. About 12,000 is the outside of what a sanguine man like Lochgarry could offer the Prince, while the Mackays and Campbells and other Whig clans could not have raised so many.

For the men concerned, Sir Henry describes Lovat clearly, without the odd touches which Dr. Carlyle and "the poor major" yield abundantly. He appears to think that "Mr. Pickle's" deeds repose on "legends," but the evidence of documents (many letters in Pickle-Glengarry's own handwriting) is not legendary. As an old poet says:—

> If you like, you can see 'em
> In the British Museum.

The Rising of 1745 occupies about one hundred and seventy pages. Perhaps a careful account of the economic condition of the Highlands before the Rising deserves more space than it receives. The system of "wadsets," of "tacksmen," of agriculture, of "services," of "unwritten feudalism," was at once curious and complicated, and is not too generally understood. On the other hand, the story of the Rising has been told frequently, and is now rather staled unless an author has new materials. Sir Henry chooses his facts as he pleases, without giving references to authorities; and if much that he says is true, we observe little that is new, though we were not aware that an officer of the Lion was tried and shot. We are not told who attributes the Prince's religious laxity to Sir Thomas Sheridan; James chiefly blamed Strickland, and on this point we know not that Sir Thomas was "in his disgrace." The Prince's own account of his early theology is familiar. Did Lord George Murray "flout the Highland chiefs," and scarcely try "to disguise his contempt either for their manners or their notion of conducting a campaign"? Who says so? Not Cluny, certainly; and Lord George wore the philabeg. As to despising Highland methods, Sir Henry soon after remarks that Lord George "saw that the Highlanders must be allowed to make war after their own methods," which he organized very well. We can scarcely accuse Cope of being "so ill-informed as to the ground that he chose the worst position" at Prestonpans (i. 216). He had, in fact, reason to be "satisfied with having secured a good position" (i. 217). As to this we may trust the Chevalier de Johnstone and the late General Cadell. It is a trifle, but when Sir Henry says that no member of the house of Stuart "had ever dreamed of appearing" in Highland costume (i. 246), he writes with innocent confidence in a vision of his own. If he had inspected the Lord High Treasurer's Accounts (1537–1538, fol. 63, MS.) he would have found the tailor's bill for a Highland suit ordered by James V. His Majesty indulged in "ane schort Heland coit" "of variant cullorit velvet," and in "iij elnis of Heland tertane" for his royal trews, costing him thirteen shillings. His "Heland sarkis" (shirts) cost 6*l*. It is very Lowland to dogmatize about the Highland costume against the evidence of documents. Sir Henry, moreover, certainly forgets Queen Mary. "As many as are going to Argyll are preparing their Hyeland apparell, which the Quene hathe reddie, mervileous fayer" (Randolph to Cecil, June 13th, 1563). Charles was certainly regarded by some as the chief of Clan Stewart, as in a well-known anecdote given by Scott. It is hardly correct to say that the Glengarry Macdonnells "for the most part withdrew" after Æneas was accidentally shot at Falkirk. Barisdale, Lochgarry, Scotus, and Keppoch had a good contingent of the clan at or on the road to Culloden. The Earl of Sutherland was not exactly "forced to surrender" at Dunrobin (i. 277). He made his escape, and the countess flirted with Barisdale.

Though the account of the campaigns of 1745–6 is generally correct and spirited, space might have been saved for what historians usually omit. The condition of the North between 1746 and 1761 might have been illustrated by the reports of the English officers and by the trials of Fassiefern, young Barisdale, the murderers of Sergeant Davies, James Stewart of the Glens, and other materials. The Cumberland MSS. are almost untouched. More has been published by the New Spalding Club. Very useful and novel would have been a record of a Highland estate—say that of Glengarry—from 1746 to the great Macdonnell exodus. The late Mr. Frazer Mackintosh's 'Antiquarian Notes' are full of information. But all this tempting corner of history is treated with large generalizations. The facts, the colours, the personal element, which make history a living thing, are too sparsely present. "A common greyness silvers everything." The work is judicious, but not entrancing, as if a holy dread of the manner of J. R. Green had depressed the author. The entire absence of reference to sources does not, we think, necessarily make "easy reading," but that it does seems to be a prevalent opinion.

In the second volume—indeed, throughout—the ecclesiastical affairs of Scotland are treated lucidly and sagaciously, down to the Disruption. Probably a clear sketch of the ideals of the Kirk, as formulated by her founders, would have made the matters in dispute more intelligible. Possibly a closer study of the politics of Sir Walter Scott might have been made, for this doughty cavalier was more of a Whig (as Amédée Pichot boldly averred), and even of a Ruskinian born out of due time, than he himself or his critics have usually supposed.

NEW NOVELS.

Harlaw of Sendle. By John W. Graham. (Blackwood & Sons.)

This Cumbrian story deals with the fallen fortunes and phœnix-like revival of an ancient house, and incidentally with several quaint types of Dalesmen and their congeners. The dialect as well as the point of view of such originals as Lot Barwise, the old gardener and factotum of Sendle, and the rough, but rather romantic Martin Rothery, the tenant of Crossbarrow, seems genuine and forcible. Little sympathy has the latter with the scruples of the hero, who avoids the girl who loves him because she is an heiress. "Substance" with these Northerners "keeps pace with sentiment." The "provident attention to heiresses," which is so notable a feature of old memoirs like the 'Paston Letters,' is still the matrimonial rule of this corner of rustic England. Old Martin does his best, therefore, to wean young Harlaw from his unreasonable attitude. The details of the story are well told, if not exciting; and among other characters we like that of the old governess, who, on the strength of having been told that one of the acquaintance of her youth was formerly within an ace of proposing to her, deems herself thenceforth an authority in affairs of the heart.

The Frobishers. By S. Baring-Gould. (Methuen & Co.)

In this pleasing polemic Mr. Baring-Gould utilizes the domestic history of two sisters, who by a reverse of fortune are compelled to seek their living from an unresponsive world, in order to represent the condition and the sufferings of the workers in the Staffordshire potteries. "Potter's rot" and such horrors are not romantic, but no one

will be the worse for reading a vivid and apparently trustworthy account of the confined and tortured lives and premature deaths of a large class of our working population. As the author remarks,

"A new and grinding tyranny has to be fought; it is no longer royal despotism, or feudalism, but it is the pressure of modern civilization. That which the public demands is cheap fabrics and cheap ware of every kind; and cheap fabrication means the oppression of the worker."

India-rubber cycle tyres, we learn incidentally, exhaust human life at a formidable rate. As to the potters, the author hopes much, in regard to lead and dust poisoning, from the Home Office rules of January 1st, 1899. These social topics form the motive of a story not unworthy of a practised hand; and incidentally Joan Frobisher and her working sisters in the North Staffordshire town present a hopeful picture of the results of a fusion of the classes.

Eben Holden. By Irving Bacheller. (Fisher Unwin.)

'Eben Holden' is a discursive story, full of good things. In the early part there are excellent descriptions of the wild country, and especially the big woods, in the north of the State of New York, between the Adirondacks and the St. Lawrence river. Scattered about all through the book there are good stories—not exactly set pieces of American humour, such as can be easily picked out and quoted, but still amusing and racy, and probably taken straight from the author's own experiences. Later on Horace Greeley comes upon the scene, and one gets a good picture of him editing the *New York Tribune* in the times of stress before the war. Then there are glimpses of President Lincoln, and towards the end an account of the battle of Bull Run. Here the author is perhaps at his best: he gives a vivid picture of what a battle is like from one who is in the thick of it and gets wounded. He describes it all vigorously, but he does not gloat over horrors; he points them out and goes on. The effect is stronger than the word-painter knows how to produce. A bit of a love story has to be brought in. It is not very thrilling, but it incidentally adds a charm to the humorous and strange old character who gives his name to the book.

Ballast. By Myra Swan. (Longmans & Co.)

"Major Brooke was elderly, with pepper and salt hair, in which the pepper-caster had had the longer innings, parted in the middle. His was not a very contented face. He had the air of just having missed something. It had been so all through life. He had tried to ensnare the wily bird success so often, but he had always found himself with nothing but the tail-feathers in his hand."

There is plenty of good character-drawing in 'Ballast.' The author's style is a little staccato, but the epigrams come unstrained, and the many conversations are really good. The central figure, Grey Allison, embodies a true and high ideal of love and sacrifice. Yet justice to the lover, one would think, should have involved explanation of her sudden breach of her engagement, even though the reputation of the unhappy sister, whom she sacrifices herself to nurse through a living death of alcoholism, might have been dependent on his fidelity. This is the weakness of the thread on which many social incidents and specimens of the strata of our microcosm are deftly hung. The satire implied is generally "lambent but innocuous," the moral (for there is a moral) edifying, and the love-scenes full of truth and tenderness.

The Royal Sisters. By Frank Mathew. (Long.)

Mr. Mathew again presents his readers with an historical novel. The time is close upon the epoch chosen for 'The Queen Triumphant,' and Elizabeth appears once more at an earlier date as Princess Elizabeth. The story is carried on to the death of Tudor Mary and the beginning of her own reign. The relations between the half-sisters are, of course, strained when the story begins. Religious and other hatreds and jealousies stand between them, as well as vivid memories of past unpleasantness. The Northumberland conspiracy draws to a close; the figures of Edward VI., Lady Jane Grey, her husband, and the Great Earl will soon pass, or be hustled into the shades. All these and others are assembled in the first chapter. It pictures a dramatic meeting between the royal sisters: on one side distrust and anger, on the other suspicion and dissimulation. The doomed archbishop bends tenderly over his royal pupil, and the huge form of the treacherous Northumberland looms close by. It is rather like a *tableau vivant* perhaps. This meeting is the prelude to more rebellion, deaths, and troubles. Mary's marriage and her lonely, unhappy nature and circumstances are vividly depicted. So are the intriguings and philanderings of her spirited sister. Mr. Mathew has the knack of the briskest and easiest dialogue. Perhaps in this new book his facility is almost carried to excess and the verge of trickery. The people of the dead past may almost be said to chatter glibly of the old, unhappy, far-off things.

The Salvation Seekers. By Noel Ainslie. (Methuen & Co.)

"Women seek salvation down very dirty roads," said Lawrence Burke, and though he was not seeking his own down a much cleaner one, there was ample justification for his statement. Eve Goldburne played a very mean trick upon the man whom she afterwards learnt to love when, in the name of charity, she deliberately, as she believed, cheated him of his inheritance. Miss Goldburne's is not an attractive personality, in spite of her "eyes so soft and brown," of which we hear so often. She is a *poseuse* to the end, but the combination of hysterical self-devotion and calculating coldness is a happy conception, and quite a new departure in the American heiress of fiction. The girl to whom she lightly undertakes to play the part of Providence is a more picturesque and certainly a more interesting type. Val danced through existence with a strolling company until she was thirteen, then suffered the restraint of conventionality under Miss Goldburne's roof for a period, and danced again from sheer light-heartedness—until she found her mistake out, after her marriage with the brilliant young Irishman Lawrence Burke. The scenes between this young couple in the old house in Westminster are full of colour and vitality. Not the least so is that in which the undisciplined Val, who has not recognized that her early affection for Nigel Leslie has grown into something different, unhesitatingly abandons home and husband to go off alone when she discovers that the latter has behaved dishonourably by her "Daddy." But at this critical point in her career Val fails us, through no fault of her own. Instead of being allowed to find her salvation by returning to the man who, in spite of his faults, loved her profoundly, and is, by the way, an admirable study, she is sacrificed (as in another manner is Leslie, the "Pitiful Knight") to a strain of cheap melodrama which pervades the story and goes far to spoil the treatment of some excellent material.

A Soldier for a Day: a Story of the Italian War of Independence. By E. Spender. (White & Co.)

There is freshness and enthusiasm about this story, the title *rôle* of which is played by a pretty Italian girl of the tradesman class, who puts on her wounded twin brother's uniform and takes his place in the ranks for one day's fighting. The tale is plentifully sprinkled with sensational incidents, and there is a spice of love-making. The book is evidently written because the author is full of enthusiasm on the subject, and that enthusiasm must have vent. Her affection for the cause of Italy renders her somewhat blind to all that may be said on the other side. There are many, even among the Italians, who limit their admiration of Garibaldi to an expression of opinion that he was an honest, unselfish man, and a good partisan leader when opposed to worthless troops. There may be even a few cavillers who assert that united Italy is a purely artificial product, the result chiefly of military service. To such persons Mrs. Spender's ardour will seem misplaced. It is certain, however, that she will find appreciation on the part of many generous souls, and it is clear that the virile character of the Piedmontese has leavened the entire nation, to the advantage of the latter. As to the Piedmontese army, the contingent which it sent to the Crimea was recognized by British officers as being a model body of troops. To its example and the admirable discipline—of which Mrs. Spender affords many incidental illustrations—the present Italian army owes everything. The author is evidently thoroughly acquainted with her subject, and possesses considerable knowledge of Italian military matters, but we would suggest that she is wrong in stating that the medal for valour is given more than once. That, however, is a trifling detail.

LABOUR AND STATISTICS.

There are many who think the study of statistics arid; and the philosophy of statistics, or science of statistics, must, one would think, be still more revolting to the reader. Mr. Arthur Bowley, in his very able volume *Elements of Statistics*, published by Messrs. P. S. King & Son, establishes the contrary. Some of his chapters are indeed on the mathematical lines first, we think, started in connexion with the subject by two very different

people—Prof. Macleod and Dr. Venn. These chapters of Mr. Bowley's involve a considerable knowledge of mathematics, such as is beyond the general reader, but the rest of the book can be perused with interest by all. Much of it may be looked upon as almost elementary, explaining by example what kind of questions should be asked in order to obtain information, and how the information should be tabulated for use when obtained. The recent census gives a special value to the appearance of these portions of the volume at this moment. The difficulties of obtaining information upon wages, for example, are most clearly set forth, and, although Mr. Bowley does not attack the authorities, it is pretty clear from his pages that he thinks the Labour Department of the Board of Trade has understood the science of statistics better than it has been understood by those who have hitherto conducted the general census. The passages in which our author shows how difficult it is, and why, to obtain information as to wages from the employed, and how easy to obtain it from employers, have much bearing upon recent difficulties in connexion with the working of the Fair Wage Resolution of the House of Commons. The practice of certain engineering firms in London of paying full wage to a small number of society men, and having an undue proportion of boys or improvers really doing the work, and directed only by the well-paid trade unionists, is one upon which statistics can only throw light if averages are calculated in the manner laboriously explained by Mr. Bowley. What he says as to the difficulty of drawing up forms which will produce the answers needed is illustrated by the many unsuccessful attempts which have been made by Parliament in recent years to produce forms which the public can understand. The householder has only to examine the return sent to him on the subject of the service franchise to become painfully aware of such difficulties as those to which we refer. Mr. Bowley's observations on the statistics of our foreign trade may also be strongly recommended. He discusses, from the view of pure science, a recent controversy between Sir Robert Giffen and the *Saturday Review*; and the argument may be generalized and used by the reader for the purpose of testing the accuracy of the biassed views on the subject of foreign and colonial trade put forward on both sides in Free Trade and Fair Trade controversies. Our author is not without humour, and makes himself clear to some to whom wages and trade are unimportant by specimens of averages, both accurate and unscientific, drawn from cricket and from less reputable forms of sport. Almost the only disrespectful remark that he allows himself is (in the course of his observations upon the best form of averages) that an effort to engraft the scientific meaning on public and official minds "may bear fruit by the year 2000." Any one who is in business can test Mr. Bowley's conclusions as to averages by working out on different systems his profits for a series of years, and by forming a curve upon the particular graphic method recommended. There is nothing more valuable in the book than the way in which Mr. Bowley accompanies his suggestions for vast improvement with the demonstration that so great, nevertheless, is the need for uniformity in the construction of serial returns, that in order to make annual returns comparable with each other, the Departments "should be absolutely conservative and cling to any mistakes they or their predecessors have made in the past with all the strength red tape can give them." It is hardly, perhaps, right to class among "numbers which do not undergo rapid change" the birth-rate "in districts of say over a million inhabitants." The example of Victoria and South Australia, taken together, tends to show that rapid change in birth-rate may be discoverable in even such large districts. The density of the public mind with regard to the laws of chance is, perhaps, more profound than upon any other subject whatever. It is almost impossible to get into the head of the average man the scientific view that a series of *rouge* or *noir* at a gaming table has no effect upon the colour which is next to be named; and even mathematicians have been known to spend wet days in tossing-up halfpennies and recording the results, in order to assure themselves by tangible evidence of the equality of chance. Mr. Bowley has some amusing suggestions with regard to cards, and appears to contemplate cheating in a passage where he writes, "The probability of an event, *if* it was a chance occurrence, is not the same as the probability that the event *was* a chance occurrence." The paragraph is immediately followed by another which begins, "If 13 trumps appeared in the same hand....."

The Imprimerie Nationale of France has sent us a fat Yellow-book containing what we call the annual report of the Chief Inspector of Factories, together with the annual report of the Chief Inspector of Mines, and containing also the whole of the reports of the factory inspectors and mine inspectors of the various districts of France. In this country we publish the reports of the mine inspectors, but we do not publish the reports of the factory inspectors, except so far as they are included in the chief inspector's report, which gives from some of the most interesting only extracts—for example, from the reports of the women inspectors to the principal lady inspector. The title of the volume is too long for reproduction, but it is, of course, headed 'Ministère du Commerce, de l'Industrie, des Postes et des Télégraphes: Direction de l'Industrie: Rapports,' and is dated 1900, though it is only just out. The two most interesting parts of the volume to foreign readers are the report by Senator Richard Waddington, as president of the French Labour Commission, which is a permanent body, and the report (to the President of the Republic) of M. Millerand, the Minister, who it will be remembered is a Socialist, but who is perhaps the most powerful man at this time in France. Behind all these gentlemen stands the Director, M. Fontaine, who is one of the highest authorities in the world upon labour questions, and who is a most skilful and cautious adviser of the French Government, although in fact an ardent reformer, as fiercely on the side of the trade unionist as any labour leader in this country. It may be safely said, so great is the deference paid at once to the enlightened opinions and at the same time to the political tact of M. Fontaine, that there can be nothing in the volume before us which he does not approve; and the concurrence of a great industrial Conservative Republican like M. Waddington, of a Socialist like M. Millerand, and of a permanent civil servant such as M. Fontaine, gives to the French annual volume a weight which does not attach to any similar publication in the world. The difficulties which are met with by the Labour Department in France are exactly the same as those which are yearly chronicled by the Home Office, and especially by Miss Anderson, here. While the French law is in some respects (though rapidly improving) more timid than our own, there are some points in which French administration is more logically severe. Convent laundries, for example, and Irish Roman Catholic industries, have to be very tenderly dealt with by the Minister in this country. In France not only does every inspector point out the abuses which inevitably exist in connexion with most such institutions, but the number of prosecutions of them has been very great; and the men inspectors insist on obtaining instant admission at the gates even of those which are "cloistered." They seem to have been more successful in getting in rapidly at the doors of convents than at those of the small dressmakers in the towns, where they are met, as are our women inspectors, by locked doors; and, during the great delay which occurs in effecting an entrance, the girls, in France as here, are got away into bedrooms and places where they cannot be pursued. Six hundred and thirteen charitable establishments have been prosecuted in the year for breaking one section of the law alone, namely, that as to the employment of children under thirteen—and this out of a total number of convictions in France for this offence of only a little over 1,000. This is an enormous increase, more than three to one over the previous year; and the Labour Commission explains that it does not mean that the law is more broken, but only that the inspection is more serious. In France, as at St. Helens, glassworks are at loggerheads with the law as to the employment of young people; and almost all the other convictions in France for the employment of persons under age, or of young persons generally for excessive hours, come from glassworks. Another interesting matter is the account of the attempt to resuscitate the departmental labour commissions. They were created by law a long time ago, but up to the time of M. Millerand and M. Fontaine they had not worked. In most of the departments a commission had been named by the elective departmental council, consisting of a few leading manufacturers, who never met unless for the purpose of grumbling at the law. M. Millerand informed them that he should pay no attention to them unless they consented to admit an equal number of representatives of the trade unions to their body. In a few cases the trade unionists have been put on; but only in the metropolitan department, which is virtually little more than the town of Paris, has much yet been done. In Paris, we are informed, the new commission has already shown "immense vitality." A matter in which the French inspectors in their reports are as outspoken as are their colleagues in the United Kingdom concerns the cleaning of machinery in motion. A decree of 1893 forbade all cleaning of machinery in motion by young persons and females, but it has not been possible thoroughly to enforce the law.

M. Millerand in his report expresses his wish to appoint assistant factory inspectors from the trade unions, but he states that the power is not in his hands without a new law, as it has been decided for him that all factory inspectors must pass the same examination, and that this examination must be scientific in a high degree. M. Millerand has, therefore, presented a Bill upon this subject.

MODERN THEOLOGY.

Mr. Latham's *The Risen Master* (Deighton, Bell & Co.) is a sequel to his 'Pastor Pastorum.' The author says in the preface, "It will be well that discussion should arise; but I am too old to engage in controversy"; and in another place, "I come back to my position, which I take to be inexpugnable; I take my stand and I say, 'I do not explain things at all.'" Discussion is not easy where explanation is avoided. Mr. Latham's position is intelligible, whatever else may be said of it. He accepts all the statements in the New Testament regarding the risen Lord; but he does not examine the narrative of the events between the resurrection and the ascension. In that narrative Celsus pointed out contradictions, as did Lessing in his day; and in the nineteenth century not many scholars were blind to these contradictions. In spite of contradictions or difficulties, Mr. Latham evolves theories from phrases. The words *βλέπει κείμενα τὰ ὀθόνια*, and the position of *κείμενα* in the sentence, suggest to him that the dis-

ciple saw in the disposition of the clothes something unexpected. This disposition, it is said, accounts for the statement, "he saw and believed." Then, again, in this part of the narrative there is no mention of the spices, "about an hundred pound weight," which Nicodemus had provided. "If the body had been disrobed," Mr. Latham says, "whether by angels or men, the spice would have been found on the floor; now it was not so found, and I am driven to suppose therefore that it remained concealed in the folds of the grave-clothes." The conclusion is reached that the body exhaled or evanesced; and it is a conclusion easily reached when no explanation is offered. But explanation is not unnecessary when the incident of the spices has been doubted and the existence of Nicodemus as a follower of Christ's denied; and, when the narrative is full of difficulties, it is not easy to agree to theories derived from phrases. Refusing to explain, Mr. Latham asserts:—

"In the raising of Christ, God passed into action in a way that was new to mankind, and if its being new to mankind be of the essence, then this new way cannot possibly be brought under any of the heads into which our old knowledge is distributed."

Yet elsewhere he refers to questions of physical science, and points to Prof. Ramsay, of Aberdeen, who holds that in twenty years men may think differently on these questions from what they do now. But what has physical science to do with the miraculous? Mr. Latham is lucid when he asserts that the miraculous implies that God acts in a way not to be brought under any of the heads into which our old knowledge is distributed, but it is difficult to understand what he thinks about the miraculous when he quotes Prof. Ramsay, or when he says:—

"Every year now brings some wondrous tale of advancing science, and people are less ready to dispose of questions by saying, 'This involves the supernatural,' which has been rightly called 'a question-begging word.'"

The miraculous, if explained by advancing science, will cease to be the miraculous, and Christian theology will require to reconsider its position.

Prof. Peabody's *Jesus Christ and the Social Question* (New York, Macmillan Co.) is of extreme interest, on account of the subject and its treatment. The author shows intimate acquaintance with the modern literature on the question, discusses problems with fairness, and writes with lucidity. Chapters on the family, the rich, the poor, the industrial order, deal with the experience of the present day, and show how Jesus is to be viewed as a teacher worthy of attention by saviours of society. "The social ideal of Jesus Christ," he says,

"is to be interpreted only through his religious consciousness. He looks on human life from above, and, seeing it slowly shaped and purified by the life of God, regards the future of human society with a transcendent and unfaltering hope. On the other hand, Jesus approaches life from within, through the inspiration of the individual."

On another page it is stated, "The social teaching of Jesus Christ is this,—that the social order is not a product of mechanism but of personality, and that personality fulfils itself only in the social order." It might surely have been added that this teaching is not peculiar to Jesus. Prof. Peabody again and again insists that Jesus looks on life from above; but this is only a characteristic, though the most notable, of His vision. The Parable of the Good Samaritan has no distinctive religious mark, and Jesus as the author of it simply teaches humaneness to one's neighbour, and does not look at life from above. Prof. Peabody is perfectly well aware that the teaching of Jesus as recorded is inconsistent in details, and the Gospel of St. Luke presents him with many difficulties. He asserts that, even if Dives be condemned because rich, it is not easy to believe that Lazarus should be taken to heaven because poor; and yet without a word he accepts the description of the kingdom of heaven as "a kingdom hard for the rich to enter, but the poor, the blind, the maimed, and the lame will be welcomed into it." In speaking of this kingdom he continues: "It is a kingdom in which a new system of labour will prevail; a system in which the workers will be paid, not according to their service, but according to their needs." What is payment according to needs? and where is there a reference to it in the words of Jesus? As if a reference were given, the words are quoted, "It is my will to give unto this last, even as unto thee.....So the last shall be first, and the first last"; but these words do not imply payment according to needs. In the Parable of the Pounds, in spite of what Prof. Peabody says, payment is not according to needs, but according to service. He whose pound has gained ten pounds is made ruler over ten cities. Other examples might be quoted to show the difficulty of reducing the teaching of Jesus, as recorded in the Gospels, to perfect consistency. Prof. Peabody says: "No man can say 'Is it not lawful for me to do what I will with mine own?' A man does not own his wealth; he owes it." And yet the very words which he declares no man can say are words of Jesus, uttered by Him without comment or restriction. The main thesis, that Jesus views the social question from above, may readily be admitted; but inconsistencies in the record are not to be overlooked, especially when there is a strong suspicion of Ebionitism attaching to the Gospel of St. Luke. It is refreshing, in a book dealing with the social question from the standpoint of Christianity, to meet with the candour which dictates these words:—

"Modern business is not, as it is so often pictured, the work of a horde of pirates and wreckers watching for a chance to entrap and despoil the unwary; it is much more like the legitimate traffic of the high seas, where there are many perils of storm and collision, and many disasters wrought by treachery or rashness, but where on the whole strong men are trained and the work of the world is bravely done."

The Religion of Democracy. By Charles Ferguson. (Funk & Wagnalls Company.)—At first sight this book appears impossible. It does not attract an English reader to find on the cover a long passage from "the author" composed of this sort of thing:—

"I come to you with great ideas, ideas big with revolution—but they are common. You will recognize them as your own. Only it is necessary to fit words to them. Words are the wings of ideas; without words they brood, but cannot fly. And these ideas of ours must fly from land to land and kindle the whole earth."

This dithyrambic rhetoric fills the book from cover to cover. There is never an attempt at argument, which is probably regarded as at once too conventional and too abstract, for "the Devil's right name is abstraction." Nor is the writer above decking an old proverb with the new gewgaws of paradox: "The future is an illusion; it never arrives. It flies before you as you advance." "To-morrow never comes" is assuredly at once simpler and more expressive. But the book must not be judged by such passages. It is full of really illuminating matter, and in its contempt of shams and hatred of mere material ends ought to act as a wholesome corrective to less admirable aspects of life over the water. There is hardly a page on which there is not some really suggestive criticism or *curiosa felicitas* of phrase which, were it not for the ever-present emotionalism, would make the book very attractive; for instance: "The death of religion is in a dead certainty, and there is no blackboard demonstration that God is good. You must risk it or die a coward." Of course, there is much that seems vulgar in the mode of expression, but there is never vulgarity of thought, and the author is far from bowing down to the idols of the demagogues' market-place. Indeed, his notion of democracy scarcely concerns the form of government at all. "Democratic government is the concurrence of the most forceful and effective persons in society to the ends of beauty and justice." The same definition would be given by the autocrat, the aristocrat, or the bureaucrat of the system which he is working. And the following is surely worth having from a prophet of revolution:—

"[Democracy] has put down the mighty, but it has not made the commons royal. It has withheld its trust from princes, but it has not known where else to put its trust. Were it not better to be a peasant and reverence a lord, than a politician and reverence nothing?"

"The world has lost interest in the discouraging theorem that one man is no better than another."

"The newspapers have an enormous influence, not because they lead, but because they do not. The power of the press is in its moral passivity."

These illustrations may suggest something of the worth of a book which is not really concerned with any political programme, and hardly with a social one, though the author talks of the need of revolution and does not always appear quite clear-headed. But the central thought—that the time of the freedom of all is at last come, and that true liberty can only rest upon love, and is therefore religious in its basis—is not perhaps very new, though incisively and luminously illustrated. Only it is a pity that there is so little sobriety of tone, for nothing is more wearisome than perpetual peroration. This book is designed to make people think, but destined to make them complain; and, largely because the writer is never quiet, he will not, as he seems to wish, pour balm on the heated spirit of the age. Nobody likes champagne at every meal, nor is brandy a specific for brain disease.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Of making books about books and their authors there is no end. One on a much-discussed author, *Robert Louis Stevenson: a Life Study in Criticism*, by H. Bellyse Baildon (Chatto & Windus), now lies before us. It raises, almost before opening it, a doubt as to the need or perhaps the room for anything more about him—just at present, at least. Those who knew Stevenson year by year, sometimes day by day, as far back as they can remember, are more apt to shirk than to seek new matter concerning him. They know that the haunting personality of the man can be in a sense more easily extinguished than restored. You could as soon revive the colour and sparkle of a burnt-out fire or the airy dance of a will-o'-the-wisp as renew the glow and glamour, the alert intelligence, the wayward imagination and warm heart that were his. No image could be more easily, as it were, overlaid by print or more readily summoned in spontaneous talk than his. When the few left of the fast-diminishing group of those who really knew him meet, certain of his tricks of speech and curiosities of humorous thought and action are remembered; a chance word recalls a conversation or an incident, and stirs a chain of recollection. But there is little in print or pictures to bring him back. To read Mr. Baildon is to think that, though his book is a more substantial and better-considered piece of writing than some of the trivialities that have preceded it, it in no way fills a blank. Yet the author had opportunities that might have helped him to greater purpose. In Edinburgh Stevenson and he were for a time schoolfellows, and later fellow-students. The author knew him, in fact, just as his mind and spirit were awake and leaping forward to the task he only laid down with his life. Some of his earliest attempts at writing were known to this companion. But knowledge and opportunity are not the only equipment needed, nor even affection and literary appreciation. Some one has said that

Stevenson stands for the conception that ideas are the real incidents, and this statement certainly suggests something of the quality and nature of his mind. Probably the mind of his present biographer could never have been a measure of the mind of Stevenson, nor in true sympathy with it. The interest to be got out of this record of a past companionship is therefore—in view of the opportunities—tantalizingly small. Yet should one be surprised in face of the many botched biographies with lost opportunities staring dumbly from their pages? Mr. Baildon tells us in his preface that before "Colvin, Leslie Stephen, and Hamerton" were—of course in the sense of their relation with Stevenson—"he," Baildon, "was." He believes he assisted before any one else at what he calls the brewing of "Louis's literary peck o' maut," and of its quality as far back as the early sixties he has something to say. Because, or in spite, of all this, lovers of Stevenson will open this book (clothed in most familiar dress) more in fear than hope. Yet nothing actively disconcerting meets one, save and except the portraits. They are each foolishly or stolidly unlike the changing, yet arresting physiognomy of the original. As for the matter of the book, except for a happy remark, a thoughtful criticism, or stray reminiscence, it is decidedly tepid and inadequate. Nothing at all in the shape of original insight or power of divination is to be found. The chapter called 'Love, Marriage, and After' is pitiably like the conventional commonplaces of the ordinary biographer who touches on such subjects. One glance will remind the reader how well he knows and how little he likes the manner. And it takes but another glance to discover that the book is in substance and essence a misunderstanding rather than an illumination of its subject. The mind of the man and the true nature of his work are not revealed in this volume.

Annals of Politics and Culture, by G. P. Gooch (Cambridge, University Press), is hard to review, for no single man, not even Mr. Gooch, could be certain of the accuracy of all its statements. An attempt to give a general analysis of political events all over the world on one side of a page, with parallel summaries of the achievements of the human race in every branch of culture on the other, is certainly a little like the parturition of a mountain; and some may be found to complain that the results are similar. But this compilation is undeniably useful, and affords evidence of extraordinary width of reading and industry on the part of its compiler. The precaution has been taken of having the paragraphs on special subjects revised by experts, so that there ought to be comparatively few errors; but 2,326 paragraphs on politics and 3,765 on culture (in which, by the way, all the deaths are recorded) can hardly be expected to be impeccable. Criticism is awakened by some of these entries, especially those towards the end. Was it really worth while to chronicle such events as these?

"Forbes Robertson presents 'Hamlet' at the Lyceum. Byam Shaw exhibits 'Love's Baubles' and 'The Comforter.'"

"Stead edits the *Review of Reviews*."

"F. C. Gould begins to draw for the *Westminster Gazette*."

"John Morley's Romanes Lecture on Machiavelli protests against the divorce of ethics from politics."

We fancy that this protest was not exactly new. Nor do we think that these later entries are always unobjectionable in form; for instance, "Maitland proves that the supremacy of canon law in England before the Reformation was virtually uncontested" is hardly a fair description of the professor's work; at least it would have been better to omit "virtually" and insert "in the courts Christian." Moreover, the length of the references to such matters as the 'Ritualist Crusade' and the 'Zionist Congress,' and of the descriptions of books like Shadworth Hodgson's 'Metaphysic of Experience,' is surely out of all proportion to their significance, especially when one finds only a line devoted to Calvin's 'Institutes.' The bibliography will be useful; and Mr. Gooch's modesty need not have driven him to omit his own work on 'English Democratic Ideas in the Seventeenth Century.' The latter part is too long, and shows a lack of sense of proportion. But the book will be indispensable in a library, even to those who find life tolerable without being informed of the exact date of Dr. Birkbeck Hill's edition of Boswell or of the starting of "Bohn's Library."

A second and revised edition, including events up to 1900, has been issued of the *Handbook of the Administrations of Great Britain* (Smith, Elder & Co.) during the nineteenth century. Mr. F. C. Carr-Gomm, the compiler, has produced a very useful book of reference.

Glimpses of English History. By F. M. Allen. (Downey & Co.)—Such entertainment as may be provided by presenting in Irish brogue comic accounts of some of the events in English history F. M. Allen gives in this sequel to what he calls his emerald trilogy. 'The True Story of Jack Cade' is as good as any of the nine chapters, and it says something for the rest that it is the last. The rest are obviously not bad, though the story of Alfred and the cakes, which would deter any but the boldest humourist, is of the number. There is a certain sameness, something almost mechanical, in the sort of humour with which these stories are told. A'Beckett's 'Comic History of England' fixed the pattern. F. M. Allen's originality is best shown by his chapter on 'Old King Cole.' Taking the old song as his text, he works up a story which in its manner reminds one of the sermon that the late Mr. Arthur Blunt would sometimes deliver to his friends on the nursery rhyme of "Pat a cake, Baker's man." The fact that he was called "old" King Cole shows that there were other kings of that name; but "he was too fond of divarsion to laive [*sic*] any footprints on the sands of time," and so on. Mr. J. F. Sullivan, the artist who helps the author in his pleasant foolery, is a capital draughtsman, but he is content with a very rough and elementary style of pictorial humour, which contrasts unfavourably with John Leech's illustrations to A'Beckett's well-known work.

We have received *Morison's Chronicle of the Year's News of 1900*, compiled by Mr. G. Eyre-Todd, which seems a good chronicle of news, although the index might be improved. We have looked out a good many pages in the index, and there is a certain proportion of errors running all through, especially in the references to the pages, which are the most important point. With improvement of the index the volume will certainly be useful. We are quite aware of the great difficulty of forming a perfect index for such a volume, and have frequently had to complain of the indexing of rival publications. Some of our South African disasters are not indexed at all; and, as an example of actual error, we may point out that Kuruman should be indexed as p. 3 rather than as p. 176. The publishers are Messrs. Morison Brothers, of Glasgow.

We have also a new edition of the useful little *'Times' House of Commons*, of which the first issue was published by Messrs. Macmillan & Co. in October last.

The *Bradford Observer* has reprinted for sale *The British Army*, by Mr. Charles Ogden, an able and well-informed plea for a national militia. It contains at the end a diary of the war, which is unfortunately incomplete.

We have on our table *Cowper and Mary Unwin*, edited by C. Gearey (Drane), — *Frederick Temple, Archbishop of Canterbury*, by W. F. Aitken (Partridge),—*Twentieth-Century Inventions*, by G. Sutherland (Longmans), —*Gold and Diamonds*, by W. H. Penning (Baillière, Tindall & Cox),—*How to Read the Money Article*, by C. Duguid (Effingham Wilson),—*German without Tears*, translated from the French of Mrs. H. Bell by A. H. Hutchinson and S. Batsch, Book II. (Arnold), —*Herodotus IV., Chapters I. to CXLIV.*, edited by W. J. Woodhouse (Clive),—*Outlines of Educational Doctrine*, by J. F. Herbart, translated by A. F. Lange (Macmillan), —*Bamboo Work*, edited by P. N. Hasluck (Cassell), — *Nell: a Tale of the Thames*, by H. Bigg (Kegan Paul), —*A Daughter of Mystery*, by R. Norman Silver (Jarrold), —*Dr. Somerville's Crime*, by M. H. Hervey (Simpkin), — *Duke Rodney's Secret*, by P. Prim (Jarrold),—*Friend or Foe*, by E. S. Thompson (Drane),—*Our Family Portraits, and other Sketches*, by W. C. Ellis (Jarrold),—*Survivals*, by L. V. F. Randolph (Putnam),—*Rosemary and Pansies*, by Bertram Dobell (Privately printed),—*The Divinity of Christ*, translated from the French of Mgr. E. Bougaud by C. L. Currie (New York, Young & Co.),—and *A History of the Church of Christ*, by H. Kelly, Vol. I. (Longmans). Among New Editions we have *An Introduction to Physical Chemistry*, by J. Walker (Macmillan),—*Analysis of English History*, by W. C. Pearce and Dr. S. Hague (Murby),—*Guide to London* (Ward & Lock),—*A Life in Song*, by G. L. Raymond (Putnam),—*The Life and Death of Thomas Wolsey, Cardinal*, edited by Grace H. Simpson (Washbourne),—and *Hints to Travellers*, by J. Coles, 2 vols. (Geographical Society).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Hall (T. C.), The Messages of Jesus according to the Synoptists, roy. 16mo, 3/6
Schulhof (J. M.), The Law of Forgiveness as presented in the New Testament, cr. 8vo, 3/6
Scully (V.), Life of the Venerable Thomas à Kempis, 5/
Waters (R.), What is Truth? 8vo, 10/6 net.

Law.

Banning (S. T.), Military Law Made Easy cr. 8vo, 4/6 net.
Brayshay (D. E.), The Law of No Liability Mining Companies in Victoria, 8vo, 25/ net.
Ilbert (Sir C.), Legislative Methods and Forms, 8vo, 16/

Fine Art and Archæology.

Adam (R. and J.), The Decorative Work of, folio, 30/ net.
M'Intyre (John H. A.), A Text-Book of Sciography, 3/6
Rogers (W. S.), A Book of the Poster, imp. 8vo, 7/6

Poetry and the Drama.

Armstrong (G. F. S.), Ballads of Down, cr. 8vo, 7/6
Songs of the Sword and the Soldier, collected by A. Eagar, 3/6
Walker (A. S.), Robert Buchanan, an Introduction to his Poetry, cr. 8vo, 6/ net.

Music.

Apthorp (W. F.), The Opera Past and Present, cr. 8vo, 5/ net.

Philosophy.

Taylor (A. E.), The Problem of Conduct, roy. 8vo, 10/ net.

History and Biography.

Abbott (L.), Life and Literature of the Ancient Hebrews, 6/
Francis (Sir P.), The Francis Letters, edited by B. Francis and E. Keary, 2 vols. 8vo, 24/ net.
Gearey (C.), Cowper and Mary Unwin, cr. 8vo, 6/
Hanbury (C.), an Autobiography, ed. Mrs. A. Head, 8vo, 6/
Hopkins (T.), The Man in the Iron Mask, ex. cr. 8vo, 7/6 net.
Kalhana's Rajatarangini, a Chronicle of the Kings of Kashmir, translated by M. A. Stein, 2 vols. 4to, 63/ net.
Mackinnon (W. H.), The Journal of the C.I.V. in South Africa, 8vo, 6/
Oldfield (S. H.), Some Records of the Later Life of Harriet, Countess Granville, 8vo, 16/ net.
Taylor (H. O.), The Classical Heritage of the Middle Ages, cr. 8vo, 7/6 net.

Geography and Travel.

Bigham (C.), A Year in China, 1899-1900, roy. 8vo, 8/6 net.
Schuyler (E.), Italian Influences, 8vo, 10/6 net.

Philology.

New English Dictionary, edited by Dr. J. A. H. Murray: L—Lap, 4to, 2/6
Plato: Meno, edited by E. S. Thompson, 12mo, 5/
Poole (W. M.) and Becker (M.), Commercial French, Part 1, cr. 8vo, 2/6
Thucydides, Histories, Book 3, ed. by H. F. Fox, cr. 8vo, 3/6
Weekley (E.), A Primer of French Literature, cr. 8vo, 2/6

Science.

Colbeck (E. H.), Diseases of the Heart, 8vo, 12/
Lockwood (C. B.), Appendicitis, 8vo, 10/ net.
Nansen (F.), The Norwegian North Polar Expedition, 1893-1896: Scientific Results, Vol. 2, 4to, 30/ net.
Seebohm (H.), The Birds of Siberia, roy. 8vo, 12/ net.
Shaw (W. J.), Studies in Field Engineering, cr. 8vo, 4/ net.
Sutherland (G.), Twentieth-Century Inventions, 4/6 net.
Titchener (E. B.), Experimental Psychology, Vol. 1, Part 1, 8vo, 8/6
Ward (H. M.), Disease in Plants, cr. 8vo, 7/6

General Literature.

Adams (Mrs. Leith), Cruel Calumny, and other Stories, 6/
Common-Sense Army, A, by the author of 'An Absent-Minded War,' cr. 8vo, 2/6
Connell (J.), Confessions of a Poacher, cr. 8vo, 3/6
Fenn (G. M.), Running Amok, cr. 8vo, 6/
Fletcher (J. S.), The Three Days' Terror, cr. 8vo, 6/
Forbes (Athol), Odd Fish, cr. 8vo, 3/6
Gerard (M.), Queen's Mate, cr. 8vo, 6/
Grand (Sarah), Babs the Impossible, cr. 8vo, 6/
Grier (S. C.), The Warden of the Marches, cr. 8vo, 6/
Hobson (J. A.), The Psychology of Jingoism, cr. 8vo, 2/6
Hope (G.), A Cardinal and his Conscience, cr. 8vo, 6/
Lagerlöf (S.), From a Swedish Homestead, cr. 8vo, 6/
Mann (M. E.), Among the Syringas, cr. 8vo, 6/
Mathew (E. J.), A History of English Literature, cr. 8vo, 4/6
Norris (W. E.), His Own Father, cr. 8vo, 3/6
Pemberton (M.), Pro Patriâ, cr. 8vo, 6/
Prescott (E. L.), His Familiar Foe, cr. 8vo, 6/
Rodziewicz (M.), Devaytis, translated by Count S. C. de Soissons, cr. 8vo, 6/
Subaltern's Letters to his Wife, cr. 8vo, 3/6
Thompson (E. S.), Friend or Foe? cr. 8vo, 3/6
Wells (D. D.), Parlous Times, cr. 8vo, 4/
Woodroffe (D.), Tangled Trinities, cr. 8vo, 6/

FOREIGN.

Poetry.

Stapfer (P.), Victor Hugo et la Grande Poésie Satirique en France, 3fr. 50.

History and Biography.

Allier (R.), Les Troubles de Chine et les Missions Chrétiennes, 3fr.
Routier (G.), Le Congrès Hispano-Américain de Madrid, 3fr.

Geography and Travel.

Deschamps (P.), L'Univers, 25fr.

General Literature.

Coulevain (P. de), Ève Victorieuse, 3fr. 50.
Couyba (C. M.), Classiques et Modernes, 3fr. 50.
Fournier (P.), Le Roi des Gascons, 3fr. 50.
Lano (P. de), La Part des Sens, 3fr. 50.

NEWLY DISCOVERED DOCUMENTS OF THE ELIZABETHAN AND JACOBEAN PERIODS.

III.

LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS BY GEORGE CHAPMAN.

About three years after the 'Eastward Hoe' trouble had been surmounted Chapman was again involved in a similar misfortune. His plays of 'The Conspiracy and Tragedy of Charles, Duke of Byron,' were produced on the stage in the spring of 1608. What followed is best told in the following extract from a dispatch of M. de Beaumont's, the French ambassador, which is given in Von Raumer's 'History of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries' (Ellesmere's translation):—

"April 5, 1608.* I caused certain players to be forbid from acting the History of the Duke of Biron; when however they saw that the whole court had left town, they persisted in acting it; nay, they brought upon the stage the Queen of France and Mademoiselle Verneuil. The former, having first accosted the latter with very hard words, gave her a box on the ear. At my suit three of them were arrested; but the principal person, the author, escaped."

Chapman on this occasion seems to have been less unfortunate than usual, though it was necessary for him to live in concealment until the storm had blown over. The following document, I think, furnishes evidence as to who enabled him to escape and sheltered him during his concealment, although I must warn the reader that this is a matter of inference, and not of proof:

Sr—Not wearie of my Shelter, but uncertaine why the forme of the cloude still hovers over me, when the matter is dispers't, I write to intreate your resolution; And all this tyme have not in this sort visted you, for feare I should seeme to give spurrs to your free disposition; But now (least imagininge me hotter of my libertie than I am, you should thinke me unhowsd, and not to have presented you with my first thankfull Apparence) I thought good to send out this dove; And thoughe I am put, by the Austeritie of the offended tyme to this little pacience, yet can I not be so thanklesslye jelouse of the knowing judgment from whence your actions proceede to retaine any thought of youre favours Repentaunce; or neglect of their extension in the safe retreat: when your daungerous charge for me was so resolute and worthie. I am the same I was when you thought me worthie of youre vertuous kindnes; and will ever remaine (whatsoever I may be) Wholy yours in all affectionate Requitall.

For his right worthie and exceedinge good frend Mr Crane: Secretorie to my Lord Duke of Lennox.

* This date, as Mr. Fleay has pointed out, is misprinted 1605 in the English translation—an error by which most of Chapman's biographers have been misled.

I take it that this letter, though directed to Mr. Crane, was really intended for the Duke of Lennox, who was no doubt the friend who sheltered and protected the poet. Let that be remembered to his credit, for it is certain that he can have no better title to be remembered than comes from the fact that he effectually befriended one who needed friends so sorely. Nor did Chapman fail to express his gratitude to his benefactor. Among the sonnets which he addressed to his patrons at the end of his translation of the Iliad, the one addressed to the Duke of Lennox stands first, and is, I think, much the best in form and expression.

Chapman's troubles in relation to his Byron plays were not yet over. When he attempted to get leave to publish them, all sorts of difficulties, it appears, were put in his way by the licenser for the press. So much we learn from the following spirited letter of remonstrance addressed to that official:—

Sr—I have not deserv'd what I suffer by your austeritie; if the two or three lynes you crost were spoken; my uttermost to suppresse them was enough for my discharge: To more then which no promysse can be rackt by reason; I see not myne owne Plaies; nor carrie the Actors Tongues in my mouthe; The action of the mynde is performance sufficient of any dewtie, before the greatest authoritie, wherein I have quitted all your former favors, And made them more worthie then any you bestowe on outward observers; if the thrice allowance of the Counsaile for the Presentment gave not weight enoughe to drawe yours after for the presse, my Breath is a hopeles adition; if you say (for your Reason) you know not if more then was spoken be now written no, no; nor can you know that, if you had bothe the Copies, not seeing the first at all: Or if you had seene it presented your Memorie could hardly confer with it so strictly in the Revisall to discerne the Adition; My short reason therefore can not sounde your severitie: Whosoever it were that first plaied the bitter Informer before the frenche Ambassador for a matter so far from offence; And of so much honor for his maister as those two partes containe, perform'd it with the Gall of a Wulff, and not of a man: And theise hautie and secrett vengeances taken for Crost, & officious humors are more Politique than Christian; which he that hates will one day discover in the open ruyne of their Auctors; And though they be trifles he yet laies them in Ballance (as they concern Justice, and bewray Appetites to the greatest Tyrannye) with the greatest; But how safely soever Illiterate Aucthoritie setts up his Bristles against Poverty, methinkes yours (being accompanied with learning) should rebate the pointes of them, and soften the fiercenes of those rude manners; you know Sr, They are sparkes of the lowest fier in Nature that fly out uppon weaknes with every puffe of Power: I desier not you should drenche your hand in the least daunger for mee: And therefore (with entreatie of my Papers returne) I cease ever to trouble you.

By the poore subject of your office for the present.

In this letter we have the real Chapman, with his quick sense of wrong and indignation at it, which is hardly the case in some of the previous documents, with their tone of almost servile humility—inevitable, perhaps, in the circumstances, but not the less painful to contemplate. That the remonstrance produced its proper effect can hardly be asserted, for though the author eventually got leave to publish the plays, it was only on condition of making such omissions and changes as sadly maimed and disfigured them.

It would seem that from 1604 to 1612 Chapman was in the service of Prince Henry, whose favour and patronage he enjoyed until the prince's untimely end. By him he was encouraged in his great task of translating Homer, and promised a suitable reward when he should have accomplished it. The sorrow which Chapman felt at his patron's untimely death is expressed in his 'Epicedium.' It was a most unfortunate event for the poet, who found himself deprived not only of his place—from which, it seems, Prince Charles dismissed him—but also of the reward which had been promised him for his translation of Homer. We learn all this from the documents which are next to be quoted. They are undated; but as the prince's death took place on November 6th, 1612, they must have been written late in that year or early in 1613:—

To the Kings Matie.

Humblie sheweth that serving above nine yeares the late Prince Henry in place of a sewer in ordinary; And in all that time consuming his whole meanes, never receyving any suyte nor benifits; and now put from his place under Prince Charles; It would please yoe most excellent Matie to take into yoe Royall compassion, whom his highnes Princely Intention (being so soodainely prevented) could not see recompensed; and to refer the poore suppliants estate and willing meritt to the examination and wysdom of some one or two of yor Maties ho: privie Counsell. that (for avoyding yoe highnes unfitt trouble with so meane a suppliance) may take true instruction of all things convenient for my enforced suyte, and accordingly inform yor Matie how farr my necessitie may move you; And for all yoe right sacred commiseration of one so miserablie lost, I shall ever be most zealously bound to all gratitude; and pray as uncessantly for yoe Maties wished and endles felicitie.

Poor Chapman! Was ever "the base string of humility" sounded more vainly than in this pitiful appeal to the most unkingly of our kings?

To the Right Horable the Earle of Northampton: Lord Privie Seale, & one of his Maties most honourd privie Counsaile.

The humble Peticon of Geo: Chapman: Beseeching yoe good lop to vouchsafe the reading of the annext petition, and to take notice of my enforced suite therein contained; The ground thereof being a due debt (the promise of a Prince vouched on his deathbed) growing from a serious and valuable cause (two yeares studious writinge impos'd by his highness upon a poore man, whose Pen is his Plough, and the sole meanes of his maintenance) that yoe Lop, being a most competent Judge of my paines in this kinde; may please out of your noble inclination to learning, to countenance my constrained motion, made for no money; but only for some poore Coppiehold of the Princes land, of 40l Rent, if any such I can find. Nor needes yoe Lor doubt giving President to any, no one being able, of this nature, to allege the like service; none but myself having done Homer; which will sufficiently distinguish it from any other: for if what Virgile divinely affirmes be true, that easier it is to gaine the Club from Hercules than a verse from Homer (intending so to gaine and manadge it that we make it our owne) I hope few els can plead to the Prince so difficult a service? which if yoe Lop please the rather to consider; I shall be enabled to proceede in the further works commaunded by his highness, and pay to your most worthy name and memorie the tribute of my best paines, and daily pray for youre hons longe continued eminence in all hon & happiness.

In yet another petition, addressed "To the Right Honorable the Lords of his Maties privie Counsell," Chapman urges that, having for four years attended the late prince, he was commanded by him to proceed with his translation of Homer, and promised on its conclusion three hundred pounds,

"And uppon his deathbed a good pension during my life; commaunding me to go on with the Odysses; All which Sir Tho: Challenor can truly witnesse; yet never receyving pennye; but incurringe seaven score pounds debt by my tyme spent in that service, which all know I could have employde to the profit of as great a sum; The want whereof without youre charitable prevention must ende in my endles imprisonment."

He begs them therefore not to value the prince's promise lighter than a "customarie" debt, but to this, his first "suyte" and last refuge, stand just and conscionable sanctuaries; and he, for the rest of his "poore ould life," will ever pray "knowinglie and faithfullie" for them.

Is it necessary to say that all these appeals were addressed to deaf and unheeding ears? What cared King James and his courtiers for the distress of so insignificant a personage as Chapman, or for the dying request of the prince? In his poem 'To the Immortal Memory of the Incomparable Hero, Henry, Prince of Wales,' Chapman has told us the result of his supplications:—

Thy tomb, arms, statue, all things fit to fall
At foot of Death, and worship funeral.
Form hath bestow'd; for form is nought too dear:
Thy solid virtues yet, eternized here,
My blood and wasted spirits have only found
Commanded cost, and broke so rich a ground

Not to inter, but make thee ever spring,
As arms, tombs, statues, every earthy thing,
Shall fade and vanish into fume before.
What lasts thrives least; yet wealth of soul is poor
And so 'tis kept. Not thy thrice-sacred will
Sign'd with thy death, moves any to fulfil
Thy just bequests to me. Thou dead, then I
Live dead, for giving thee eternity.

Ad Famam.

To all times future this time's mark extend,
Homer no patron found, nor Chapman friend.

Bertram Dobell.

HENRY OF HUNTINGDON AND GEOFFREY OF MONMOUTH.

Christ Church, Oxford, March 18th, 1901.

The position of Henry of Huntingdon among our mediæval chroniclers is somewhat peculiar. He seems best known as a contemporary authority for events in the eleventh and twelfth centuries. But he is also important as the source whence subsequent writers have—for the most part unconsciously—derived various statements concerning much earlier periods of the history of our island. To him, for example, we owe the assertions that Silchester was once called Kair Segent, and that there was in Roman times an archbishopric at Caerleon upon Usk; to him, again, we owe such steps as the first attempt to locate on paper the supposed Four Roads—Icknield, Ermine, Watling Streets and Foss. To the student of early history it is therefore of some moment to know what was behind Henry, what reasons or authorities he had; and Liebermann and others have suggested that he possessed documents which have since been lost. I think that such a hypothesis should only be received with caution, *faute de mieux*, and I much doubt if it is in the least necessary in this case. My present object is to point out briefly that Henry's known authorities can be increased by one. It is generally assumed that Henry did not use the work of Geoffrey of Monmouth, his contemporary. He is known to have made its acquaintance in 1139, but it is urged that "all the passages which we might be inclined to attribute to Geoffrey occur in the earliest edition of Henry, that is, in 1129," and Bishop Stubbs has ventured to suggest that Geoffrey copied Henry in one or two points. This, however, is not the case. The truth has been obscured in the Rolls Series edition of Henry, which, in respect of text and MSS., has been compiled with a carelessness that can only astonish a classical scholar. I have lately been able to examine the two MSS. which contain Henry's first edition of 1129: Mr. Wynne's Hengwrt MS. 101 and a later MS. in All Souls' College library. These show that this first edition lacks some statements in i. 3, 5, and 12, which were added later, after 1139, and were pretty plainly borrowed from Geoffrey. Thus in the first edition Henry mentioned Kair Segent, but did not call it Silchester: after seeing Geoffrey's book with its references to Silchester, he put the identification in. In the first edition Henry says nothing about an archbishopric of Caerleon: later he has two references to it. In the first edition he calls Belinus son of Minocannus—in which he followed Nennius; later he calls him son of Liud, in which he follows Geoffrey. I do not think that he has borrowed much from his contemporary: he has taken a chance item here and there, such as a man might note who was looking at a book and not actually working through it. The result is to throw the authority for such items on to the genial shoulders of Geoffrey, and to restore to the Celtic imagination a few more of its inventions.

F. Haverfield.

EARLY GOLF IN ENGLAND.

British Museum, March 13th, 1901.

It is commonly believed that golf is a purely Scottish game, and has only been introduced into England during the late Queen's reign, but the following document, which I have lately unearthed in the muniment room of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, shows that it was a common recreation of the gentry of Westminster during the time of the Commonwealth. Murray's new dictionary gives one or two quotations to prove that it was a game known in England in the seventeenth century, but does not localize it. The Tothill Fields in the parish of St. Margaret's, Westminster, which were used for bowls, golf, and stowball, are now well known to all old and present Westminster schoolboys as Vincent Square, or more familiarly "Up-fields."

To the Honoble ye Governors of the Colledge and Free Schoole at Westminster.

The humble peticion of Thomas Harbottle, Keeper of Tuttlefeilds there,

Sheweth that yor petr in obedience to yor Honors and reference to his s'd place, humbly presenteth to yor honors consideracions, these ensuing disorders and intrenchments committed by the partyes vndernamed and others vnknowne vpon Tuttlefeilds afores'd and the preveiledges thereof tending to the defaceing of the s'd feilds, the hindrance of the meeting of the Gentry for their recreation at Bowles, Goffe, and Stowball, and the gennerall preiudice of the Inhabitants of the Citty and libertie of Westmr for their feeding of their Cattell, herbage, and other profitts due vnto them by antyent Custome in and vpon the s'd Common of Tuttlefeilds; Wch they humbly desire yor honors by yor fauorable Order, will redresse for the present, and prevent for the future.

May it therefore please yor Honors to take the premisses into yor searious consideracions and soe to order, that some strict and speedy course may bee taken herein for the gennerall good, Impowering yor petr to acte vnder yor honors for the discouery of the s'd abuses hereafter, and imposing of penalties vpon the respective persons soe offending, as to yor Honors in yor graue wisdomes shall seeme meete.

And the ptr shall pray, &c.

Abuses in Horsmen.

The persons who are servants to the Gentry and others coming thither to ayer, and water their horses, refuse to obserue the common tract for ryding about the Feilds, and crosse to and fro, all over to the gennerall Hurt of the Feilds and benefitt of the Inhabitants in the Herbage, &c.

Abuses in Intrenchmt vpon the high Way.

Mr Tho: Hammon, Carpenter, hath made a Causway neere his House there, and dugg a sandpitt contrary to order, to the great harme and preiudice of the Inhabitants in their severall passages to and fro.

Abuses by night soyle.

Wm Curtis and his companie and George Hanly and his company Emptyers of Houses of Office, leaue their said soyle vpon the common vnburyed to the genneral Hurt of the Inhabitants.

Abuses by dead Horses vnburyed.

Wm Baker and Tho. Kennet and others bring dead horses into the common and leaue them their vnburyed tending to the infection of the Inhabitants in generall and contrary to the late Order in Sessions, etc. Tho. Harbottle.

9th February, 1658.

Endorsed: The peticion of Tho: Harbottle, &c., 1658.

Edward J. L. Scott.

THE ARTHURIAN LEGEND: A PERSIAN PARALLEL.

57, Queen's Road, Aberdeen.

The following anecdote from the 'Tadhkiratu 'l-Auliyā' ('Remembrancer of the Saints') has in its main features a strong family likeness to the tale of Sir Bedivere and the brand Excalibur in Tennyson's 'Passing of Arthur.' Doubtless legends of the same type occur elsewhere, although I cannot say so definitely, but as this one belongs to a Persian book that has not hitherto been translated, or even published except in Asia, it may perhaps claim attention from the curious. Al-Tirmidhī lived in the first half of the ninth, and Farīdu'ddīn 'Attār, who composed the 'Tadhkiratu 'l-Auliyā,' in the twelfth century.

"Abu Bakr Warrāq said: One day the Shaikh (Muhammad ibn 'Alī al-Tirmidhī) handed me some of his writings and bade me throw them into the river Oxus. On examining them, I found the most abstruse theosophical ideas. My heart misgave me. I took them home, and told the Shaikh that I had thrown them into the river. He asked me what I had seen. I answered, 'Nothing.' He said, 'You have not done as I bade you. Go, and fling them in.' I returned home, marvelling why he wished them thrown away, and what should be the proof of my obedience. When I flung them in, the waters divided and an open chest appeared, into which the writings fell. Then the lid closed, and the river flowed quietly as before. I stood in amazement. As soon as I came to the Shaikh, he said, 'Now you have done my bidding.' I entreated him in God's name to interpret the mystery. He said, 'I composed certain writings on Sūfiism, of which the true meaning was hardly to be fathomed by human intelligence. My brother Khidr (Elias) asked them of me. That chest was brought by a fish, at his behest, and God commanded the waters that they should carry it to him.'"

Reynold A. Nicholson.

Literary Gossip.

We are glad to hear a better account of Mr. George Meredith's health. The operation he underwent some time ago was successful, and he is now able to work and fairly enjoy his life.

Mr. Henry Bradley and Mr. Andrew Craigie, the co-editors with Dr. Murray of the 'Oxford English Dictionary,' are now comfortably settled in their new office, the old Ashmolean Building near the Bodleian. Their slips and books are in handy cases; they have a long sloping stand on which all their dictionaries lie open for use; the electric light is installed, and the building is warmed by hot-water pipes. The Press Delegates are taking good care of their workers.

Mr. Demetrius Boulger will republish shortly, with important additions, the article he contributed to the *Contemporary Review* on the subject of 'The Belgians at Waterloo.' As the result of a visit to The Hague, and with the assistance of Col. De Bas, Director of the Archives of the Dutch War Department, all the reports of the generals of the Netherlands army at Quatre Bras and Waterloo—which, with the exception of that of the Prince of Orange, have never been printed in any language—will be given from the Dutch and French manuscript originals. The work will be illustrated with reproductions of contemporary pictures and engravings obtained from the Brussels museums, and will also contain four specially prepared plans showing the Van Merlen charge at Quatre Bras, the position of the Bylandt brigade at Waterloo, and the advance of the Detmers brigade under General Chassé against the Middle Guard.

We regret to hear that Mr. Charles Kent has not yet been able to leave his room, although he hopes to be able to do so next week. His accident was severe, as the wheel of the hansom passed over one of his legs.

Mr. G. C. Macaulay, having finished for the Clarendon Press his editions of the poet Gower's French 'Speculum Meditantis' and English 'Confessio Amantis,' is now preparing an edition, from the best four MSS., of the Latin 'Vox Clamantis,' Gower's poem on the social condition of the England of his day.

Prof. Hall Griffin, who did half Prof. Gregory Foster's work at Bedford College, Baker Street, during last term, and will do the like next term, is a candidate for the Professorship of English Language and Literature in the college, which Prof. Foster gave notice that he should resign when he

accepted the secretaryship of University College, Gower Street.

Messrs. Oliver & Boyd, of Edinburgh, have been appointed the agents in Scotland for the sale of Government publications and other works published by H.M. Stationery Office.

We regret to record that Mr. William Lethbridge, who was for some years partner in the firm of Messrs. W. H. Smith & Son, died at Exeter on the 31st of March, at the age of seventy-six. He and the late Mr. W. H. Smith were at Tavistock School together, but he went on to Cambridge, became Ninth Wrangler, and later a mathematical master at St. Paul's School for some years. Then Mr. Smith invited him to become a partner in his firm. The result proved his sagacity. Those who remember transacting business with him will testify to his great ability and strong character; at the same time his genial, kindly nature impressed all who came in contact with him. Mr. Lethbridge retired some fifteen years back, having succeeded to his family estates in Devonshire.

At the last monthly meeting of the Board of Governors of McGill University, Montreal, donations were reported in aid of the funds of the university to the extent of over 42,000*l*. Of this sum nearly one-third was provided by the chairman, Sir William C. Macdonald, who has already given over half a million sterling to the same institution. As the development of the university has recently been mainly on the lines of applied science and medicine, it is the Faculty of Arts which will mainly benefit by this new donation. The arts curriculum has within the last few years been entirely reorganized, and considerable extensions have been introduced, especially in the departments of modern languages, history, biology, economics, and philosophy. Another gift reported at the same meeting was by the Misses Dow, of Montreal, who expressed a wish to found a Chair of Political Economy in memory of their late uncle. The appointment to this new chair will be proceeded with as soon as applications can be received from candidates.

At the last monthly meeting of the Booksellers' Provident Institution, Mr. C. J. Longman in the chair, reference was made to the regret felt at the death of Mr. Charles Buckland, for many years a director of the Institution. The sum of 99*l*. 7*s*. 8*d*. was voted for the relief of fifty-eight members and widows of members.

On March 13th the Imperial Russian Historical Society held its annual meeting, under the presidency of the Tsar himself. During the past year the Society issued the one hundred and eighth and one hundred and ninth volumes of its publications. The report gave a preliminary sketch of vols. cx. to cxvii., all of which are in the hands of scholars, some of whom are now at work amongst the archives of Great Britain, France, Sweden, and Denmark. Vol. cxiv., the materials for which are being collected in London, is to contain a history of the English embassy at the Russian Court. Vols. cxv. and cxvi. will deal with the Government of the Empress Catharine II., and contain her diplomatic correspondence; and vol. cxvii. that of the Empress Elizabeth.

A unique poetical tract, 'School-Lawes; or, Qui Mihi in English Verse, by J. M.,' dated 1650, and attributed to Milton, will be sold at Messrs. Sotheby's on May 8th. It is bound up in an octavo volume with four other tracts, all of which were apparently unknown to bibliographers until recorded in Mr. W. C. Hazlitt's last collection of "Notes," his descriptions being taken from these identical copies. The importance of the other four is quite overshadowed by the Milton tract, and a more desirable set of very early seventeenth-century school-books can hardly be imagined.

Of late a great deal of attention seems to have been bestowed upon original editions of the works of authors who but a short time ago were comparatively neglected, at any rate by collectors. It is only recently, for instance, that Edward FitzGerald has come into prominence. This may be due in a measure to the extravagant worship of his version of Omar Khayyâm. However this may be, great interest is now manifested in the works of FitzGerald, and a number of original copies have lately been sold at high prices. After Easter Messrs. Puttick & Simpson will offer some more for sale by auction. These include 'Salámán and Absál,' translated from the Persian of Jámi, 1856, 4to, with the curious frontispiece; 'The Downfall and Death of King Œdipus,' n.d.; 'Polonius,' 1852, the only edition; 'Six Dramas of Calderon,' 1853, noticeable as the only edition of the only book to which the author placed his name; 'Readings in Crabbe,' 1883; and 'Euphranor,' 1851.

The Jacobites appear to have a number of societies in the United States. It is proposed to hold a national meeting of American Royalists this year at Richmond, the capital of Virginia, and it seems that there is an organization with headquarters at Boston and an official magazine. The American Jacobites state that in their opinion, James II. when deposed in England remained king of America, as representing Charles II., said to have been proclaimed king of America in a proclamation issued by a governor of Virginia. The American Jacobites hope to have the presence at their gathering of one of the Bavarian princes representing the princess who is the Jacobite claimant to our throne.

The sale of the second part of the very choice library of printed books and MSS. of the late M. Guyot de Villeneuve, President of the Société des Bibliophiles Français, occupied the whole of last week at the Hôtel Drouot, Paris, the 770 lots producing a total of 399,947 francs. One of the most interesting lots in the sale was a copy of Molière's 'Œuvres,' published by Thierry, Barbin & Trabouillet in 1682, in eight volumes: this is one of the four known copies printed before the suppressions. This copy was purchased in 1833 for 75 francs; it was then put into the hands of Bauzonnet, who received 320 francs for binding it, whilst cleaning, &c., cost another 83 francs. It realized 1,200 francs at the Bertin sale in 1853, and on Saturday last it was appraised at 13,700 francs. The prices paid for first editions of Molière in the same sale were also very remarkable, *e.g.*, 'Les Précieuses Ridicules,' 1660, 5,100 francs; 'Sganarelle,' 1660, 3,000 francs; another edition, 1662, 870 francs; 'Tartufe,' 1669, 1,260 francs; 'L'Amour Médecin,' 1666, 1,100 francs; 'Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme,' 1671, 1,060 francs; and 'Psiché,' 1671, 2,525 francs. The first collected edition of Ronsard, in six volumes, 1567, produced 3,515 francs.

The death is announced from Berlin of the distinguished editor of the *Gegenwart*, Dr. Theophil Zolling, in his fifty-first year. Dr. Zolling was born at Scafati, near Naples, and was intended for a commercial career; but he soon gave this up, and went to the university. He was appointed correspondent of the *Neue Freie Presse* in Paris, and in 1881 became editor of the *Gegenwart*. In addition to his able critical works, he wrote several novels; but the best known of his books is perhaps a collection of *feuilleton* articles entitled 'Reise um die Pariser Welt.'

SCIENCE

Motor Vehicles and Motors: their Design, Construction, and Working by Steam, Oil, and Electricity. By W. Worby Beaumont, M.Inst.C.E. (Constable & Co.)

As a rule scientific or engineering treatises are written by men who have leisure rather than by those who are most intimately acquainted with the practice of to-day. This book, however, forms a notable exception in this particular, and therefore starts with a great point in its favour. Mr. Worby Beaumont is, indeed, probably the greatest living authority on motor vehicles and the engineering connected therewith. The next important feature in this book is that the matter is entirely original, including the illustrations, which are indeed fine pieces of work in themselves, being almost entirely drawings made under the author's supervision. The get-up of the book, an enormous volume with over 600 pages, is in every respect beyond reproach. A useful feature is the red-ink subject-reference in the margin.

The history of the subject—so far as it has progressed—is treated very thoroughly by Mr. Beaumont in these pages: it is evident that he has brought his treatise up to date, and his hill-climbing test will be found most valuable. The account of the historical aspect of the subject is peculiarly good, and should be found especially useful by the investigator and would-be inventor; for here everything is explained that has been done in the way of motors, thus covering all that can be claimed as an invention in the past, over and above what may happen to have been patented or provisionally protected.

As Mr. Beaumont remarks in his preface,

"It may be safely said that the mechanically propelled road carriage, which should satisfy the requirements of a vehicle intended to take the place of a horse-hauled vehicle, offers to mechanical engineers and carriage builders one of the most difficult and comprehensive problems ever placed before them. This is, in a great measure, an explanation of the seeming slowness with which the motor carriage is taking the place it is destined to occupy."

In this connexion it must, however, as the author further remarks, be remembered that

"it was not until the end of 1896 that the designer and maker of a mechanically driven road carriage was permitted under the laws of the United Kingdom to make any road trials." Without such trials neither the experience nor the knowledge necessary to successful construction could be obtained.

Let us now consider whether steam-driven, oil-driven, or electrically driven motor vehicles have produced the best results so far, and which type has the greatest future before it. The answer to both of these questions is in favour of the oil-driven, *i.e.*, the petroleum spirit or "petrol" motors. The main objection to these, the smell they leave in their wake, is rapidly becoming a thing of the past. The older types give off bad odours; but where this is found to be the case with a motor car, it is almost invariably due to the insufficient attention paid to keeping the parts clean and to proper adjustments. The secret here is, in fact, the same as that of keeping oil lamps free from smell. Those who have exercised an intelligent observation in regard to lamps will know that freedom from smell is much more a question of careful wick-trimming and external wiping than of the class of oil employed. When once it is understood that the same pains should be taken in attending to the condition of a motor vehicle that horse owners readily take with their horses, we shall not hear so much about the smells given off from oil-driven motors. Three great features of advantage rightly claimed for "petrol" cars over others are, that they start more readily, that they will run almost any reasonable distance without fresh supplies of water, and that with care they will at any rate get through an entire day's run without any renewal of petrol. Steam-driven cars are very simple and admirable vehicles for any one who is prepared to pay a deal of attention to the boiler and its connexions generally; but one great objection to them is that, whilst the engine and gear involve nearly as much machinery as the petrol cars, there is in addition the boiler in the steam-driven car. Moreover—and this is no trifling consideration—steam-driven cars require a substantial "refresher" in the shape of some fifteen to twenty gallons of water every twenty-five miles or so. In a general way the steam and petrol cars, so far as the former are at present on the market, involve about the same initial cost, the steam cars with the simplest body being perhaps a little the cheaper; but the cost of working the steam car is probably more than double that of the petrol car in the same district.

In referring to electric-driven cars it should be said at once that these are not strictly "in the running," and never will be until some entirely new electrical discovery is made such as will obviate the presence of so heavy a burden as the electric storage battery or accumulator, at present mainly composed of lead. The weight of these accumulators alone is sufficient very seriously to influence the wear of the tyres — as well as to give an unsatisfactory result in speed, especially up hill—as compared with petrol or steam cars. Apart from these considerations, the accumulators, though much improved of late, are not strictly trustworthy. A further important item is that electric-driven cars at present cost from two to four times as much as petrol or steam cars, including maintenance. Perhaps the one feature of advantage possessed by the electric-driven cars over others is that the vibration is reduced to a minimum, partly by the purely rotary motion of the motor, partly on account of the increased weight, but also, it must be admitted, largely owing to the lower speed attained. If a satisfactory electric-driven car were invented, a fortune would indeed be made by the inventor; but this could only be on the basis of some entirely new electrical discovery, supplanting existing types of the primary or lead secondary battery, such as we have no idea of at present. Then indeed we should see the streets of towns thronged with automatically driven vehicles, and luggage and goods carriages and carts in the country would be entirely constructed and driven in this way.

Amongst other invaluable information afforded in this admirable treatise is an estimate of cost of running various types of motors. The author also gives the relative cost of horse and petrol cars, after taking everything into consideration.

All motor vehicles made within the last nine months, if in good hands, will be found to run smoothly and without serious vibration or noise. The latter objection has in the newer form of cars been especially attended to, and obviated by the parts being made so much more readily accessible that the driver can alter his adjustments to a nicety with little difficulty or trouble. It has been argued, however, with some reason, that any absolutely noiseless motor vehicle would be as undesirable as a horse-drawn carriage with india-rubber tyres and no bells to announce its approach. When it is remembered that a motor vehicle of the present day can stop within twice its own length—*i.e.*, within a quarter of the distance that a horse-car requires—it will be seen that the limit of speed prescribed by law in this country at twelve miles an hour can only be reasonably enforced in the case of traffic-laden roads in towns and in the approaches thereto. It is very difficult to lay down hard-and-fast rules to suit all conditions, and there is no doubt that the question of safety and annoyance in this connexion is a great deal more dependent on the individuals concerned on each side than anything else. For this reason it is a pity that drivers of motors are not more generally sportsmen who have the interests of horses at heart and know more of driving them. The same holds good in the case of bicyclists; and an association which would combine these interests and bring their exponents together would indeed serve a useful purpose just now. For the present we only add that the sooner horses become thoroughly accustomed to motors the better; and the more motors there are put on the thoroughfares the sooner this result will be reached. Mr. Beaumont truly points out that, as motors become more general and horses less so, the cost of road-making will become reduced.

One of the most interesting chapters at the present juncture is that on motor vehicles for war purposes. It only remains to be said that we can very highly recommend Mr. Beaumont's painstaking book, a *magnum opus* in every sense, as well worth its price to all students of automobilism and would-be automobilists. It is clearly and abundantly indexed.

Studies, Scientific and Social. By Alfred Russel Wallace. 2 vols. With Numerous Illustrations. (Macmillan & Co.)—As a rule, we are not favourably inclined to the republication of articles contributed to periodicals, but the present case is an important exception, and these essays, written by one of the most original thinkers of the last half-century, are well worthy of consideration. It was as far back as 1853 that Mr. Wallace first made his mark in scientific literature with an account of his explorations in the Amazon valley, and by its side the earliest of the papers in these volumes, 'How to Civilize Savages,' seems comparatively modern, although written in 1865, soon after the intelligent Zulu had perturbed the mind of Bishop Colenso about the animals in Noah's Ark. This, like an excellent article of much later date on 'White Men in the Tropics,' and others which need not be specified, belongs to the educational section of the essays; and some of these contain so much contentious matter that they must necessarily be passed by. For similar reasons, mere mention must suffice for political, ethical, and sociological problems, such as 'Coal as a National Trust,' 'A Representative House of Lords,' 'Interest-bearing Funds Injurious and Unjust' (with an amusing description of how Guernsey obtained a market-place costing 4,000*l.* for *nothing!*), several articles on the land question, and 'A Counsel of Perfection for Sabbatarians.' Mr. Wallace has no mercy upon "Mr. Facing Both Ways," whom he loves to pin upon the horns of a dilemma by pushing an argument to its extremest logical sequence; but however much the impaled ones may writhe, they will not die—until compromises and errors die—and we fear that the author will remain as one crying in the wilderness.

This debatable matter is, however, confined to the second volume, and for our purpose it is more profitable to turn to the first, with its articles on natural science. One of these contains very strong arguments in favour of the permanence of the great oceanic basins, while the accounts of the Ice Age and its work place vividly before the reader the process of the transport of erratic blocks, as in the case of the Pierre à Bot, brought from the valley of the Rhone, across the main depression of Switzerland, to the southern slope of the Jura, near Neuchâtel. In the chapter on 'Monkeys: their Affinities and Distribution,' Mr. Wallace speaks with the wide personal knowledge acquired in the Amazon valley in the first instance, and subsequently among the humid forests of Borneo, where he studied the habits of the orang-utans. Alluding to the well-known fact that all the great apes, as well as many of the smaller monkeys, are very liable to lung disease in this country, and soon die in confinement, the author goes on to say that it is unfortunate that by none of the zoological societies of Europe have suitable arrangements been made for giving these animals pure air and exercise. He proceeds to sketch out the plan of a rather large and lofty conservatory with a few trees planted in it, an enclosure with loftier trees, a trench, and an unclimbable wall twelve feet high; but this, although ideal for the apes, has the drawback that the paying public would seldom be able to see the animals, except when these were impelled to descend by hunger. Otherwise, nothing could be better than the great palm-house at Kew. As regards pure air, the plan of keeping the chimpanzees and orangs behind plate-glass, and thus isolated from the atmosphere contaminated by the visitors, was begun at Hamburg some twenty-five years ago, with great success; and we believe that this is to be an essential feature in the ape-house shortly to

be constructed in the gardens of the Zoological Society of London. In describing the geographical distribution of monkeys, Mr. Wallace does not fail to point out that several species can support severe and long-continued cold, and that the present restriction of the family in general to the warmer regions of the earth is only recent. As palæontologists are aware, the fossilized remains of monkeys are found in France and even in England during the Pliocene period; while in the earlier Miocene several kinds, some of large size, closely allied to existing African and Asiatic species, lived in France, Germany, and Greece. That their remains are scanty is not remarkable, when the arboreal habits of the simians are considered. The high antiquity of the family cannot be doubted, for in the Eocene are found lemurs and lemurine monkeys already specialized; and at a remoter period "they were probably not separable from the insectivora, or (perhaps) from the ancestral marsupials," for "it is only among the opossums and some other marsupials that we again find hand-like feet with opposable thumbs, which are such a curious and constant feature of the monkey tribe." In view of this low relationship, the author inclines to the belief that in placing the monkeys at the head of the entire mammalian series we have been biassed by the too exclusive consideration of the man-like apes; and that even if these should prove to be our nearest existing relations, the gulf between us still remains immense. It would be interesting to learn Mr. Wallace's views upon the position of Pithecanthropus of Java. Passing over some shorter papers on the disguises of insects, and comparisons of English with American flowers and trees, we come to some important articles on the evolution and distribution of animals, a subject on which Mr. Wallace is at his best. Into the 'Method of Organic Evolution' want of space forbids us to enter, but this chapter (xvii.) deserves special attention, because in it the real meaning of Darwinism as distinct from Lamarckism is set forth with admirable clearness. 'New Guinea and its Inhabitants' is a synopsis of recent knowledge respecting this vast island, and among the illustrations are some small reproductions from Dr. R. B. Sharpe's coloured folio plates of the very remarkable species of birds of paradise made known during the last few years. In 1890, when the last edition of the 'Malay Archipelago' was issued, only thirty-seven species could be enumerated, but now fully fifty are recognized. The articles on 'The Affinities and Origin of the Australian and Polynesian Races' and 'The Polynesians and their Migrations' naturally hang together; the deductions of Mr. Wallace being that the Australians are low members of the Caucasian family, in which the New Zealanders and other Polynesians occupy a higher position; while the nearest allies of the Papuans are to be found in Southern and Equatorial Africa. It appears to be a remarkable fact that the use of the bow and arrows is almost universal among the true Papuans and the frizzly-haired races, while the Polynesians seem never to have possessed an indigenous weapon of this kind, although it is of unknown antiquity on all the great continents, and was employed in Egypt more than 6,000 years ago. Space precludes a more lengthy notice of this very interesting work, the value of which would have been increased by the bestowal of more care in reading the proofs. In a book which professes to be up to date it looks like slovenly work to find Sir John Murray of the Challenger alluded to as Mr., Sir J., and Dr. John in the same article; and Miss Isabella Bird has been Mrs. Bishop for some years.

British Flies. By G. H. Verrall. Vol. VIII. (Gurney & Jackson.)—Among the many publications on British insects which have appeared during the last few years there has been a surplusage in respect to such well-known and popular orders as the Lepidoptera and Coleoptera. It seemed, with few exceptions, that the literature of British entomology was an ever-increasing quantity, subject to the aid of coloured illustration and a judicious use of paste and scissors. Recent publications by Messrs. Barrett, Tutt, and Saunders are, of course, outside this category; but the fact remains that in this insular branch of the subject industry in book-making has generally been more pronounced than entomological progress. Some orders have been wholly neglected. Mr. Lucas, however, recently published a book on our dragon-flies, and now Mr. Verrall has issued his first volume on the British Diptera, which has long been in preparation, and may be said to represent the result of some thirty years of study. The present instalment is a large octavo production of more than eight hundred pages, and is intended to form only one of fourteen volumes devoted to the subject. Mr. Verrall's conception is therefore ample; but will the present generation see the completion of such an undertaking? Vol. VIII., the one now before us, is the first of seven volumes descriptive of the Diptera Cyclorrhapha, the other moiety being devoted to the Diptera Orthorrhapha. We have recently been informed that knowledge first pursued as useless is ultimately canonized as useful. We are far from applying the first dictum to this book on British Diptera, though we can readily appreciate the effect on the ordinary and non-entomological mind as it staggers under the *cui bono* problem inspired by these voluminous descriptions of British flies. It is possible, however, and very probable, that the Diptera play a much larger part in the drama of man's injuries than is even now ascertained: the farmer and the cattle-breeder have long desired the extermination of some species, and even if they have not absolutely been afflicted with a plague of flies, many men are apt to call down a plague on all flies indiscriminately. The mosquito, there is now good reason to believe, is frequently the real obstacle to the colonization by Europeans of what are known as tropical fever regions, and this dipteron is suspected as being the true fever fiend. Even in this country the potentialities of Diptera for evil are not yet fully estimated. Mr. Verrall is now publishing the names and addresses of these insects, with a full specific or personal description, so that their identity may lead to conviction and ultimate prevention of evil. But it is to dipterists principally that this publication is addressed, and it is almost appalling to consider the few readers that such works can be expected to attract. A monograph may represent the whole life-work of its author, but it can only be consulted by a few students scattered about the world, and appreciated by the still fewer number who are really specialists in the study. Mr. Verrall has conscientiously written his treatise for students; he has spared us the too common infliction of turgid enunciation of another new Darwinism designed and adapted for personal wear; nor is he one of those seekers of signs and wonders who can detect a new phase of mimicry in the least concurrence of evolutionary development. On the other hand, Mr. Verrall has pronounced views on the subject of nomenclature and taxonomy, and has in this work started some innovations which we think will scarcely be universally adopted. Thus in his descriptions of the species he gives no bibliographical reference to the source where its original description and name were published, nor does he there supply the usual synonymy of the species. All this is deferred to a catalogue at the end of the volume, which renders his remarks on the synonymy on an earlier page less obvious to the reader. The illustrations are excellent, but are somewhat coarse in their reproduction, judged by the standard of to-day, whilst, where the perfect insect is portrayed on a necessarily enlarged scale, the usual accompanying linear mark to show its actual dimensions would have been a welcome feature. Meanwhile we congratulate the author on the production of his first volume, which deals with the Platypezidæ, Pipunculidæ, and Syrphidæ, and constitutes a real addition to our knowledge of entomology.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL LITERATURE.

Journal of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. Vol. XXX. (Vol. III. of New Series), Part I. (Anthropological Institute.)

Man: a Monthly Record of Anthropological Science, for January, February, and March, 1901. (Same Office.)

The plans adopted by the Anthropological Institute in 1898 of enlarging the size of its *Journal*, and issuing it half-yearly instead of quarterly, and in January of issuing the anthropological reviews and miscellanea in separate sheets as a monthly magazine, appear to have been successful. The half-yearly part of the *Journal* now before us contains an unusually large number of important papers, and the monthly record, consisting partly of original articles and partly of reviews, contains in the three parts already issued thirty-eight numbered contributions, which are not only up to date, but are worthy of permanent preservation in association with the *Journal*. The credit of this is greatly due to the zeal and industry of Mr. J. L. Myres, in his double capacity of secretary and editor, and to the co-operation of Mr. C. H. Read, whose term of presidency of the Institute has just closed, and whose first presidential address is the opening paper in the *Journal* under notice.

In drawing attention to some of the various communications it will be convenient to take them in the order of the branches of anthropology to which they relate. In the physical anthropology of the United Kingdom we have a record by Mr. J. Gray and Mr. J. F. Tocher of the observations made by them on the physical characteristics of adults and school children in East Aberdeenshire, with charts showing the frequency of the brunette and blonde types and of dark and red hair, as compared with the rest of the British Isles and with the Continent. A smaller percentage of the blonde element appears than has been generally supposed. The survey included the pigmentation statistics of 14,561 children of both sexes, in thirty parishes, evenly distributed over the district. The head measurements are ingeniously plotted on charts which at once convey to the eye the relative frequencies of the various types. In physical anthropology outside the United Kingdom Mr. Randall-MacIver describes his recent anthropometrical work in Egypt, furnishes a form of chart for recording observations, and points out that a change in the type of skull at the close of the prehistoric period is evidence of the invasion of Egypt by a large number of foreigners with less narrow heads and slenderer noses than the race they disturbed. Mr. Duckworth and Mr. Pain contribute to Eskimo craniology a study of the comparison of the form of the head with that of the skull, so as to obtain some idea of the modifying effect on the cranial contour which is to be attributed to the overlying soft tissues. Another paper by Mr. Duckworth is on a collection of crania, with two skeletons, of the Mori-ori, or aborigines of the Chatham Islands.

In prehistoric archæology the most important paper is that of Prof. Montelius on the earliest communications between Italy and Scandinavia. Many examples are figured of bronze vessels dating from the last centuries before Christ, which were fabricated in Southern Europe and found in Northern Europe. On the other hand, Baltic amber appears in Mycenæan tombs 1,500 years B.C. Mr. A. L. Lewis, the treasurer of the Institute, as the result of a careful investigation of the stone circles of Scotland,

distinguishes them into two types, which he calls the Inverness and Aberdeen type respectively, and suggests the possibility of a classification of the English circles. Dr. H. D. Kingston figures flaked implements of quartzite and smoothed stone pounders, rubbers, and perforated implements found by him in caves near Knysna, South Africa, about one hundred and fifty miles from Port Elizabeth. Mr. Allen Brown describes the stone implements of unusual form brought home from Pitcairn Island by his nephew, Lieut. G. T. F. Pike, R.N.

In *Man* Mr. Lewis suggests the course to be adopted for the preservation of Stonehenge. Several contributions relate to ancient Egypt. Mr. F. L. Griffith gives a summary of the recent investigations in Germany into the system of writing in ancient Egypt; Prof. Macalister communicates notes on perforate humeri in ancient Egyptian skeletons; Dr. Forbes illustrates the stone implements in the Mayer Museum found by Mr. Seton-Karr in mines of the ancient Egyptians, and Mr. Legge the carved slates from Hierapolis and elsewhere.

Among ethnological papers in the *Journal* may be recorded Lieut. Pope-Hennessy's notes on the tribes bordering on the middle Benue River in West Africa. Some of these are head-hunters and cannibals. They have religious beliefs and offer prayers. The town of Gatri is ruled by an elective king. When the big men think he has reigned long enough they tell him so, and prepare a great feast, at which he gets drunk on guinea-corn beer, and is then speared, and the man chosen to succeed him becomes king. Among his prerogatives is that of having as many wives as he likes—from one hundred to a thousand. The successor keeps the pick of them, and sells those he does not want. A great number of smaller communications of an ethnographical character of much interest appear in *Man*. Dr. Koettlitz's observations in the *Journal* on the Galla of Walega and the Bertas, on the Abyssinian border, should not be overlooked.

With regard to the study of comparative religion, Mr. H. M. Chadwick, in a learned paper, challenges Mr. Frazer's theory that the oak was originally not merely the symbol or habitation of the god, but was itself the object of worship. He is of opinion that the thunder god was supposed to inhabit the oak because this had formerly been the dwelling-place of his worshippers. Mr. Gowland instances, in support of this conclusion, the fact that the sacred trees in the villages of Japan are reverenced only as the abode of some god or spirit. Mr. Chadwick's paper was, however, written before the appearance of Mr. Frazer's second edition, and the references to i. 62, 65, should be to i. 180, 188, and that to ii. 291 to iii. 457. The additional evidence contained in that edition and some slight variations in the language will have to be weighed before accepting Mr. Chadwick's view.

On anthropological method, besides some of the physical papers above mentioned, Dr. Rivers's paper on the adoption of the genealogical method of collecting social and vital statistics, with the specimen genealogies which he gives in illustration of it, is worthy of careful study. It is only by a plan of tabulation such as he has devised that it is possible thoroughly to understand the complicated phenomena relating to savage systems of kinship, and he gives an instance where his plan discovered facts which direct inquiry would have failed to elicit.

Having regard to the great diversity of the subjects that are included in the study of anthropology, and to the many valuable contributions to each branch of them that are included in the publications before us, we think that Mr. Read is justified in the claim he makes in his presidential address that

"the *Journal* in its new form is a creditable publication, of which the Institute has no reason to be ashamed, and that the manifest advantages of the larger size in the quality and appearance both of text and plates are justification enough for the change."

The same observation applies to the monthly issue of the periodical *Man*.

THE DISCOVERY OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

Royal College of Physicians, March 30th, 1901.

In your review of 'Thomas Hariot,' p. 407, you attribute to Galileo the discovery of Jupiter's satellites. Should not this honour rest rather with Simon Marius Guntzenhusanus? In 1614 at Nuremberg appeared a book by him, the title of which runs: "Mundus | Iovialis | anno M.DC.IX. | Detectus Ope | Perspicilli | Belgici, | Hoc est, | Quatuor Jovialium | Planetarum, cum | Theoria, Tum Tabulæ....."

The preface is very interesting. It begins by telling how he first saw the telescope at the Frankfurt fair in the autumn of 1608. He managed to obtain one "satis bonum, quo valde delectabamur," in the summer of 1609. He first saw the planet Jupiter in November, 1609, but at first mistook its satellites for minute fixed stars like those in the Milky Way. He then came to the opinion that they revolved round Jupiter like the planets round the sun, and began to take exact observations on December 29th, which were completed early in the following March. They would have been finished sooner, but he was away from home between January 13th and February 8th; and he did not take his telescope with him, lest it should be injured. He then claims the honour of the discovery. The passage is too long for quotation in full. The following is the most important part:—

"Nō autem hæc à me eò recensentur, quasi ego existimationē Galilæi extenuare & inventionem horum siderum Jovialiū apud suos Italos ipsi præripere velim, neutiq' sed potius ut intelligatur, hæc sidera à nullo mortaliū mihi ulla ratione commonstrata sed propria indagine sub ipsissimum fere tempus, vel aliquanto citius quo Galilæus in Italia ea primū vidit, à me in Germania adinventa & observata fuisse. Meritò igitur Galilæo tribuitur & manet laus primæ inventionis horum siderū apud Italos....."

He then states that he discovered the spots in the sun in August, 1611.

After the preface comes a portrait of him, "Simon Marius Gvntzenh. Mathematicus | et Medicus Anno M.DC.XIV. Ætatis XLII.," seated at a table on which lies the "perspicillum." This must be one of the earliest representations of the telescope.

W. R. B. Prideaux.

*** We merely said that Galileo "anticipated" Hariot in the discovery, and made no reference at all to the claims set up on behalf of Marius. Galileo first saw the satellites on January 7th, 1610, and published the results of his observations in March of the same year in his 'Sidereus Nuncius.' Marius claims to have seen the satellites in December, 1609, but unfortunately he delayed until 1612 before he made the fact known. Galileo's "priority" is thus undoubted, if tested by the date of publication. But long before Marius or Galileo the sharp eyes of the Chinese and Japanese had espied the satellites of the planet.

SOCIETIES.

Royal.—*March* 28.—Mr. J. J. H. Teall, V.P., in the chair.—The following papers were read: 'On the Arc Spectrum of Vanadium,' and 'On the Enhanced Lines visible in the Spectrum of the Chromosphere,' by Sir N. Lockyer and Mr. F. E. Baxandall,—'Further Observations of Nova Persei, No. II.,' by Sir N. Lockyer,—'The Growth of Magnetism in Iron under Alternating Magnetic Force,' by Prof. E. Wilson,—and 'On the Electrical Conductivity of Air and Salt Vapours,' by Dr. H. A. Wilson.

Geological.—*March* 20.—Mr. J. J. H. Teall, President, in the chair.—Mr. G. E. Blundell and Mr. T. A. Oliver were elected Fellows.—Mr. H. B. Woodward called attention to a polished slab of landscape marble, or Cotham stone, from the Rhætic beds near Bristol, which had kindly been lent for exhibition by Mr. F. James, Curator of the Maidstone Museum. The specimen was of considerable interest, as illustrating the mechanical changes produced during solidification.—The following communications were read: 'On a Remarkable Volcanic Vent of Tertiary Age in the Island of Arran, enclosing Mesozoic Fossiliferous Rocks': Part I., 'On the Geological Structure,' by Messrs. B. N. Peach and W. Gunn; Part II., 'Palæontological Notes,' by Mr. E. T. Newton,—and 'On the Character of the Upper Coal Measures of North Staffordshire, Denbighshire, South Staffordshire, and Nottinghamshire, and their Relation to the Productive Series,' by Mr. Walcot Gibson.

Linnean.—*March* 21.—Mr. F. D. Godman, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. J. D. Firth was elected, and Messrs. J. B. Fielding and H. H. W. Pearson were admitted Fellows.—On behalf of Mrs. Mivart the Zoological Secretary presented for the acceptance of the Society a half-length portrait in oils of the late Dr. St. George Mivart, a former Vice-President. On the motion of the Chairman, a cordial vote of thanks for so acceptable a gift was passed, and an intimation thereof was directed to be conveyed to the donor.—Mr. J. E. Harting exhibited and made remarks on some photographs of female roedeer (*Capreolus caprea*) bearing antlers, one of which had been shot at Neudau, in East Styria, in December last. This animal, which was very fat, weighed 47 lb. 6 oz. A careful examination of the reproductive organs showed that its condition was perfectly normal, and that it differed in no respect from an ordinary doe of this species except in having horns. It was considered by the foresters who examined it to be three or four years old, and, in their opinion, from the appearance of the teats it was a doe which had never paired. The horns, which were bifurcated and of a type common in the Austrian Tyrol, measured about 4½ in. in length.—Mr. H. J. Elwes considered the case so remarkable and unusual as to suggest the probability of some mistake having been made in determining the sex.—Mr. Harting, in reply, stated that this was by no means unique. In Germany, where roedeer are much more plentiful than in this country, several does with antlers had been recorded. Dr. Altum in his 'Forstzoologie' (Bd. i. p. 211) states that many such cases were known to him. One instance, noted in the Black Forest at Kippenheim, is mentioned in the *Zoologist*, 1866, p. 435. In that case the horns were "in the velvet," but perfectly hard; one was about 6 in. long with a single short tine, the other about 3 in. without any tine. A female roe with budding horns was shot in October, 1875, by Mr. Duncan Davidson, of Inchmarlo, Banchory, Aberdeenshire. The skull of another in the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, forwarded from Petworth Park, Sussex, by Lord Egremont, is figured in the *Proceedings* of the Zoological Society, 1879, p. 297.—Mr. Godman observed that, although he had had considerable experience of deer in Scotland (both red-deer and roe), he had never come across so remarkable and abnormal a case.—Mr. Harting pointed out that such cases were not confined to the genus Capreolus, but had been noted rarely in *Cervus elaphus*, and once in the case of the American white-tailed deer *Cariacus virginianus* (shot in East Kootenay, British Columbia), a photograph of which he exhibited. It was well known that there is an intimate connexion between the reproductive organs and the growth of antlers, and it was not unreasonable to suppose that the phenomenon of antlers on a female deer (except in the case of the reindeer and cariboo, which normally carried them) might be due to some abnormal condition of the ovaries or other parts of the genital organs.—Mr. P. Chalmers Mitchell read a paper entitled 'The Anatomy and Morphology of the Intestinal Tract in Birds, with Remarks on the Nomenclature and Valuation of Zoological Characters.' He described the various conformations of the intestinal tract in birds, his material consisting of many hundreds of specimens belonging to all the living Ratitæ as well as all the orders and sub-orders and nearly all the families of Carinatæ. He discussed the morphology of the tract, distinguishing, in their adult anatomy and in their relation to the embryonic metamerism, the duodenum, Meckel's tract, and the rectum. He described the nature and distribution of the changes in these organs, in Meckel's diverticulum, and in the colic cæca, and gave an account of a remarkable and hitherto undescribed series of nervous structures belonging to the autonomic nervous system, apparently peculiar to birds. In discussing the relation of the series of facts described to the systems of avian classification, he insisted on the primary necessity of valuing characters as archicentric or apocentric, primitive or specialized. A common possession of a character in either the archicentric or apocentric condition was no indica-

tion of systematic affinity. Amongst apocentric characters he distinguished between multiradial apocentricities (many of which were plastic effects and afforded no guide to affinity) and uniradial apocentricities, which had arisen by a limitation and definition of variability in a particular branch of the family tree.—A discussion followed, in which Messrs. Pycraft, Moore, Howes, and Bather, and the Chairman took part.

Microscopical.—*March* 20.—Mr. A. D. Michael, V.P., in the chair.—The Secretary called attention to an excellent portrait of Peter Dollond, presented to the Society by Mr. C. L. Curties.—Mr. Nelson referred to two old microscopes which had recently come into the possession of the Society. The first, a non-achromatic microscope, has the name of Carpenter, 24, Regent Street, engraved upon it, and its date may be assigned to about 1825. It was especially interesting from the fact that the late Hugh Powell, before he began to make microscopes on his own account, made them for the trade, and in this instrument they doubtless had an early specimen of Hugh Powell's work. The other microscope, of the Culpeper-Scarlet type, was signed Dollond, and its date was probably not later than 1761.—Messrs. Staley & Co. sent for exhibition a Bausch & Lomb camera lucida, described in the *Journal* last December. It was intended for reproducing an object diagrammatically natural size.—Mr. E. M. Nelson read a paper on 'The Working Aperture of Objectives for the Microscope,' in which he showed that in recording delicate observations it was advisable to state the precise ratio of the utilized diameter of the objective to the full available aperture. He then proceeded to explain the different methods by which this ratio, which he termed the working ratio, or W.R., could be measured.—Dr. Tatham confirmed Mr. Nelson's views in regard to the necessity for recording the working aperture of objectives, and expressed his appreciation of the value of the methods proposed by Mr. Nelson for obtaining this measurement.—A paper by Mr. H. G. Madan, on 'A Method of increasing the Stability of Quinidine as a Mounting Material,' was read by Mr. Nelson in the absence of the author. Mr. Madan found that by keeping quinidine heated to a certain temperature for a considerable time it was converted into colloid quinidine, a condition which it had retained for a year; but whether the tendency to revert to the crystalline form was entirely overcome time alone could show.—Mr. Karop said that of all media, quinidine, on the whole, was the best yet discovered for mounting diatoms, but it was very troublesome, on account of its tendency to crystallization. He hoped the material, prepared as suggested by Mr. Madan, would be put on sale, when he would give it a trial.—Mr. Rousselet read a paper on 'Some of the Rotifera of Natal,' by the Hon. T. Kirkman, illustrated by mounted specimens shown under microscopes. Mr. Rousselet had appended a technical description of *Pterodina trilobata*, one of the rotifers mentioned in the paper, a mounted specimen of which was among those exhibited. An excellent drawing of this rotifer by Mr. Dixon-Nuttall was also shown.—Mr. W. H. Merrett read a paper on 'The Metallography of Iron and Steel,' demonstrating the subject by the exhibition of a large number of lantern-slides of sections of different classes of these metals under various conditions of hardness, stress, &c. The methods by which these sections had been prepared and polished were also explained.

Society of Engineers.—*April* 1.—Mr. C. Mason, President, in the chair.—A paper was read on 'The Production of Metallic Bars and Tubes under Pressure,' by Mr. Perry F. Nursey.

Royal Institution.—*April* 1.—Sir J. Crichton-Browne, Treasurer and V.P., in the chair.—Mr. J. H. Batten, Dr. R. Barnes, Dr. R. L. Bowles, Mr. G. L. Johnston, Mr. J. Lawrence, and Mr. E. T. Sturdy were elected Members.

Historical.—*March* 21.—Dr. G. W. Prothero, President, in the chair.—The following were elected Fellows: Messrs. L. N. Bowman, J. H. Torbitt, and C. H. Hewitt, and the Rev. W. H. Browne.—A paper was read by Mr. H. E. Malden on 'The Administration of a County in the Tudor Period,' based on the Loseley Park MSS. These, it was observed by the reader of the paper, had been imperfectly reported on by the Historical MSS. Commission.

Aristotelian.—*March* 25.—A paper on 'The Meaning of Sameness' was read by Miss E. E. C. Jones. This subject has been discussed by, among others, Dr. Bernard Bosanquet and Mr. G. E. Moore. According to Dr. Bosanquet, there is no identity without difference, and of this identity in difference the judgment is "the simplest (and perhaps the ultimate) expression." Further, the identity here meant is the very same as "indiscernible resemblance." Mr. Moore, following the Aristotelian logicians Whately, Mill, and others, insists upon the difference between these two kinds of sameness, which he distinguishes as numerical and conceptual identity. According to Mr. Moore, there can be no conceptual without numerical difference, though there is conceptual without numerical identity, namely, in the case of a universal and its particulars. Miss Jones contended not only that no two things are identical *numero tantum*, but, further, that no two things numerically distinct are qualitatively identical, exactly similar as wholes (*specie tantum*). Sameness of things, in the sense of likeness, is prominent and important primarily for the percipient or knower, while sameness in the other sense (*numero tantum*) is involved in the very idea of a thing of any kind whatever. Also sameness in this latter sense is known only indirectly or by inference (at least in the first instance), and is necessarily attributed by percipients both to themselves and to things perceived; while similarity, on the other hand, has always to be ascertained, in the first instance, directly. It would conduce to clearness if "identity" could be restricted to the *numero tantum* sense of "sameness"; it is not wanted as a synonym for "similarity" or "likeness."

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Thurs. Mathematical, 5½.—'Summation of a Gamma-Functional Series,' Dr. F. Morley.
Fri. Astronomical, 5.
— Philological, 8.—'On the L Words I am editing for the Society's Oxford Dictionary,' Mr. H. Bradley.
— Geologists' Association, 8.—'The Zonal Value of Red Strata in the Carboniferous Rocks of the Midlands,' Mr. Walcot Gibson.

Science Gossip.

The Royal Irish Academy, which in Dublin represents what the Royal Society and the Society of Antiquaries are to London, has recently revised some of its rules. There was an impression—whether right or wrong we cannot say—that the conditions of admission to membership had become a little lax, and that some modification was necessary to increase the prestige of a famous society which has done much in the past to foster and encourage every department of science and learning. With this view, the method of an annual selection of candidates by the Council, in the same manner as in the Royal Society, has been adopted, after long and animated discussion. The general meeting of the Academy will still have the right, as before, to elect any candidate who has been proposed in the usual form; but those who are recommended by the Council, on the ground of their distinguished services to literature or science, will be submitted in a separate list, in order to guide members in the ballot. Time will show whether the Academy will be disposed to endorse the judgment of its Council, but a change which tends to lay greater stress on special qualifications for membership ought to be welcomed; and whatever may maintain the letters M.R.I.A. as a guarantee of scientific distinction—as they have been for a century past—must conduce to the dignity of the Royal Irish Academy. Dr. Bernard, Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity, remains the Secretary; Dr. Atkinson, the Professor of Sanskrit at Trinity College, who has devoted himself to the work of the Council for a quarter of a century, has now been elected President of the Academy; and Prof. Stanley Lane-Poole succeeds him as Secretary of Council.

The *Nautical Almanac* has recently been published for the year 1904, together (as usual during the last three years) with a separate issue of what is called Part I., containing only the portions essential for navigation, which those using them will prefer in a smaller volume. With regard to the complete work, its contents and arrangement are the same generally as in the preceding year. The heliocentric places of all the large planets are now derived from the tables in the *Astronomical Papers of the American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac*, and the change in this respect with regard to Uranus and Neptune appears to be the only alteration of importance in the data which has been made in the places of either planets or stars. Two eclipses of the sun (none of the moon) will take place in 1904, neither of them visible in any part of Europe: the first an annular one on March 17th, the central line of which will pass from the east coast of Africa (a little to the north of Madagascar) across the Indian Ocean to the Malayan Peninsula and Siam; the second a total one on September 9th, in which the shadow line will be almost confined to the Pacific Ocean, crossing land only over a few small islands and (at the end) the west coast of South America.

M. Ch. André, of the Observatory of Lyons, has made, with the assistance of his colleagues, a long and elaborate series of observations of the changes of magnitude of the planet Eros, which he considers to be due to its being a double body, the one component revolving round the other in a period of about $5^h\ 16^m$, and their respective dimensions bearing the proportion of about 3 to 2.

New editions have recently appeared of Mr Lynn's 'Celestial Motions' (tenth) and 'Remarkable Comets' (ninth), brought up to the date of the commencement of the present year, and now published by Messrs. Sampson Low & Co.

FINE ARTS

Pompei. By Pierre Gusman. Translated by Florence Simonds and M. Jourdain. (Heinemann.)—M. Gusman's study of Pompei has evidently been a labour of love, and even those who already possess Mau's book on the subject will find much to interest and delight them in this newer volume, especially in its illustrations. The coloured plates are admirably executed, and afford a remarkably faithful reproduction of the drawing and colouring of the Pompeian paintings; the defects and errors of the ancient work are not slurred over or corrected, as in many familiar reproductions, and no attempt is made at restoration. The numerous illustrations in the text are also sketched by the artist's own hand, and form a pleasing change after photographic process-blocks; but in many cases the latter would have served as well or better, and a few more of M. Gusman's excellent copies of the paintings would have been preferable. It is a pity that he has drawn the absurdly reconstructed "bisellium" in the Naples Museum, which consists of the metal portions of a bed. M. Gusman is an artist, not an archaeologist, and this fact must be taken into account in criticizing his text. But one cannot help regretting that he did not recollect it oftener himself. He evidently knows Pompei well, and has an intense appreciation of all that belongs to it; yet much of his book could have been compiled just as well at home in a library by a writer who had none of his special qualifications. When he records his own observations he is always interesting, and often, as in discussing the technique of the paintings, most instructive. But a great part of the work is made up of compilations on mythology, antiquities, epigraphy, and other matters, which are not original and are often inaccurate. In a popular work, too, more discretion would have been desirable, especially in the insertion of inscriptions. One would gladly exchange these parts of the book for more of the artist's impressions and for a fuller criticism of the special features of Pompeian art. Inaccuracies of detail are too common: for example, such forms as *pembelon*, *lectisternum* (for an ordinary couch); and the suggestion that a basin let into a wall "may have served as a vomitorium" is quaint both in matter and form. The translators are responsible for other mistakes. It seems astonishing that the publisher did not ask a classical scholar at least to glance through the work and eliminate such solecisms as "Cerdon," "Stabies," "Tauroboles"; in

some cases one can only discover the meaning by translating back into French. English readers of the present day are to be congratulated on their opportunities of learning about Pompei, for they can read Prof. Mau's book and look at M. Gusman's pictures.

The Yorkshire Archæological Journal. Parts 60 and 61. (Leeds, Whitehead & Son.)—Although neither of these numbers contains a paper of value, research, or completeness equal to the remarkable record by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope of Fountains Abbey, which was the leading feature of Part 59, both of them are worthy of the society under whose auspices they appear. Messrs. Clay and Lister have done well in publishing in an "edited" form the autobiography of Baron Savile of the Exchequer, which, though of the true dry-as-dust fabric, has indirect charms in showing us what were the books in the sixteenth century he had to read with his tutors, and the names of the schoolmasters he suffered under before he went to Brasenose, Oxford, in 1561, with other details of his later career. Mr. J. S. Chadwick contributes 'Some Papers relating to the Plague in Yorkshire,' containing certain gruesome prayers and proclamations of a very stringent nature, the incarceration or killing of "Doggs, Catts, conyes, and tame pidgeons," the isolation of patients, the chewing of rue, angelica, or "zedoary," and potent sanitary measures of cleanliness, including the prohibition of games, singing ballads, and going to alehouses. The inventory of Archbishop Neville's goods, 1388, is curious and diverse. Sir S. Glynne's 'Notes on Yorkshire Churches,' c. 1865, are continued. Remote interest attaches to the printing of 'Paver's Marriage Licences,' with notes showing careful research by Mr. J. W. Clay, which occupy a large portion of Part 61; and a fruitful excavation at Pule Hill, Huddersfield, is illustrated by drawings of noteworthy articles found there. Campanologists are grateful to Mr. J. E. Poppleton for his 'Notes on Bells in the West Riding,' which are full of details of value. Various stamps and inscriptions are delineated here. A collection of Yorkshire deeds deserves attention, as they relate to contracts, buildings, payments of money, and services of domestic and civic orders.

Mr. W. J. Andrew, of Whaley Bridge, contributes to the *Numismatic Chronicle* (Parts 1 and 2, 1901) the first instalment of an elaborate article on the numismatic history of the reign of Henry I. We understand that the work will be completed in the autumn; meanwhile attention should be called to what is evidently a monograph of more than ordinary importance.

THE WHITECHAPEL ART GALLERY.

Mr. Aitken, the director of the recently founded gallery of art at Whitechapel, deserves every congratulation on the first exhibition he has organized in the new building. He has brought together a number of pictures, many of which rarely find their way into exhibitions, and he has arranged them with real understanding of their merits. Whether the inhabitants of Whitechapel, for whose enjoyment the exhibition exists, will thank him as much as the picture-lover who comes from the West we venture to doubt. The lower rooms are ill lighted and unattractive in proportions, and here Mr. Aitken has hung the pictures which rely on their sentimental appeal—the charges at Omdurman, the faithful collies, and the bereaved fisherwomen—while in the fine upper gallery the pictures, almost without exception, have artistic qualities. So far as we could observe, the lower galleries were crowded; and with the exception of Millais's *The Carpenter's Shop* (No. 301), the pictures in the upper gallery attracted but little attention, the wall devoted to eighteenth-century masters being almost deserted. Two or three pictures in the lower rooms, however, deserve mention. Leighton's *Cleoboulus instructing his Daughter Cleobouline* (179) is one of the best of his slighter *genre* pieces. If Cleoboulus himself is somewhat too reminiscent of an *academie*, the daughter is one of Leighton's most sincerely imagined figures, spontaneous in movement and with a definitely realized individuality. In quality the picture comes midway between the vigorous handling and rich impasto of such works as the *Portrait of Mrs J. Hanson Walker* (177) and the inexpressive smoothness which he so assiduously and so inexplicably cultivated in later life. The portrait alluded to is delicious in colour, with a stronger, more transparent blue than he usually adopted. It is interesting to compare this with Mr. G. F. Watts's earliest portrait, *Lady Dorothy Nevill* (298), in which the artist's idea of style is already apparent in spite of the flavour of mid-Victorian fashion which pervades it. Even the colour (already based on Venetian harmonies, and with his favourite cinnamon-red unduly predominant) has a certain dowdy vehemence which one recognizes as belonging peculiarly to the period. In the *Building of the Ark* (311) Mr. Watts has got outside of all fashions and periods, and belongs entirely to himself. It is one of his best works, and looking at it we wonder at such tentative and troubled modes of expression as the *Portrait of Claude Montefiore* (307) evinces.

Of Millais's 'The Carpenter's Shop' nothing new remains to be said. It is, we think, unsurpassed in the penetrating sincerity of its imaginative attitude, the total absence of any of those theatrical makeshifts to which the imagination, in attempting to realize such a scene, is almost always compelled to have recourse. Here everything, down to the smallest wrinkle of skin, the minutest particular of drapery, is determined by the justest notion of character. It is, from the point of view of the expression of the characteristic, a faultless picture. What a terrible recording angel to have evoked in early youth! and how even the as yet innocently sentimental *Joan of Arc* (317) must tremble at its presence!

But with the exception of Millais's masterpiece, the Pre-Raphaelite work which counts for most in this interesting collection is that of Madox Brown. One scarcely knew that he possessed the power of such determined and brusque handling, such solid modelling, as is shown in the head of the *Dean of Lincoln* (322). The thin scumbles and minute detail of the Pre-Raphaelite technique were perhaps a hindrance to his real self-expression. Such a sturdy and humorous temperament ought to have expressed itself always in this rich, full-bodied vernacular. None the less, we would not have missed the unfinished picture of his wife and child (320), with the grotesque distortion of his own good-natured figure in the circular mirror—a picture in which the jovial domesticity of feeling is held in check by the restraint of an almost hieratic severity of design. It gains, no doubt, some of its strange impressiveness from the great triangular mass of the unfinished dress. As it stands, it is at once monumental and realistic to the verge of caricature—a perplexing and fascinating picture. The designs for the Manchester decorations are full of ebullient sense of life, of genial and fertile invention. And in some cases—as, for instance, *Romans founding Manchester* (313)—they are held together by a strong feeling for decorative line, which lacks, it is true, sensitiveness or delicacy.

The Rossettis all belong to the painful period of the painter's decadence, clumsy and leaden in handling, and containing only an echo of the real imaginative stimulus of his own youth. It is interesting to see how well Mr. Steer's *Nidderdale* (291) and Mr. Rothenstein's *Browning Readers* (290) take their place with the old masters. They both have the sustained tonality the want of which makes the other recent works in the room out of key with their surroundings.

Of the earlier masters there are several little-known and interesting examples. The early Constable (243) is magnificent. Of the Hogarths the unfinished picture, *The Happy Marriage* (263), though hung too high to be well seen, struck us as by far the best. The Crome (249) is not a prepossessing picture, but the Stark (241), though somewhat hard, is well composed, and painted with great decision. The Canalettos of various London scenes are interesting from an archæological point of view, but will hardly pass muster. The Raeburn (246) is one of his sober and dull pieces, but even so preferable to the smartness of his clever ones. The Van Dyck of *Sir Edmund Verney* (248) is particularly beautiful in colour, but unusually flat and thin in handling.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

Nothing could show better than this exhibition the effects on minor talent of the absence of any guiding principle of tradition. With nothing to limit them, nothing to resist or press against, the exhibitors usually fail to find themselves. The result is a deadly uniformity of commonplace and impersonal observation. Not the most rigid hieratic tradition, not the most crushing Byzantinism, could effect so total a suppression of personality, so utter a conventionalism of feeling, as the want of any convention of pictorial expression, the absence of any traditional style, has effected here.

The whole meaning of such shows appears to be to give the air of professional dignity to the popular habit of sketching from nature. In the vast majority of cases this habit indicates no real observation or enjoyment (other than a purely conventional one) of nature. It seems largely to be employed as an anodyne to the uncomfortable consciousness that looking at natural beauty would prove tiresome and unexhilarating without the accompaniment of some such gentle employment for idle hands. In any case, we fail to find in this exhibition any signs of a stronger stimulus, a more irresistible compulsion, than the somewhat vacuous industry we have described.

It is, of course, impossible to be sure that, in such a depressing atmosphere as that engendered by the innumerable repetitions of conventional *clichés* about the beauty of fields and trees, one's attitude will be receptive to the impression of merit, but we must confess to have failed in our search for any sign of motive beyond that of making a pretty and neat record of some admired spot. Perhaps Mr. Horatio Walker's *Potato Pickers* (No. 457) shows a perception of the demands of pictorial beauty, but in most exhibitions the work would scarcely attract attention.—There is a pleasing false *naïveté* about Mr. Frampton's *Santa Fina* (285), and Mr. Charles Dixon shows considerable virtuosity in his treatment of the medium, which would stand him in good stead were he ever to become interested in beauty.—Mr. D. Y. Cameron's *Venetian Doorway* (9) shows, in spite of an unpleasant mannerism of drawing by means of short brittle touches, a genuine sentiment for colour.

Even more devoid of any but a commercial and utilitarian interest is the work of the Society of Miniaturists in the same gallery. The few copies of old masters stand out at once, feeble echoes though they are, by their sense of style and deliberate intention. For the rest, so far as this exhibition goes, the revival of the art of miniature painting seems to be nothing but a more pompous way of describing the work of photographers' assistants. One exception we must make to this, and that is the work of Nazeer Hosein, of Delhi, who has inherited something of the Persian conventions of miniature painting. His tones are not

pleasant, and his colours are rather hard, but the mere fact that he selects what is appropriate to a particular mode of expression, and fits his subject into a definite scheme, gives his work a distinction which is lacking in the works of his European rivals.

RECENT PRINTS.

We have received for review the following prints: From the Swan Electric Engraving Company a photogravure reproduction of a mezzotint by Mr. John Jones, after Romney's picture of Mrs. Davenport. The picture is distinctly one of Romney's real successes; in such simple motives his best qualities are apparent, and the mezzotint translates admirably his broad and flowing brushwork. The photogravure reproduces this with no appreciable loss, and artistically is a better record of the original picture than a poor impression of the original mezzotint would be.

It is hardly possible to imagine a greater contrast to this than the modern mezzotint reproduction of Mrs. Maria Cosway's 'Diana,' by Mr. Greenhead, published by Messrs. Dickinson & Foster. In the original doubtless there is no such strength of handling as in the Romney. We can well believe it to be smoothly and insipidly painted, but these unpleasant qualities are, we believe, exaggerated in the mezzotint. The medium of mezzotint is one that lends itself only too readily to vague and inexpressive transitions of tone, to a flattering suggestion of finish which conceals a fundamental want of form. It requires, in order to avoid this, a wilful and vigorous handling, a real interpretation of the original in terms of a medium which more than any other can express the beauty of well-massed tones and intentional brushwork. The present work fails, unfortunately, just in these qualities of incisiveness and decision.

From Mr. Heinemann we have received Mr. Nicholson's latest portrait, that of Lord Roberts. We do not think it is his most successful work; there is a want of massed design in the treatment of the crowd which detracts from the breadth and solidity of the effect, and the blue of the flag to the left is somewhat out of key; but the figure of the little general prancing gaily along on his white horse, the flutter of his plumes and the white of his moustache strongly relieved upon the dark crowds behind, is full of character and life. Mr. Nicholson has realized the pleasure which is to be obtained in discovering motives fitted to his rigidly limited medium, and the slight suggestions of character which it admits have a far more stimulating effect on the imagination than a laborious elaboration in an unlimited mode of expression.

SALES.

Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods sold on the 30th ult. the following pictures: J. Constable, A Landscape near Bergholt, 236*l*. J. Hoppner, Lady Pollington, 204*l*. Rev. W. Peters, Baroness Silverhelm, 126*l*. T. S. Cooper, A Flock of Sheep on the Cliffs, 225*l*.; Sheep on a Mountain, 210*l*. W. Müller, An Italian Lake Scene, 131*l*. R. Ansdell, Highland Shepherd and Sheep, 131*l*. J. C. Hook, A Widow's Son going to Sea, 105*l*. J. Linnell, The Woodcutters, 105*l*. C. Stanfield, Lago di Garda, 189*l*.

On Monday T. B. Hardy's water-colour At Wissant, near Cape Grisnez, fetched 65*l*., and Gainsborough's picture of A Peasant-Girl 204*l*.

Fine-Art Gossip.

It is announced that, owing to the death of Queen Victoria, there will be no banquet at the Royal Academy this year.

It may be well to remind our readers who are fortunate enough to possess tickets of admission that the collection of European silversmiths' work at the Burlington Club will be closed on Sunday, the 28th inst.

Mr. W. F. Yeames, R.A., the librarian of the Royal Academy, has in the press a catalogue of the library, describing the books added to the collection since the publication of the catalogue issued by the late Mr. S. A. Hart, R.A., in 1877.

Earl Percy has been appointed a trustee of the National Portrait Gallery.

Mr. David Murray will contribute four landscapes—all of English subjects, and treating of streams and pools in diverse effects of light, time, and weather—to the approaching Royal Academy Exhibition. They are: (1) 'The River Plough,' showing how, with a team of four horses, one of which is ridden by a sort of postilion, a plough of peculiar construction is used to keep open the largest channel of the Test. The driver, standing to mid-leg in the muddy water and upon a submerged platform, guides the machine between the rushy banks of the river, crowded with masses of flags and other aquatic plants. (2) 'The Streamlet, Willow Wooded,' depicts, with similar colour and tonality, and in a higher key as regards light, a large brook flowing between low and verdurous banks, with much-polled willows close on either hand, their silvery foliage being interlocked, but not so densely as to shut out the sunlight or bar the vista of the channel and the distant sky. In the front a boy, seated in a half-submerged punt, fishes in the shadows of the branches dashed with flickering sunlight. In (3) 'Impending Storm' a broad and shining river flows in the mid-distance; its nearer bank is open, traversed by a road leading to a ford and crossed by a flock of sheep; a wooden foot-bridge spans the stream. The further bank and more distant fields are filled with trees, behind which dense masses of darkening slate-coloured clouds have piled themselves; amid them a sudden scribble of lightning flashes and breaks the gloom of the distance. No. 4 is called 'Lush Meadows of the Test,' and shows softer illumination than the last-named example. Richer russets appear throughout the scene, and much more vivid greens add the force of contrasting tones and colours.

Tuesday next, the 9th inst., is the anniversary of the death of Rossetti, 1882.

The passion for collecting coloured prints, and chiefly those which date from the later half of the eighteenth century and the beginning of the nineteenth, was effectively illustrated by the sale at Messrs. Foster's on the 20th ult. of Schiavonetti's print, in rather pale and delicate colours, after Wheatley's once very popular picture called 'The Father's Admonition.' The price obtained was 23 guineas. 'Paternal Admonition,' in water colours, apparently the original drawing of the above, signed and dated 1798, fetched no more than 42 guineas; and another drawing by the same painter, named 'The Apple Gatherers,' realized 29 guineas.

Although the James Reiss collection of etchings and engravings by and after the old masters, which Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods will sell on May 6th and four following days, is by no means so fine as that of the late Mr. R. S. Holford, sold in 1893, yet it includes some good examples of the work of Albert Dürer, Marc Antonio, and Rembrandt. Many of the articles are from such celebrated collections as those of Wellesley, Marochetti, and Sykes. There is also a fine set of Turner's 'Liber Studiorum.'

It would seem to be almost impossible to disturb the soil at Faenza without finding remains of the maiolica for which the city was famous. Last year, in the course of some excavations for building purposes, an especially interesting find of fourteenth and fifteenth century vases was made, some of the *boccali* bearing the arms of illustrious Italian families, among others the escutcheon of the Bentivoglios of Bologna. The series has been drawn by Prof. F. Argnani, and will be published in the same form as the previous well-known works of the author.

The Venice International Exhibition of Fine Art will open on the 20th inst. Next year it is the intention of the Italians to hold an exhibition of industrial art at Turin.

The clever historical painter Franz Martin has passed away at Kiedrich, in his sixty-fourth year. He distinguished himself as a church painter, and Bonn, Boppard, and other towns on the Rhine owe much to his brush.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

St. James's Hall.—Popular Concerts.

César Franck's Quartet in D was performed on Saturday at the Popular Concert. Although the work has been heard in London (it was produced by Mr. René Ortmans in 1897), we may practically treat it as a novelty. The polyphonic skill of the music is undeniable, but it is restless and extravagant in its harmonies—at any rate, such was the impression which it created on us at a first hearing. The composer seems to have struggled with deep thoughts and feelings without obtaining perfect mastery over them. In listening to some of the movements in the later quartets of Beethoven we experience a somewhat similar feeling; but then the remembrance of many a work of the composer's in which, however deep the emotion, the clearest form is maintained, induces us to follow genius in its higher aspirations with reverence; nay, in anything that seems extravagant we are more inclined to lay the blame on ourselves than on Beethoven—to imagine that we have been left far behind. In listening to Franck we know no such past to inspire a similar confidence in him and create diffidence in ourselves. Everything we have heard of the Belgian composer's displays intense earnestness and great ability; but there has always been something to prevent us from frankly saying, "Hats off, gentlemen; a genius." One thing, however, is certain: Franck's music claims the notice of musicians, and on account of its peculiarities must become tolerably familiar before a definite opinion can be formed respecting its merits. By all means, then, let us have further opportunities of hearing not only this quartet, but also other works of Franck. It took a certain time before the exceeding merit of Schumann was recognized; the number of his admirers was at first small. There are musicians now—men whose opinion is above suspicion, and whose knowledge of Franck's art-work is far from superficial—who tell us that the Belgian composer is a genius, and that it is only a question of time as to when it will be fully recognized. Whether Franck will ever take equal rank with Schumann or Brahms seems to us doubtful, yet we would a thousand times rather listen to his music, thoroughly independent in spirit and full of contempt for the commonplace, than to the works of men who only follow more or less skilfully in the footsteps of their predecessors. Dr. Joachim persevered with Schumann and Brahms, in spite of the stolid indifference of the public and the hostility of critics, and now no two names, after Beethoven, are more welcome at

the Popular Concerts. If M. Ysaye is convinced that Franck's music has a great future before it, let him persevere in like manner. And now for a few words about the quartet. The short Lento leading to the opening Allegro has impassioned thematic material, and the close is eminently peaceful. The themes of the Allegro do not seem sufficiently commanding; the chromatic element in them, so marked a feature of the rest of the movement, has a disturbing effect; details obscure the general outline. The Scherzo is fantastic; it has in it a touch of Berlioz's 'Queen Mab' Scherzo. The Larghetto opens with a dignified, somewhat Beethovenish, theme, but the rest of the movement is scarcely on the same high level. The Finale opens with the device of passing in review previous themes, a direct imitation of Beethoven which is not impressive. The Finale, however, is, to our thinking, the strongest section of the work. There is more contrast in the music, and greater virility. The performance of the difficult work by M. Ysaye and his associates was admirable. Signor Busoni was unable to appear as announced, and this was a great disappointment, as he was to play the Beethoven Theme and Variations, Op. 35, and also to take part in Schumann's Quintet. Miss Suart appeared in his place, and for her rendering of Brahms's Scherzo received a double recall. Madame Matja von Niessen-Stone sang Beethoven's "In questa tomba" and other songs with sympathy and refinement.

The Popular Concerts came to a close on Monday evening, but not with the splendour and excitement of many past seasons. The programme opened with Madame Liza Lehmann's song-cycle 'In a Persian Garden,' ably rendered by Mesdames Alice Esty and Marian Mackenzie, and Messrs. Joseph O'Mara and Denham Price, Mr. Bird playing the important pianoforte part with his usual skill. M. Ysaye played as solo Vieuxtemps's Fantaisie-Caprice in A, and afterwards as an encore an Aria of Bach's; the latter is ever welcome, but the former, with its empty and at times vulgar virtuoso passages, is quite out of place at these concerts. M. Ysaye during the season has introduced new or little-known concerted works, and thereby given satisfaction to all musicians who, while enjoying the old, take proper interest in the new. But if, as is most probable, he returns to these concerts in the autumn, we hope that he will select his solos from truly great masters whose music he interprets so well. Mr. Archy Rosenthal gave a neat, though not very poetical rendering of Chopin's Fantasia in F minor. The programme concluded with Beethoven's Septet, a work which after its production in 1800 soon gained popularity, although probably no one then suspected that it would defy time itself; in the earliest notice in the *Allegemeine Musikalische Zeitung* it was described merely as a work "written with much taste and feeling."

SIR JOHN STAINER.

The musical world mourns the loss of one who in many ways was an ornament to his profession. His musical knowledge was extensive and sound, and great was his activity in the cause of high art, especially in the department of Church music, while as a man he endeared himself to all who knew him. He had the simplicity of a scholar, a kindly disposition, and manners eminently courteous. He was born in London in 1840, and when in 1847 he became a chorister boy at St. Paul's Cathedral, he could play the organ and sing well at sight. He studied under Dr. Steggall and George Cooper, and already in 1856 Sir F. Ouseley appointed him organist of his newly founded college at Tenbury. From there he went to Oxford, and became organist of Magdalen College, and in 1863 of the University of Oxford. In 1865 he proceeded to his Mus.Doc. degree, and in 1866 to his M.A. 1872 saw the commencement of a work thoroughly congenial to him, and one in which Sir John achieved marked success. He became organist of St. Paul's, and gradually raised the service of song to a pitch of high excellence. In 1881 he succeeded Sullivan as Principal of the National Training School, and in the following year was appointed Inspector of Music in the Elementary Schools of England for the Privy Council. Owing to failing sight, he resigned in 1888 his post at St. Paul's. In 1889 he became Professor of Music at Oxford University, resigning only in 1899.

As organist Sir John displayed remarkable gifts, but he was also well known as a composer. Of sacred cantatas we may mention 'The Daughter of Jairus,' written for the Worcester Festival of 1878, and 'The Crucifixion,' produced at the church of St. Marylebone, London, in 1887; the latter work is constantly performed at churches, especially at Easter. He also wrote organ music, anthems, songs, and many hymn tunes.

As a writer, too, he achieved fame. He was author of various primers ('The Organ,' 'Harmony,' 'Composition,' &c.), all of which, clearly and concisely written, enjoy a wide circulation. One of the most important works with which he was connected was the volume 'Early Bodleian Music: Dufay and his Contemporaries.' It contained fifty compositions, ranging from about A.D. 1400 to 1440, transcribed from a valuable manuscript. He was assisted by his son and daughter, and the introduction was written by Mr. E. W. B. Nicholson, Bodley's Librarian. Sir John, of course, was more or less connected with the whole volume, but the portion for which he was specially responsible was the 'Critical Analysis of the Music'; and it is a masterly production, and of the greatest service to musicians studying the art of music in the fifteenth century. We ought also to mention that, jointly with W. A. Barrett, he edited the 'Dictionary of Musical Terms,' of which a new edition has recently been issued. Sir John Stainer was knighted in 1888.

Musical Gossip.

The performance last week at the Coronet Theatre of 'The Masque of Love,' from Purcell's 'Dioclesian,' was a curious, though not altogether successful attempt to revive an entertainment in vogue in this country in the days of the Tudors. The 'Masque' was not carried out on the lines of the published scenario, but according to the ideas, we presume, of the stage director, Mr. Edward Gordon Craig. Some of the grouping was effective, and some of the effects were quaint, yet throughout there was a suggestion of pantomime. Why, it may be asked, were not the original lines of the 'Masque,' with its simpler action and more marked contrasts in the groupings, adhered to? Then, again, the 'Masque' having been selected for performance, why was not the whole of 'Dioclesian' given, the former thus appearing in its proper connexion? The mixture of comedietta, music drama, and masque, which formed the evening's entertainment, was, on the whole, confusing. In the last, the audience, we believe, was too much puzzled as to the meaning of what was taking place on the stage to give proper heed to Purcell's fine music. The Coronet Theatre was crowded during the whole of the week, and thus the Purcell Operatic Society will probably feel induced to continue its excellent work of presenting operas by Purcell, Arne, or Gluck, and we hope that it will grow to a "most prosperous perfection."

A performance of Verdi's 'Requiem,' under the direction of Mr. F. Corder, was given last Thursday week by the students of the Royal Academy of Music at the Queen's Hall. The work was given in memory of the composer, on behalf of whose music the respected Principal of the Academy, Sir A. C. Mackenzie, is so enthusiastic. The rendering of the 'Requiem' was, on the whole, praiseworthy. Of the soloists we would specially mention Mr. W. R. Maxwell, the tenor.

The series of vocal and pianoforte recitals given by Messrs. Plunket Greene and Leonard Borwick at St. James's Hall were brought to a successful close yesterday week. Mr. Greene was at his best. He sang Beethoven's 'Busslied' (with which, by the way, Wagner, as he has shown in 'Tannhäuser,' was well acquainted), Schumann's 'Loreley,' 'Sonntag,' and 'Widmung,' and other songs. Mr. Borwick played his first two pieces—the Prelude from Bach's Suite Anglaise in G minor, and Beethoven's Sonata in B flat—on a pianoforte made by Mr. Arnold Dolmetsch, an instrument such as the Bonn master had when he wrote the sonata in question. The experiment was highly interesting; there was sweetness rather than strength in the tone, and every note sounded clear as a bell. One of Beethoven's early pianoforte trios ought to have been played, and then we should have realized the balance of tone for such music which the master had in his mind. The modern pianoforte has become a tyrant, whereas in Beethoven's time it blended properly with other instruments. Mr. Borwick was unwise in playing the Bach Prelude; for that he ought to have had a harpsichord.

Only a few months back we recorded the death of Sir Arthur Sullivan, and just as we are going to press we hear with much regret of the death of Mr. D'Oyly Carte, the indefatigable manager first of the Opéra Comique and afterwards of the Savoy Theatre. In 1877, in association with the late Sir Arthur Sullivan and Mr. W. S. Gilbert, he produced 'The Sorcerer.' This was quickly followed by 'The Pirates of Penzance,' 'Patience,' 'Iolanthe,' 'Princess Ida,' and 'The Mikado'—in fact, the whole series of comic operas which justly brought fame and fortune to its promoters. It is ten years since Mr. Carte received one of the few checks in his career by the failure of Sullivan's 'Ivanhoe' and the English Opera-House, which he started with so much spirit, and which deserved a better fate. He was the first to introduce electric lighting into the London theatres. In any notice of him mention should be made of his wife, to whose foresight and assistance he owed much. Mr. Carte was an admirable manager, and the mounting of the pieces at the Savoy was always most finished.

Messrs. Boosey & Co. will issue at once 'Songs of Erin: a Collection of Fifty Irish Folk-Songs,' the words by Mr. A. P. Graves, the music arranged by Prof. Stanford. The special features of this collection are that they are almost entirely drawn from the hitherto unpublished portion of the Petrie Collection and that there is a considerable Celtic element both in the matter and form of the lyrics.

The Niederrheinische Musikfest, to be held as usual at Whitsuntide, will take place this year at Cologne, under the conductorship of Prof. Wüllner. The programme of the first day, devoted to Beethoven, will include the 'Missa Solemnis' and the 'Choral' Symphony.

Herr Siegfried Wagner's opera 'Herzog Wildfang' was at length produced at Munich on Saturday, March 23rd, under the direction of Capellmeister Fischer. The *Allgemeine Musik-Zeitung* of March 29th says that "the music is weak in invention, the text insipid and grammatically trivial"; and it adds that the fact that the composer, in spite of strong opposition, was called before the curtain at the end of each act, ought not to mislead any one into thinking that this comic opera, void of humour, and of childish contents, will last. *Le Ménestrel* of March 31st says: "If the work has not justified the expectations of the friends and partisans of the author, the partial failure must be attributed to the weakness of the libretto." And again: "His [Herr Siegfried Wagner's] new work will shortly be given at Leipzig and Hamburg, where perhaps it may meet with better fortune than at Munich."

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Sun. Sunday Society Concert, 3.30; Sunday League, 7, Queen's Hall.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

Court.—Afternoon Representation: 'The Bennets,' a Play without a Plot. Adapted from Jane Austen's Novel 'Pride and Prejudice,' by Rosina Filippi.

Strand.—Afternoon Performances of the Stage Society: 'Lonely Lives,' a Drama in Five Acts. By Gerhart Hauptmann. Translated by Mary Morison.

Considering that, besides having no plot, 'Pride and Prejudice' has no situations—nothing, indeed, that is in any sense dramatic—we think Miss Rosina Filippi entitled to credit for having gone near extracting from it a good play. That she has quite succeeded cannot be said. While preserving, however, the characters as Jane Austen conceived them, and while using her dialogue, she has given us a work which is always amusing, sometimes stimulating, and at one point human and pathetic. Among the many attributes of the original which she preserves is, moreover, its insolent juvenility. Written, or at least begun, in 1796, when its author was twenty-two years of age, 'Pride and Prejudice' is a miracle of observation and a treasure-house of humour. It is, however, amusingly juvenile. In 'Festus' Mephistopheles says — we quote from memory:—

An we might trust these youths and maidens fair,
This world was made for nothing but love, love;
Now I think 'twas made but to be damned.

Jane Austen's world was made but for love, love; but it is love with an eye to the main chance. Youth and beauty are indispensable in man and woman, but man's endowments must include fortune. This is what made Charlotte Brontë, while conceding the charm of Jane Austen's domestic interiors and her delicate, subsatirical humour, deny her either poetry or sentiment. Jane Austen's Bingleys and Darcys have entered on the full enjoyment of their thousands a year, and have but one purpose—to find fitting mistresses for their Hertfordshire or Derbyshire homes. Not without a charm of its own is this sort of idyl of youth, even though "it is silly sooth." This atmosphere is happily preserved by the adapter and by the exponents. So completely does the author carry us away that we feel some awe of the superb Mr. Darcy; marvel at the greatness of soul that can cause Elizabeth, even under a misconception, to regard him with dislike and treat him with something like levity; and are sincerely thankful when this want of consideration is condoned and the palatial walls of Pemberley are likely to see the chatelaine for whom obviously, if unconsciously, they were designed. Many of the characters disappear, among them being Mary Bennet. These are chiefly subordinate. The loves of Darcy and Elizabeth and Bingley and Jane constitute the central interest, which is genuinely strong. Comic relief is supplied by the clergyman, who in the hands of Mr. E. Lyall Swete was a good low-comedy type; Mrs. Bennet, vivaciously played by Miss Filippi; and Mr. Bennet, who for being more conventional was not less effective. Not quite an ideal Elizabeth was Miss Winifred Mayo, but she was destitute neither of humour nor charm. Mr. Harcourt Williams was becomingly superior as Darcy. The whole was open, to some extent, to the charge of amateurishness, but constituted an agreeable and moderately refreshing entertainment.

'Einsame Menschen,' a translation of which has been given, under the title of 'Lonely Lives,' by the Stage Society, presents an aspect of the *ménage à trois* more familiar in Germany or Scandinavia than in Southern Europe. In France, where, so far as the drama is concerned, the tripartite arrangement took its rise, it is the man who is the aggressor. With, it may be, more accurate observation, since it is the female cuckoo who intrudes into the domestic nest, Northern dramatists present woman as the disturbing element. In 'Lonely Lives' the hero, who believes himself a revolutionizer of modern thought, pines for a kind of recognition and intellectual stimulus which neither his parents (good, homely, narrow-minded Christian folk) nor his wife (a loving, kind-hearted, and beautiful woman) can give him. From nowhere in particular comes an advanced woman, who takes up, scarcely asked, her abode in the house, and is no more to be driven out than the cuckoo when once the egg is hatched. To her host she administers the flattery for which his soul pines. Their days are spent upon the water or in the green wood, discussing the views they hold in common or reading new chapters of his forthcoming work. Old-fashioned excuses for intimacy are found, theories of Platonic affection are broached, and the sweet names of brother and sister seem to justify what, so soon as it is tested, proves to be a very human and compromising intercourse. In vain is appeal to the man's better nature made by his father and mother. Somewhat (though not much) more amenable to reason is the lady; and when she can no longer in common decency maintain her position, she takes her departure and leaves her lover to commit suicide like a second Werther. That a lake at the bottom of the garden was to receive one of the chief supporters of the action had been evident from the first. The question which of the three would become its tenant exercised gently the mind of the spectator. So long as it was not the wife, as seemed at one time likely to be the case, no one cared. The author, indeed, rang the changes upon the three in a manner almost scientific, and played with our feelings so lightly as to rouse pleasing anticipations that both the husband and his *soi-disant* sister might plunge in together — such things have been known. 'Lonely Lives' is painfully depressing and wholly unconvincing. Whether the weakness of the interpretation was responsible for this, or it is inherent in the play, seems doubtful. Mr. E. Lyall Swete displayed power as the hero, and Miss Dorothy Hammond, as the wife, exhibited prettiness. A contrast between Lutheran piety and resignation to the Divine will and the hopeless independence of Agnosticism is depicted. So evenly are the scales held that both mental attitudes seem alike insignificant and unavailing. Though the characters generally are unsympathetic, there are portions of the action which are stimulating.

English Drama for School and College. By J. Logie Robertson. (Blackwood & Sons.)—By means of a few selected scenes from plays extending from the 'Tragical History of Dr. Faustus,' by Marlowe, to 'Philip van Artevelde,' by Sir Henry Taylor, Mr. Logie Robertson, the first English master in the Edinburgh Ladies' College, seeks

"to offer a more comprehensive range for the study of the drama in the school curriculum than at present obtains."

These extracts are accompanied by introductions and notes, the former of which, read continuously, offer, it is claimed, "a historical sketch of the rise and growth of English drama." Very slight is the sketch thus supplied, and the selections, though good enough in their way, are in no full sense representative. They are rather carelessly extracted, moreover. In more than one case—see Congreve's 'Love for Love'—the names of the characters present in a scene are not ascertainable until the notes are reached, and the reader has to arrive as he may at the conclusion that "Sir Samp." stands for Sir Sampson Legend and "Tat." for Tattle. The notes have little importance, for while "cat-o'-nine-tails" (which every boy knows) and Leghorn are explained, no effort is made to show the meaning of "Tom Essence," which is used by Ben to Miss Prue as a term of reproach for her sweetheart. Wycherley shows what is its meaning when he says in the epilogue to 'The Country Wife,'

In fine, you essenced boys, both old and young,
Who would be thought so eager, brisk, and strong;

and Sheridan, in 'The Trip to Scarborough,' III. i., makes Tom Fashion say to his brother Lord Foppington, "Why, thou essence bottle, thou musk-cat!" In the case of Beaumont and Fletcher it is said, "A feature of their blank verse is the frequency of double or feminine endings." This is true of Fletcher only. Boniface says, in 'The Beaux' Stratagem,' "Sir, I have now in my cellar ten ton of the best ale in Staffordshire." This should, of course, be ten *tun*.

Elocution and Stage Training. By Maxwell Ryder. (Burleigh.)—It is hard to define the value of teaching as regards elocution. Goethe makes Wagner say in 'Faust,'

I 've heard it said
An actor might give lessons to a parson.

In this country an utterance of the kind would gain its chief significance from the elocutionary shortcomings of the actor rather than the equipment of the teacher, since our stage cannot point to half a dozen respectable elocutionists of either sex. Training of some sort is, it is to be supposed, necessary, though whence it is to be obtained or how far it extends is a matter on which it is not easy to speak. Imitation is probably responsible for most of the so-called elocution we possess. The Kemble school died out before the middle of the last century. The influence of Charles Kean, Macready, and Phelps lasted for twenty-five years longer;

that of Sir Henry Irving is yet sensible. A man so young even as Mr. Martin Harvey, who has not himself passed out of the imitative stage, surrounds himself in the course of a short period of management with actors who unconsciously copy his method or his tricks. Most of our younger actors seem, however, to pick up so much art as ever they acquire "as pigeons peas." Mr. Maxwell, or, as he signs himself, Max Ryder, is, as we gather, a professed teacher of elocution, his earliest tutor having been a man with the same patronymic as himself, John Ryder—one who, whatever his claims as an elocutionist, was a good stage manager and the trainer of many good actresses, including Miss Neilson and, as we fancy, Mlle. Stella Colas and "the beautiful" Mrs. Rousby. How far the second Mr. Ryder is able to convey the information he undertakes to supply we should be better able to judge if we knew of any young actors who owe to him their training. We cannot at this moment think of any of them who goes far in the way of witching the world or advertising his professor. Concerning the wonderful effect of teaching Mr. Ryder quotes many notable utterances, such as "When Kean played Hamlet, Coleridge [we always thought it was Byron] said it was like reading Shakspeare by flashes of lightning," eulogy that would have been more convincing had it been more intelligible; and again, "When Morley Punshon recited the 'Lay of Horatius,' Canon Fleming says you saw the bridge fall, heard the crash, and beheld the yellow foam 'splashed to the highest turrettops,'" which makes us feel with Cassio, "Why, this is a more exquisite song than the other." That the steps to the attainment of good delivery may be facilitated we will grant. Not easily or without some form of instruction does a man develope into "Plutarch, Demosthenes, Cicero." The combination is not ours, but Mr. Ryder's, and it is used dramatically and ironically. The influence of teaching does not extend far beyond such matters as voice production, and it may at least be maintained that no actor ever reached high position who did not cast aside almost all he had learnt, as the "wanton boys that swim on bladders" cast them off when they know how to swim. Mr. Ryder is, we dare say, as good a guide as others where none is good. On some matters concerning the stage, on make-up and the like, his book may be consulted with possible advantage.

Dramatic Gossip.

The reopening of the Lyceum with 'Coriolanus' is fixed for Monday week. Sir Henry Irving will play Coriolanus and Miss Ellen Terry, Volumnia. Other parts will be taken by Miss Maud Milton, Miss Mabel Hackney, Miss Edith Thompson, Mr. J. H. Barnes, Mr. Laurence Irving, Mr. Tyars, Mr. Lugg, and Mr. Dodsworth. The play will be rearranged in three acts. Incidental music has been composed by Sir Alexander Mackenzie, and scenery has been painted from designs of Sir Lawrence Alma Tadema.

No part for Miss Fay Davis is found in Mr. H. V. Esmond's 'The Wilderness,' the production of which at the St. James's is fixed for the 11th inst. In addition to Mr. Alexander, the cast will comprise Mr. C. Aubrey Smith, Mr. H. H. Vincent, Miss Eva Moore (the wife of the author), Miss Le Thière, Miss Julie Opp, Miss Henrietta Cowen, and Mrs. Edward Saker.

In 'The Queen's Necklace' Mrs. Langtry, it is understood, will play not only Marie Antoinette, but La D'Oliva, the woman engaged to personate her by the Countess de la Motte-Valois. Mr. Edmund Maurice will present the amorous and credulous Cardinal de Rohan.

A second adaptation of the 'Diamond Necklace' story is to be given by Miss Janette Steer at the Garrick on the 20th inst.

Mr. Murray Carson will be seen next month at the Kennington Theatre in an English rendering of 'L'Ami Fritz' of MM. Erckmann-Chatrian, in which M. Got, M. Coquelin, and Mlle. Reichemberg were seen in 1876 at the Théâtre Français, and three years later at the Gaiety.

Among pieces to be produced during the season at morning representations by Mr. J. T. Grein are adaptations of 'The Jensen Family' of Edgar Hoyer, 'Mariana' by Don José Echegaray, and 'Le Mariage d'Olympe' of Émile Augier.

The Lyric Theatre, from which 'Florodora' has been withdrawn, will remain closed during the month for decorations.

Capt. Basil Hood's 'Sweet and Twenty' will be given at the Vaudeville on the 24th.

'Nicandra' is given this evening at the Avenue, with Mrs. Brown Potter as the heroine.

'The War Special,' a one-act play by Mr. F. Wright, will on Tuesday precede 'Mamma!' at the Criterion. It will be supported by Miss Blanche Massey, Mr. Baynton, and Mr. Hendrie.

On the afternoon of Friday, March 29th, a performance of Mr. Bernard Shaw's 'Man of Destiny' was given at the Comedy Theatre, with Miss Margaret Halstan as the heroine, Mr. Granville Barker as Napoleon, Mr. Charles Goodhart as the lieutenant, and Mr. De Lange as the innkeeper.

'Der Probekandidat,' a four-act drama of Herr Max Dreyer, was given on Tuesday at the Comedy Theatre, with Herr Hans Andresen as the hero, Dr. Fritz Heitmann, who sacrifices his position as teacher, and his entire prospects of happiness, rather than deny the advanced views on scientific subjects he entertains—views which the authorities reject as heterodox. Next Tuesday, with a presentation of 'Das vierte Gebot,' which will be given for the benefit of Herr Worlitzsch and Frau Josefine Dora, the season will end.

'A Message from Mars' is this evening transferred from the Avenue to the Prince of Wales's Theatre.

The Gaiety and the Criterion Theatres have been closed from the 4th to the 6th inst.; Her Majesty's, the Garrick, the Court, and the Apollo from the 1st to the 6th. Wyndham's has been closed during the week, and will remain so till the 9th inst.

Messrs. Waller and Mollison will begin on Monday, at the Camden Theatre, a round of performances of 'King Henry V.' at the suburban houses.

To Correspondents.—R. T.—B. W.—R. C.—G. St. C.—H. C. S.—A. N.—received.

T. B.—Not suitable for us.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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Notices to Correspondents.

The NUMBER for MARCH 30 contains—

NOTES:—The First Norwich Printer—Executions at Tyburn and Elsewhere—Genealogical Research in America—Sandwich Men—"Qui vive?"—Pope's Epitaphs in Use—Whitman's "Hexameters"—Queen's College, Oxford—Mock Bullfight on Christmas Eve—Barbari and Barberini.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1901.

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LITERATURE

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We saw recently an account of the government of a public library — that of Boston, Massachusetts, if we mistake not— with special reference to the admission of new novels, a department of the institution's activity said to be controlled by a committee of ladies. Henry James, Mrs. Humphry Ward, and Mary E. Wilkins are among the novelists who have come under the ban of this committee, 'Eleanor,' for example, being excluded on the ground that girls who haunt the public library as a means of nurturing their visions of married life will, if they read that book, begin to "cast about for Manistys as girls of a bygone day did for Rochesters." We wonder how this committee would deal with Byron's letters. Whether girls will trouble themselves to read them much may be doubted; but how about the boys? An impressionable young man might enter the first volume fairly pure of mind and right of instinct, and yet, by the time he got to the end of the fifth, emerge with his imagination debauched, his sense of right and wrong blunted, his knowledge of all that is base and vile in fast life enormously increased, and (worst of all) ripe and ready to succumb to that spice of attractiveness given to the vices constantly brought before him, as in the least desirable parts of that wonderful book 'Don Juan.' The fact is that Byron's letters are, to use again the slang of the day, 'Don Juan,' "only more so." They are 'Don Juan' without the matchless dexterity of its technique, which, though it cannot sanctify, tends to mitigate by a side appeal to the intellect the too frequent appeals to the grovelling animal passions and the baser tastes of the reader. In 'Don Juan,' although Byron declares, and that with truth, that he paints "your world exactly as it goes," there is yet that degree of artifice—not to say artificiality—without which no painting, whether with brush or with pen, can exist. In the letters there may be artifice; but, paradoxically be it spoken, the main artifice discoverable is that of being natural. Byron was histrionic to the backbone, but he had a marvellous knack of playing Byron. Byron was the one character that he knew thoroughly; and he was not above searching his own nature to the very dregs, and playing the most contemptible parts of his own character with absolute fidelity, in the confident expectation that the audience would never believe it was anything but acting. "He does it as like one of these harlotry players as ever I see"—so like that Dame Quickly herself, could she visit once more the glimpses of the moon, would be astonished at the realism and *aplomb* with which he acts alike the mature scoundrel and the aristocratic guttersnipe (for he began very young). She, respectable good soul by comparison, would never suspect that all this ghastly realism came, not of the imagination, but of having *been there*. But our young England of the twentieth century is in a fair way to set out with solemn levity upon its course of Byronics—a course which will infallibly teach it that this man, one of the most considerable figures in the literature of England during the nineteenth century, with perhaps the widest of reputations since Milton — that this man, born and educated as a gentleman, endowed with a genius capable of anything, lived the life of a profligate, made it impossible for the serious-minded of posterity to look upon his character with respect, or even with tolerance, and used his superb intellectual gifts to depict the life he led in colours which last, and which please the experienced and the inexperienced alike. For the experienced—well; they make their study of human baseness with due consciousness of the philosophic result, and their labour has been lightened by the delight which cultivation enables them to derive from the splendours of style. For the inexperienced—not so well; they are but too likely to reason thus, if reason comes into the tale: "Here was a gay and a stirring life indeed! here is phosphorescence of delight in living that life! here indeed was something worth doing—to go through all those varied experiences and then depict them all so as to make such a thoroughly interesting book! Let us go and do likewise." Of course they cannot, but the influence will nevertheless be of the worst.

Of this extraordinary and pernicious life the present volume covers little more than a year and a half: the first letter is dated April 3rd, 1820, the last but one December 12th, 1821 (the last is undated). The documents serve to trace Byron to the end of the time when he was living in the Guiccioli Palace at Ravenna; they carry him over the outbreak of the abortive Italian revolution, the separation of Count and Countess Guiccioli by Papal decree, and the banishment of the Gambas from Ravenna; and they leave him at Pisa, installed with his countess in the Palazzo Lanfranchi. There are one hundred and eighty-three letters in the volume, and of these Mr. Prothero tells us that sixty-eight were unknown to Fitz-Green Halleck, the American editor of the fullest previous collection of Byron's letters. The last letter in the volume is No. 474 of Moore's collection; here it bears the number 968. Many notes which we encounter here are absolutely trivial and devoid of interest of an intrinsic kind. Take this, for instance, to Charles Hanson:—

Ravenna, August 2nd, 1820.

Dear Charles,—I have received your letter. That being the case, I hereby authorize you to enter an *Appeal* immediately. Inform me when and where the further proceedings will come on. Yours truly and affectionately, Byron.

Such material, of course, all tells in the portentous statistics of additional letters.

The literary period covered by the letters in vol. v. is that of the fifth canto of 'Don Juan,' the tragedies of 'Marino Faliero,' 'Sardanapalus,' and 'The Two Foscari,' the mysteries of 'Cain' and 'Heaven and Earth,' and two satires, 'The Vision of Judgment' and 'The Blues.' Then there is the pamphlet about Bowles's strictures upon Pope; and besides all this the Energy kept a diary for the first two months of 1821, and wrote a series of 'Detached Thoughts.'

There are some points of editorship to which exception may justly be taken. Here is the conclusion of an old passage from a letter to Moore (as issued by him in 1830):

"Pray excuse this ribaldry. What is your poem about? Write and tell me all about it and you. Yours, &c.

"P.S.—Did you write the lively quiz on Peter Bell? It has wit enough to be yours, and almost too much to be anybody else's now going. It was in *Galignani* the other day or week."

The letter may be presumed to be one of those which Moore destroyed as well as retrenched: at all events, Mr. Prothero leaves it with its original blanks. One of these he could have safely filled; and it was not from squeamishness that he did not do so; for the epigram, the "ribaldry" which the poet desired to have excused, was so dear to him that he sent it to Murray as well as Moore; and in the letter to Murray, dated August 17th, 1820 (p. 65), it appears duly without the blanks due to Moore.

For the P.S., Mr. Prothero appends the following note to the question about 'Peter Bell':—

"The Fancy: A Selection from the Poetical Remains of Peter Corcoran (1820), was by John Hamilton Reynolds, for whom, see 'Letters,' vol. iii. p. 45, note 1."

Those who follow this instruction will find nothing about 'Peter Bell'; neither there nor at this point is it explained that a scarce tract of Reynolds's had gone through three editions in 1819 under the title of 'Peter Bell, a Lyrical Ballad,' that he had written and published it anonymously while Wordsworth's 'Peter Bell' was still only announced, and that it was an extremely witty personation of Wordsworth. Nor is it explained that Reynolds himself wrote and ultimately attributed to his invented "Peter Corcoran" a few stanzas entitled 'Peter Bell *v.* Peter Bell,' which are, indeed, in the very manner of Moore, though his "lyrical ballad" was not. 'The Fancy' is a book of over 140 pages, of which only two happen to have any connexion with the 'Peter Bell' affair; and, as the book is so rare as to be unfamiliar to the general reader, the note is practically useless. What is really wanted of an editor here is an elucidation of the reference: Had Byron only just taken up the question "Who wrote 'Peter Bell, a Lyrical Ballad'?" or had he read in *Galignani's Messenger* a reprint of 'Peter Bell *v.* Peter Bell,' and if so, from what periodical was it pirated? Reference to "vol. iii. p. 45, note 1," does not help us in the least; but we do find there what we had not observed before — a statement for which no authority is quoted — that Reynolds's "drunken habits placed him beyond the pale of society" when he was County Clerk at Newport in the last few years of his life.

Here is a passage of a most offensive kind about Keats:—

"Mr. Keats, whose poetry you enquire after, appears to me what I have already said: such writing is a sort of mental ****—******** his *Imagination*. I don't mean he is *indecent*, but viciously soliciting his own ideas into a state which is neither poetry nor anything else but a Bedlam vision produced by raw pork and opium."

Here is another, not much less offensive, concerning Dean Milman:—

"As for *Milman* (you well know I have not been unfair to his poetry ever), but I have lately had some information of his critical proceedings in the *Quarterly*, which may bring that on him which he will be sorry for. I happen to know *that* of him, which would annihilate him, when he pretends to preach *morality—not* that *he* is immoral
* * * *

In the volume under consideration we have an example of how its author is employing his leisure; it is a record, or perhaps more correctly a collection of records, of the various expeditions, civil and military, on which he has been employed, beginning with the Afghan war of 1879–80, and ending with his retirement in 1900.

He had no reason to complain of want of variety. The Afghan war furnished opportunities for survey of the unattractive desolation of part of Baluchistan in the south, and of the beauties of Logar and Kohistan in the north. Of the southern Afghan campaign an incident is mentioned to which much interest and no little mystery is attached. Sir Donald Stewart, who commanded the army, marched from Kandahar towards Kalat i-Ghilzi, a fortress on the road to Kabul, which was held by the enemy. Knowing that Col. (afterwards Sir James) Browne had extraordinary influence with the Ghilzis, Sir Donald sent him ahead of the army to reconnoitre. Browne had been privately assured by some men of that tribe who accompanied him —such was the belief of the garrison in his being a saintly Musulman—that if he occupied the fort no one would touch him. He trusted them, sent them before him to prepare the garrison, and, with but eight men of the 19th Bengal Lancers under Lieut. Massy, boldly entered the fort, which was garrisoned by 300 men, who with arms in their hands received him somewhat sulkily, but offered no resistance, while he spent five hours there taking stock of the provisions and spiking the guns! The secret of his influence was an extraordinary personal resemblance to a mysterious European who had lived for some years in that part of the world and had completely acquired the devotion of its fanatical population; nothing —not even his personal assurances—would convince them that Browne was not their spiritual guide. This strange story may be found in *Blackwood's Magazine* of August, 1896.

In the northern Afghan campaign, though the field was restricted, much useful surveying was done during the first phase of the war, triangulation being carried up the Kuram and Khaibar as far as the troops went. During the second phase the country round Kabul was visited and expeditions were made to Laghman, Logar, and Kohistan, though advance in many directions was not carried nearly so far as in the old days of 1839–41.

After the Afghan war Waziristan was entered in 1881, and much valuable information was collected; then in 1883 the ascent of the Takht i-Suliman was made in circumstances both interesting and exciting, for the survey party and its escort had the unusual good fortune to catch their enemies in a trap. The Sheranis had prepared to resist the advance, and had chosen a position from which they could in safety and at their convenience effect their object. But they did not know that a part of our force had ascended and got above them, so that their actions could be observed. What happened is thus described :—

"They [the Sheranis] were all looking downward, craning their necks to see the first advance of those idiotic sahibs who thought they could walk to the top of the Takht by the Pazai staircase; a crowd as of busy ants, if ants could be filled with an inflated pride at their own vast ingenuity, and with a whole gamut of Musulman invective besides. The sahibs were just beginning to walk up. Even as we got our first hurried glance at the position, the first shell came curving up into the mountain air, and burst above our heads in a pretty but ineffective shower. It was answered by a yell of derision from the Sheranis, and by yet another fiercer, louder yell from the Sikhs above them. They could be held no longer. It was impossible to get down to the enemy without tumbling on to his head, so that it was best to let him take what he might get from where we stood on the heights above. One fierce volley right into the midst of them—one wild shriek of delight from the sepoys, and then ensued such a getting away from out of that cleft as I have never seen before, and never shall see again. It was as if hot water had been poured into the ants' nest. There was no waiting to see where the volley came from.....A few of the best and bravest (including their chief Jumal) remained stretched on the ground where they had stood; and the rest in a scattered crowd rushed straight down the track,"

up which our advance was ascending. So they fared badly, and there was no further interruption to the operations of a typical frontier survey.

The next work was of far greater importance and in many respects far less satisfactory in respect to our prestige; for though the Russo-Afghan boundary was in a way settled, the part played by the British portion of the commission in respect to the "regrettable incident" at Panjdeh is not one which can be regarded with any feeling of satisfaction. It is here described in a very brief and mild manner :—

"Of a sudden the crash came—Panjdeh was occupied by the Russians! The Afghan troops were in full retreat to Herat, and we had to retire on to the Persian border and take up a fresh position of idle speculation as to what the next move in the game might be."

Those who are curious to know what Orientals thought of the transaction may satisfy themselves by reference to the autobiography of the Amir of Afghanistan, recently published, in which, with some cynical malice, he has not gone out of his way to spare our wounded pride.

After some delay delimitation proceeded, and was brought to a close at the end of the autumn of 1886. Then followed work in Baluchistan and the Persian Gulf, on which the telegraph steamer Patrick Stewart commemorates one whose services in connexion with telegraphs, both in peace and in war, were of the most distinguished kind, and who, it is pleasant to see, is not forgotten, though he died as far back as 1865.

What is known as the Durand mission to the Amir led to many interesting surveys. The names of the chief places visited recall events unforgotten because they happened within the last six years and were of unusual importance. Under Afghan escort the Kunar Valley was visited, and Chitral was besieged whilst the party were within sixty miles, no movement being made from that quarter for its relief. There is no clear explanation of this, though it may be inferred that the Afghan escort and troops in the neighbourhood were favourably disposed to the besiegers, if they did not actually join their ranks.

In 1895 a short excursion was made from the Kunar Valley into Kafiristan, which the author prefers to spell Kafirstan on grounds of which we are ignorant, the ordinary custom being when words end in a consonant, as Afghan, Baluch, Kafir, &c., to add *istán*, a Persian termination meaning place or country, and we have Afghanistan, Baluchistan, Kafiristan. When the word ends in a vowel *stán* is added; thus Hindu, Hindustan. Possibly the pronunciation by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood may have induced the author's spelling, for it is recorded that in 1603 Benedict de Goes, when between Peshawar and Jalalabad, heard of a country to the north called "Capperstam." Be that as it may, the land of the unbeliever is one of much beauty, and the excursion into it is well described.

Then the Pamirs were visited, Russian hospitality was enjoyed, and Sven Hedin, "accomplished as linguist, artist, and geographer, was a most welcome addition to the social circle." In contrast with these uplands, the boundary between Persia and Baluchistan had to be fixed in 1896; and next year the campaigns on the north-west frontier against the tribes in Swat on the north side of the Kabul River, and the Afridis on the south side, gave Sir T. Holdich his final opportunities for map-making. How he made use of them is well told; and it may be gathered that he is disposed to connect the troubles we had to meet with the policy of the Kabul ruler.

These pages generally are pleasantly written, and cannot fail to interest many readers, chiefly, no doubt, those who have some knowledge of the countries described and of our interest as a nation in them. Curiously enough, the author having been a surveyor, the map is by a long way the least satisfactory part of the book. It is difficult to account for this save by want of care in selection or preparation, for many names omitted in it may be found in other maps by the same firm. There are also a number of mistakes which might have been corrected in proof; most of them are of no great consequence, but still they detract from the finish of the work. We may note, for instance, that the officer referred to on p. 2 as having supplied valuable geographical information was Lieut. James Sutherland Broadfoot, of the Bengal Engineers, killed at the Parwan Pass in 1840, not George Broadfoot, to whom the defence of Jalalabad was mainly due, and who was killed at Firozshah in 1845. On p. 35 the disaster of 1843 is mentioned; 1841–42 should be substituted. On p. 131, for "11th British Lancers," read 11th Bengal Lancers; on p. 139, for "Potringer," read Pottinger. These and other little slips might be corrected with advantage if opportunity occurs.

The illustrations deserve a word of praise; many of them are from sketches by the author, others are from photographs, but all add to the value of an attractive book.

The Great North Road: the Old Mail Road to Scotland. By Charles G. Harper. 2 vols. (Chapman & Hall.)

The old coach roads of England are Mr. Harper's special domain. He seems to know far more about them and their associations than any one else. We have read with pleasure several of his earlier volumes,

but his latest are the best that we have seen. The pleasure we derive from these pages, however, is mingled at times with no little amount of irritation, for the author too often indulges in a habit of dealing out censure on men and things which relate only in the most casual manner to his subject, and are, moreover, out of place in books of travelling gossip. It is not possible, we suppose, to write concerning the Great North Road without referring to Jeanie Deans, who tramped thereon. That Mr. Harper should do so is a matter of course; but he will find, we think, few readers to relish his criticism of her character. To the greater number of us Jeanie is as natural and lifelike a personality as Scott ever created. Whether in this instance the majority be right or wrong is of little importance to anybody but himself; it is, however, important that we should be protected from such poor stuff as this:—

"'The Heart of Midlothian,' indeed, is a fantastic novel, quite unworthy of the Wizard of the North, and its wildly improbable characters and marvellous rencounters are on a par with Harrison Ainsworth at his worst."

A similar remark is suggested by the reflections on the taste of certain Dukes of Northumberland. We by no means wish to defend the architectural freaks of the duke who "restored" Alnwick in the eighteenth century, or his successor, who about 1855 swept away the imitation Gothic of his ancestor, and supplied its place with something else which seems to be equally unpleasing to Mr. Harper. Our author is, indeed, no respecter of persons; the Bedford family are dealt with in the same fashion. We willingly grant that they have been guilty of architectural vagaries which it is quite reasonable to condemn, but to speak of them as "the accursed Russells" goes beyond the limits of such criticism as we understand, while it indicates a painfully limited vocabulary. Mr. Harper should really bear in mind, when he puts pen to paper, that what is now regarded as right feeling on matters of architectural taste may be by no means a permanent possession, and that contempt for those who strove after what they regarded as beautiful or fitting in the time that is past furnishes but sorry evidence that we ourselves are in advance of those who have gone before. The barbarisms and incongruities of our own time which have been cast in a different mould may probably be just as little pleasing to men unborn.

Notwithstanding these defects, Mr. Harper has produced a book which is calculated to give both pleasure and instruction to almost every reader, and must become a document of historical value when men no longer remember the old coaching days. Here and there, indeed, we come on important facts which are new to us; for instance, he tells us that safety coaches were advertised "lined with copper, and secure against bullets." To recall the memory of the old posting inns and the many quaint characters that have visited them is now a pleasant pastime to the few survivors who can remember them in their glory. We wish we could have overheard some of the many long conversations which Mr. Harper must have held with these relics of antiquity. It is evident that he has drawn on his note-books freely; but he must have been told many a racy anecdote that has found no place in his printed pages. The mere passengers have evidently some interest for him, but his warmest affections are absorbed by the coachmen, the postboys, and the landlords. Of these the coachmen seem to have the chief share. We ourselves knew in his latter years one of these old fellows, who when the coaches were taken off the roads dwindled into the position of the keeper of a toll-gate. It was a hard lot, and he by no means bore it with uncomplaining fortitude. "Naught comes this way now except men in gigs and gipsy-vans," he said. This was an exaggeration, though a pardonable one. The highway which the bar impeded was not one of the great roads of the country—only a feeder—but many coaches and post-chaises innumerable had plied thereon when the old man was in his prime. The railway line ran very near his house; happily for him, however, it was at the back, so that when indoors he could not see the trains, and when working in the garden he turned his head away. He died with the comforting notion deeply impressed on his mind that "They 'll all come to nowt soon. But then it 'll not be in my day," as he used to add with a sigh.

Mr. Harper's work becomes more interesting as he journeys northwards. The earlier part of the road, in the neighbourhood of London, does not seem to have the same attraction for him as the rest. It is not till we get some fifty miles from town that the full spirit of the book comes upon us; but the early pages contain things of much interest. There is, for instance, a picturesque account of John Palmer, who has been called the father of mail coaches. He is almost forgotten now, but was famous before his work was superseded by the locomotive. Palmer's is not the only worthy name that has gone down in a revolution which no one could foresee. He must have been a man of great force of character as well as of much practical knowledge and power of organization, or he could not have carried out the work he ventured on in spite of the opposition of the Post Office. "Government officials," Mr. Harper remarks,

"have a wonderful power of passive resistance and an insensibility to argument and proof which might be envied by a lamp-post. It was thought a brilliant rejoinder when one of these Post Office dunderheads replied to Palmer's scheme for supplanting the slow and uncertain postboys by fast coaches with the observation that there was no reason why the post should be the swiftest conveyance in England."

Palmer was only in a secondary manner connected with the Great North Road. He was a native of Bath, and his work was in the first instance devoted to improving the communications of the west of England. Mail coaches were put on the Bath road in 1784, and their success was so undeniable that the chief towns of the kingdom began at once to agitate for similar advantages. Mail coaches soon began to run between London, York, and Edinburgh. Their speed was regarded as something wonderful, for it took but three nights and two days to accomplish the journey from one capital to the other.

The writers who have described the days of the mail coaches do not tell much of the old post-chaise, yet travelling by it must have been in many ways extremely pleasant, for you could go as fast or as slow as you liked, and spend the night wherever fancy dictated. The great drawback was the heavy cost. Mr. Harper calculates—and we think he is below the mark—that the journey from Edinburgh to London, including tips to postboys, toll-bars, and expenses at inns, could not have been accomplished under thirty pounds. A Yorkshire squire, who, when he went to town for the season, taking his family with him, required two chaises, although his servants went by the coach, was wont to say that, including all expenses, the journeys to and from London used to cost more than sixty pounds. No wonder that rich and poor alike, with the exception of a few obstructive fanatics, welcomed railway travelling gladly. The crack of the whip and the rumble of wheels resound through Mr. Harper's pages. We wish, however, some further light had been thrown on the other modes of travel along the great roads. He has not much to say about the stage-waggon, except what he has extracted from 'Roderick Random.' We do not wish to depreciate Smollett. What he says is probably in a sense autobiographical; but if so, it is history highly idealized. Surely something might yet be gleaned of the tragedy and comedy of life as men and women lumbered along through light and darkness, cold and heat, in those slowly creeping wains. We have heard that their pace at the fastest was but four miles an hour. Waggons were the earliest form of public conveyance. How long they have been in use no one knows; and there are yet, we have been told, survivals on the road in obscure places where the railway has not ventured.

The author's local jottings, though often remotely connected with his subject, are, in great part at least, on such matters as may have attracted travellers on the road as they journeyed from place to place. Some of the tales are gruesome enough. There is not much to tell of in a mere commonplace murder, but such things excite the feelings when recent and when one is near the spot where the deed was done. A crime of this kind was perpetrated for the sake of gain at Scrooby in 1779. The toll-bar man and his mother were murdered by a man named John Spencer, a shepherd, who was hanged in consequence at Nottingham, and his body gibbeted near the site of the tragedy. As this now nearly forgotten crime has been chronicled here, we may mention that the murderer was not captured at once. He escaped with his booty into Lincolnshire, where he was arrested at a farm now called Willoughton Grange. He had taken refuge with a friend who was quite ignorant of his reason for seeking his hospitality. Gibbeting occurs once again in Mr. Harper's pages, this time in a far more terrible shape. At Merrington, not very far from Ferry Hill, a shocking murder was perpetrated in 1685. Andrew Mills, a lad of eighteen, killed three children of the farmer for whom he worked, in the absence of their parents. The murderer seems to have been the victim of religious mania. He said that he was moved to act as he did by hearing a demon say to him "Kill—kill!" The unhappy creature

was hanged, but not till quite dead, and then gibbeted near the spot where the deed was done. His sweetheart kept him alive for some time by giving him milk. Such is the tale still current in the neighbourhood. Of the murder there can be no question, but that the criminal was gibbeted alive is in the highest degree improbable. Those who know how the bodies of malefactors were prepared for the gibbet will agree with us, and for others it is not necessary to enter into details. Mr. Albert Hartshorne, who has evidently examined this story with care, gives as the result of his inquiries the opinion in his 'Hanging in Chains,' that the story is a mere fable. It is, notwithstanding several traditions to the contrary, very improbable that gibbeting alive was ever practised in this country, and impossible, as we believe, that such an atrocity should have been perpetrated so recently as the reign of James II.

When we arrive at York, as is natural, a long stay is made, and many things of interest are mentioned, others which cause surprise. What reason Mr. Harper may have for discoursing at all concerning the Brigantes we are unable to fathom, but he was not wise to tell us that they wore no clothes. When will people learn that our forefathers before the Roman occupation were not naked savages? It was, we think, unnecessary to repeat once more the tale of the terrible tragedy of the Jews of York; but, as it had to be told, we must enter a protest against the moral drawn that the sufferers "simply fell victims to that revenge which has been aptly described as 'a kind of wild justice.'" It is painful to those who know what the facts really were to meet with any extenuation of this great act of unreasoning ferocity. By a similar line of argument there is not a crime in human annals which might not be made to look very much like virtue.

Dick Turpin, the well-known highwayman, figures here as a matter of course, but he draws from Mr. Harper not one note of admiration or sympathy, such as silly people yet sometimes shower upon his criminal memory. The author takes the common-sense and historical view, and therefore regards Turpin as a low-minded scoundrel, no better than the modern burglar of the more dangerous type. He utterly rejects the marvellous ride from London to York, for which, whether impossible or not, we do not believe there is a shred of evidence. Black Bess, now become more famous among a certain class of Yorkshiremen than Eclipse himself, is probably as mythical as Sleipner, the eight-legged horse of Odin—indeed, we have heard it gravely maintained that the mare may be a far-away reminiscence of that potent animal; but it is a mistake to say that "Harrison Ainsworth.....invented not only the ride to York, but Black Bess as well." Household tales as to both steed and rider were known long before he began to write, and there was at least one rude Yorkshire song setting forth their merits.

Ferrybridge is undoubtedly what Mr. Harper represents it to be—a grimy town. It must have been a great halting-place from a remote period when men journeyed backwards and forwards north and south, and so it continued to be till the time of the railways. The Swan and the Angel were notable hostelries. Which was the better for man and beast it would not be safe to say, for authorities differ. The Angel was, however, the larger; it is now turned into private houses, and the Swan stands gaunt and empty by the riverside, fast falling into ruin. The author does not mention the fact that when the Jacobite lords were sent southward for trial in 1746, they stayed at one of the inns here. This was, however, the case. A lady who died within the last twenty years, at a very great age, knew, when she was a child, an old woman who, when quite a little thing, was lifted up to one of the inn windows to see the three lords who were having a meal there—most probably supper. She added that they were talking and seemed very cheerful; their names she did not know. They were, however, probably Balmerino, Kilmarnock, and Cromartie, for we do not think that Lovat would be sent with them. This old lady used to tell another tale relating to Ferrybridge. A very nervous gentleman, who was going from there to York, left, without knowing it, his purse on the table at the inn. A postboy was sent after him with the missing property, and, coming up to the window, called out, "Your purse, sir, your purse!" The nervous gentleman took him for a highwayman, and at once shot the poor fellow dead.

The Wheatsheaf at Rushyford, Mr. Harper tells us, was a favourite resort of Lord Eldon, who had established there a private cellar well stored with port reserved for his own and the landlord's especial use; but there is no mention of another notability who once was there on an occasion which he would never forget. Graystanes, the chronicler, records that in 1317 Lewis de Beaumont, Bishop of Durham, a very great man in his own estimation and that of others, who is spoken of in his epitaph as "Nobilis ex fonte regum," was set upon there by Gilbert de Middleton, and spirited away to Mitford, of which castle Gilbert was then the *custos*, though not the lord. The case was one of vulgar highway robbery, but has a certain picturesqueness about it. It is a curious instance of the daring of the Border thieves of the fourteenth century, for the bishop must have been going to visit his diocese with a powerful and stately retinue. To carry off a bishop, and that one of no ordinary kind, but a blood relation of the kings of France and England, was, even in those wild days, a very serious matter, as Middleton found to his cost, for, when captured, he was sent to London and hanged.

A History of the English Church. Edited by the Very Rev. W. R. W. Stephens, B.D., Dean of Winchester, and the Rev. William Hunt.—III. *The English Church in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Centuries.* By W. W. Capes. (Macmillan & Co.)

If the new history of the Church of England is completed on the lines on which it has so well set out, it will, but for one qualification, secure an accepted position as the standard work on the subject. It is necessary to qualify our judgment, because we consider that the exclusion of foot-notes and any but general references to authorities places the work on a lower footing than that to which it is rightfully entitled by the excellence of its contents; for while the narrative is such as will be found deeply interesting by a very wide circle of readers, it will be specially welcomed by those who, not claiming to be scholars in any special sense, yet have the scholar's instinct of wishing to have a warrant for what they read. A very small selection of references would have satisfied them, but here they are given nothing but a set of "authorities" at the end of each chapter, and these lists are by no means carefully compiled. Thus neither Walsingham nor Knighton is an authority for the reign of Edward I. (p. 24); both historians did little more than compile and excerpt from Hemingburgh and Higden for the earlier parts of their works. Adam Murimuth is cited from Sir E. M. Thompson's edition; but Robert Avesbury, which was published in the same volume, is only referred to in Hearne's text of 1720 (p. 108). Mr. F. D. Matthew is mentioned twice on p. 131 with varying initials, and Dr. Rashdall is twice called "Rashdale" on p. 364, where also Anthony Wood appears as "Wood (A. E.)."

But if Canon Capes has taken little pains in drawing up his lists, it would be wrong to infer that he has not been careful in reading the authorities themselves. On the contrary, he has read very widely, and brought together a very large amount of highly interesting data concerning the internal history of the English Church, such as will be sought for in vain in other modern accounts. Our only complaint of him on this head is that he has paid rather too much attention to the various editors' opinions, and has not always studied the texts for himself. Thus on p. 65 we are told that the abbots of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, refused to make profession of obedience to the archbishop:—

> "These scruples were over-ruled, however, and the Papal Bulls on which they relied as evidence were proved to be impudent forgeries and burnt in the king's presence by the Bishop of Evreux."

Mr. Capes was not called upon to relate this episode, as it belongs to the reign of Henry II.; but as he has mentioned it, he would have done better not simply to follow the late Dr. Sheppard's summary of what took place. For it has been clearly established by Mr. Round that the document contains no mention of the king, and says nothing about the Bishop of Evreux visiting England at all.

But, speaking generally, we acknowledge gladly that Mr. Capes has used his authorities with sobriety and judgment. His narrative is full of vigour and yet free from exaggeration. Sometimes he adopts a tone of criticism not unmixed with irony, as in the following remarks on Wycliffe's position:—

> "The editor of some of Wyclif's treatises speaks of his 'essential moderation,' 'paradoxical as it may seem'; another bids us mark that he only 'cautiously and conditionally' calls the Pope antichrist; a third tells us that 'his experience taught him that deep-rooted prejudices and old customs must be treated with a gentle hand.' As regards doctrine, the estimate of his moderation will vary with the ground on which his critic takes his stand. He held firmly and fervently such essential elements of the faith

as most Christian communities accept; he spoke reverently of one sacrament as least; but he would certainly, if he had had the power, have made a clean sweep of most of the ministerial forms and ancient usages of the Church. Judged by his own standard, his own position was a false one, alike in his old days of Oxford life and in his latest years of parochial retirement. To found colleges was a mistake; endowments were baneful to religion; employment of beneficed clergy in the service of the Crown was not to be justified; the usual duties of a parish priest at Easter might be irksome to one who had spoken with contempt of 'rowning (whispering) in a priest's ear' and 'singing in a painted church.' We cannot find, indeed, in any of his works a definite scheme of an organized church order to replace the hierarchical system which he vehemently attacked. A presbyterian clergy, ministering in homely guise in buildings unadorned, receiving the necessaries of food and clothing from the free-will offerings of their flock, bearing their frequent protest at the worldliness and pride and faulty Gospel of the old church, laying little stress on any forms, but very much on preaching,—such seems the ideal of his homilies, and this, with such sweetness and light as it could carry with it, might be possible in days to come."

A fresh point might have been added to Mr. Capes's remarks if he had been aware of a fact which has only come to light since he wrote his book, namely, that Gregory XI. gave Wycliffe, when rector of Ludgershall, a licence to hold his canonry and prebend at Westbury together with his benefice, and with expectation of a canonry and prebend at Lincoln, to which the Pope had "provided" him.

The Wycliffite movement forms the central feature of the history contained in Mr. Capes's volume. We are therefore sorry to find that he has not kept himself thoroughly abreast of the results of recent examination of the details of the reformer's life. He does not, for instance, seem to be aware of the important essay in which Prof. Loserth has almost proved that Wycliffe's arguments against the payment of tribute to the Pope refer to the demand made in 1374, not in 1365, a conclusion which reduces the period of his public career by nine years. Nor has Mr. Capes mentioned the elaborate State Paper which Wycliffe wrote in defence of the violation of the sanctuary at Westminster in 1378. On the other hand, he is, we think, unnecessarily exercised by Father Gasquet's work on the origin of the Wycliffite Bible.

In 217 pages the narrative is carried down to the reign of Henry VII., and the remainder of the volume is devoted to a series of seven chapters dealing with the system of the mediæval English Church in its practical working. This strikes us as certainly the best part of the book. The author takes in turn the mediæval bishop and his officials, the cathedral chapters, the parish clergy and parish life, the monastic life, friars and pilgrims, schools and universities, and finally the influence of the Church on social life. Under each of these heads he shows remarkable skill in grouping a great variety of detached pieces of evidence; and his judgment is as sane as his knowledge is versatile. He has a pleasant air of candour in relating stories which tell both ways. Thus, after reminding us what a large and heterogeneous body the mediæval clergy were, embracing as they did "nearly all forms of skilled employment beyond those of trade and ordinary manual labour," he is not surprised that there should be proof enough of misconduct among them. "Stress," however, he adds,

"may fairly be laid upon the fact that in the parochial returns of very early date [in the fourteenth century, containing the parishioners' answers to inquiries about their parson].....the accounts are for the most part favourable. 'They see no reason to complain,' though sometimes he is too old to do his work. Of course there are exceptions, where they feel aggrieved because he lets beasts of all kinds graze in the churchyards, much to the befouling of the ground, or uses the church to brew his beer. One parson is leprous, and yet to their grave risk will take part in the services in church. In other cases he absents himself too often from the parish, and at times we read, though rarely, that his morals are not above suspicion."

Mr. Capes's account of the intellectual conditions of the last centuries of the Middle Ages is good and illuminating, but we must object to one statement, which rests upon a serious misconception. Of the monastic decline of that period we are told that "the great schoolmen had no successors in the cloister," but as a fact the entire scholastic movement had never been welcomed or appropriated by the monks. It was the work of seculars and friars, and we cannot recall the name of any monk among the famous schoolmen.

Petites Légendes. Par Émile Verhaeren. (Brussels, Deman.)

M. Verhaeren is not the least distinguished of those recent writers who, under many banners, have endeavoured to restore to French poetry some of its earlier qualities, and, with recovered metrical liberty, to catch again the colour, the undertones, the emotional range of its mediæval and Renaissance developments. His measure of success has been very considerable. He has beaten his rhythm into a flexible thing, capable of great variety of handling, and responsive to his moods. He has fitted it to an individual diction, and made it the medium of a powerful faculty of visual imagery. His pages gleam and glow with tropes. This is a very characteristic and splendid one:—

On eût brûlé sa chair, comme infidèle,
Jadis, aux temps anciens, quand les bûchers
Dans un décor de vieux clochers
Se déployaient, ainsi que des paons rouges.

'Petites Légendes' is in a sense a reversion to the type of M. Verhaeren's earliest work. Its note is the poetic apprehension and reflection of the temper and moods of Flanders. The poet has absorbed and renders to the full the spirit of the Teutonic folk, with its sluggish and fiery blood, its orderly, laborious, bovine, everyday habit, and its sudden ebullition into the frenzies of intoxication and physical wantonness under the goad of charivari or kermess. This paradox he paints with a sombre richness of imagination, sparing no word of brutality and lewdness, and bringing out the strange freaks of contrast, the nearness to the soil, the measureless antiquity of the life. Flanders would not be what it is did not there blend with its frank and practical realism a curious strain of superstition that attaches itself with fine indifference to the conceptions of Christianity and to half-forgotten memories of paganism. Out of this instinct M. Verhaeren weaves the stuff of his legends, using the supernatural not, of course, for the sake of mere anecdote, but for its symbolism, to touch with emphasis just those moods and aspects of existence whose soul he desires his verse to communicate. Some of his imaginings have a veritable mythopœic quality in the largeness of their vision and their insight into the deep of things. Such is the story, akin to that of Melampus, of Jan Snul:—

Son cœur n'était profond que pour les bêtes.

Mais celles-là, comme il les aimait!
Et comme il les accoutumait
A son amour tenace,
Avec des gestes doux qui longuement assistent,
Avec des mots naïfs qui vivement insistent;
L'hiver, les jours de pluie et de vent fou,
Quand le soleil, comme un paquet de haillons roux,
Est balayé, dans un coin de l'espace,
Son pauvre et vieux logis servait de rendez-vous
Pendant les chasses,
Aux daims, blaireaux, putois, renards et même aux loups.

A vivre ainsi d'une existence familière,
Avec tous ceux des trous et des tanières,
Avec tous ceux des champs et des forêts,
Jan Snul apparaissait,
Comme un antique et boucané satyre.
Rien n'éclatait qu'il ne comprit,
Dans leurs abois, ni dans leurs cris.
Il devinait ce qu'il fallait leur dire
Avant que la colère ou bien la peur
Ne provoquât leur fuite ou leur fureur,
Comme un brusque ouragan, à travers les broussailles.

Jan Snul dies, and when the gravediggers have come and have borne him away

Dans la luisante herbée et le décor
Silencieux et vert des arbres funéraires,

the beasts gather in unheard-of troops from the whole countryside to howl around his tomb. The peasants are alarmed, and endeavour to drive them away. There is a strange and primitive battle, in which finally the hero Nel Frankenlap subdues the beasts. They slink away into the brushwood, and the peasants hold a revel in their champion's honour:—

La bière étincela dans les verres profonds;
On but, comme aux temps d'or des sauvages kermesses,
Benedictus le sacristain, là-bas, sonnait la messe
Et l'on trinqua, d'après le rythme du bourdon.

Et depuis lors, sous l'herbe et les crucianelles,
Jan Snul écoute autour de lui, le temps couler,
Et, vers l'oubli, toujours plus loin se reculer
Le montueux aboi des bêtes fraternelles.

Of similar inspiration, and as finely wrought out, are 'La Statuette,' a tale of the revenge taken by an image of heathenism upon those who dishonoured it, and 'Le Ménétrier,' in which the old fiddler Miserere rises from his grave and summons dead lovers to renew the orgies of long ago. Throughout M. Verhaeren grips his reader, who must not be prudish. We cannot but think that the individuality of his vision and his complete control over his medium make him one of the most interesting figures in contemporary European literature.

NEW NOVELS.

The Heritage of Unrest. By Gwendolen Overton. (Macmillan & Co.)

The story of Felipa, who through her strain of Indian blood is never quite at home in the civilized surroundings even of frontier life in a regiment, is picturesque and tragic enough to redeem a worse-told story of what is generally the monotonous sordidness of American-Indian warfare. In Miss Overton's pages we see the better side of such warfare from the white's point of view, though gruesome massacres and the shameful corruption and maladministration of the Indian agencies alternately disgust the reader. The character of Landor, the U.S. officer who accepts Felipa as his ward at the dying request of her father, his comrade, and, with every good intention, marries her as the best form of protection, is a single-hearted and noble one. Cairness, the wandering Englishman from Australia, with a touch of convict blood, has a more natural attraction for the child of the prairie. Her relations with these two run through the story as a filament on which are strung many and diverse incidents, and the result is more instinct with human interest and richer in variety of type than most things we can remember of late years which can be assigned to the same historical category. The strong relief of genuine humour, too, as in the quaint wooing of the missionary and his bride, contributes to the humanity of the book.

A Secretary of Legation. By Hope Dawlish. (Methuen & Co.)

There is a good deal of merit in the local descriptions of "Zafia," in the farthest East, and not a little knowledge of human nature in the discussion of the motives and reflections of the members of European society in that favoured isle; but it may be said at once that both kinds of descriptive analysis are over-done to the extent of tedium. In fact, the book cannot be called free from padding. The plot is pretty simple: Harry Dale, the second secretary of the English legation, finds on his arrival at his new post that the wife of his temporary chief, the first secretary, is one who had been on more than friendly terms with him in his earliest post on the other side of the globe. Mrs. George Trehearne was then known as the "Bella Donna," and her *salon* was notorious for high play. Now she is the unimpeached leader of good society in Zafia. How the old influence revives, and the lady employs her lover ruthlessly to win money for her needs, and how their secret is traced and proclaimed by a vindictive virgin of forty with whom Master Dale had had a flirtation on his voyage out, are the matters herein set forth. The best character is George Trehearne, the generous husband of the "Donna." The hero—if Harry Dale be the hero—is too weak to inspire much interest, and the revengeful spinster seems rather unnatural. But the book may be read for its descriptive passages, and the scene of the catastrophe is well worked out.

The Wizard's Knot. By William Barry. (Fisher Unwin.)

The charm of Dr. Barry's writing has never been more marked than in his present excursion into the region of Irish romance. Such a figure as the hedge schoolmaster, Cathel O'Dwyer—with his Greek scraps and old Irish apophthegms, his references to Deirdre (Naesi was surely her lover, not her brother, Dr. Barry) and the children of Lir, his appeals to the wisdom of Cormac MacArt in daily matters, his power as a herbalist and adept in all spells and *geasan*—makes an admirable representative of the traditional lore which underlies so much superficial ignorance in the Celtic-speaking people; while such scenes as that of the May Day incantation, which involves the hapless actors in the tragedy at the castle in the mystic Wizard's Knot, give a setting to the action of the story altogether harmonious and effective. Never surely, since Deirdre and Naois, was there so hapless a pair of lovers as Sir Philip and his noble-hearted peasant girl, never more cruel bonds to fate than his since the days of the Atridæ; and the Christian sanction of their union on Philip's death-bed is a stately but inconsequent addition of something quite modern in contrast to the naturalism of most of this Celtic romance. There are many fine descriptive passages—one of the most lurid being the picture, not overdrawn, of the terrible days of the famine which shadow the close of the story.

The Career of a Beauty. By John Strange Winter. (White & Co.)

This is not below the average of Mrs. Stannard's stories, although the title leads one to expect a more complicated history than the simple annals of Geraldine's married experiences afford. The beauty of her family marries, without much love, a typical John Bull, an English country gentleman. On the wedding day she falls into a trance, and sees amid strange surroundings a face which subsequently she comes to know as that of a Major Mainwaring, who at the date of her marriage was in India. Mainwaring, on his part, has seen her on the same day, and early in their acquaintance relates the very counterpart of her dream. Sir John hears the story, and draws his own conclusions. The African war affords a solution for these difficulties. Mainwaring goes out, and returns wounded; Sir John Squire follows him, and sees much fighting with the Imperial Yeomanry. We will not anticipate the conclusion, but the manhood and faithfulness of the honest spouse are eventually rewarded. Mrs. Stannard in a preface deprecates criticism of her style.

Belinda Fitzwarren. By the Earl of Iddesleigh. (Methuen & Co.)

Lord Iddesleigh's heroine is a fair but furious creature, whose one object at the outset of her life is to discover and avenge herself on the man whose commercial villainy has ruined her late father. She is a combination of rather childish imagination with great courage and strength of will; and these qualities lead her to strange adventures, from which she at length emerges triumphant. Having obtained the name of her enemy through a garrulous old solicitor's clerk, who is the humourist of the story, and in that capacity occasionally successful, she so clearly wears her heart upon her sleeve that when the villain is murdered, her lover, to prevent her being compromised, endeavours to take the blame upon himself through a false confession. Thenceforward there is a struggle of wits between that good sportsman, John Wolcote by name (not "by the name of Wolcote," be it said parenthetically), and his future wife, each striving to relieve the other. The lover of complications will find this portion of the book pretty readable. The solution is postponed with some skill, and the narrative fluent, but it would be too much to regard the story as literature.

Casting of Nets. By Richard Bagot. (Arnold.)

Here the form of a novel is the medium for conveying much solid, not to say stodgy argument, in this case of a religious character. The theme is the old one of mixed marriages. Lord Redman, who is technically a Protestant, marries Hilda Cawarden, of a Roman Catholic family. Each party agrees to non-interference with the other's belief, and the children are to be educated in the wife's confession. All would have been well but for the interference of Hilda's grandmother, who is a cleverly drawn type of an enthusiastic convert and proselytizer. Between Lady Merton and some zealous priests poor Hilda's conscience is much tortured by the antagonism of her love and her supposed religious duty to her husband. Finally, a visit to Rome and some insight into the state of religious and political parties at the centre of the Catholic world have a curative and bracing effect upon the young wife; and in losing her ecclesiastical allegiance she gains a faith which her husband finds better than agnosticism. It is a well-written polemic, though not a good novel.

The Midnight Passenger. By Richard Henry Savage. (White & Co.)

This work is so aggressively American in style as almost to require an interpreter. One has to look twice before one can expound such vocables as "co-laborers" and "snears." The actors too—from the New York *gamin*, who "joins the dashing villainy of the Bowery tough to the crafty long-headed scheming of the low-grade Israelite," to the well-groomed "club men" who constitute, we infer, the high-grade portions of society—are all racy of the soil. Mr. Savage has complicated his plot with the details of a large commercial business in which a multiplicity of characters are involved; and apart from the officials of the Western Trading Company we have villains of a more cosmopolitan dye, such as the poisoner, Fritz Braun, and the "velvet-faced Magyar witch," whose enchantments are employed to lure the hero to his death and ruin. It is a story which will choke many readers before they have gone far, but those of stouter appetite will recognize some qualities of manipulation and combination in the high-flavoured banquet before them.

The Fugitives. By Morley Roberts. (Sands & Co.)

Gordon Hardy is an explorer and wanderer, and when he meets the bright and high-spirited Gwen Middleton the result is rapid, as he is a forceful wooer. Gwen sends him out to Pretoria to rescue from captivity the soldier-lover for whom her sister is supposed to be pining. On these facts Mr. Roberts has built a lively romance, in the course of which we are introduced to "the mischief-maker," Dr. Leyds, at Brussels, and the humours of a voyage in a French ship to Delagoa Bay. The escape of Hardy and his friend from Pretoria is described with power, and a good war story forms the complement of the domestic drama of the Middletons.

A Soldier of the King. By Dora M. Jones. (Cassell & Co.)

In this pleasant story the author goes back to the days when

> Kentish Sir Byng
> Stood for his king,

otherwise to 1648, when Fairfax's soldiers took the town of Maidstone one "terrible summer night." We get glimpses of such worthies as old Sir Jacob Astley; Andrew Broughton, Clerk of the "High Court of Justice" that sentenced King Charles; Thomas Wilson, the Cumbrian minister of Maidstone; and especially of John Gifford, once an especially wild warrior on the royal side, who came in Bunyan's day to be "minister of a congregation of Christ's people at Bedford." The exploits and escapes of the said Gifford form the groundwork of the tale, which has also two currents of love in it—one smooth, but for the harsh obstacle of politics in a stormy age; the other tragical, or half-tragical, in its course and issues. Miss Jones writes agreeably, not without a religious bias.

Saronia. By Richard Short. (Stock.)

Saronia, "of the great unfathomable soul, looking out of those eyes so full of mystic meaning," is a slave in the household of Lucius, the Roman commander at Ephesus. Driven by the cruelty of his wife and daughter to seek refuge in Diana's temple, she soon becomes high-priestess. There she is secretly betrothed, and the path of love leads her to Christianity. The plot, though certain details may appear extravagant, is well constructed, but in working it out the author fails to create the necessary illusion. He suffers from a stilted and pretentious style, loaded with futile epithets and trivial expletives. The tragedy of Icarus is enacted on many a page. His characters use the same jargon with blatant unanimity. They have no reserve; they suggest nothing; their soliloquies are an advertisement. Where are Roman dignity, Greek delicacy and sense of proportion? Where is grammar even? "Yes, recognized her—and thou." "But the image of she who is highest in heaven." Did the Ephesians really talk like that?

A Syndicate of Sinners. By Gertrude Warden. (Digby, Long & Co.)

Here is a mysterious fellowship of miscreants avowedly organized for charity, but living on blackmail. The leading spirit has wormed himself into the confidence of a wealthy baronet "with a past," whose remorse he has drugged with morphia until the moral and physical wreck is plastic in his hands. The villain then endeavours to marry his victim to a bright young girl whom he has brought up as his daughter, and on the failure of the scheme turns the action of the story. There is a good deal of imagination of the lurid sort in the description of the gloomy mansion in Bloomsbury, and of the terrors and dangers to which the heroine is exposed therein; and the sombre story is adequately set forth. Superficial ingenuity, however, is its best characteristic.

MILITARY BOOKS.

Under England's Flag from 1804 to 1809 (A. & C. Black) is derived from the memoirs and correspondence of Capt. Charles Boothby, and compiled by the last survivors of his family. As a contribution to the history of the great war it is neither exciting nor especially instructive, but it is nevertheless somewhat interesting, on account of remarks about General Sir John Stuart, Sir John Moore, and a few others. Boothby saw his first foreign service as a young subaltern of Engineers, embarking in 1805 with Sir James Craig's expedition to the Mediterranean. He was not under fire at the battle of Maida, as he had been left behind at the beach to complete an entrenchment, but he witnessed from the top of a tower the general movements, and as soon as the fight was over visited the field of battle and heard from those who had played an active part the details of the action.

Both sides did their best to keep their men in till the firing could be thoroughly effective. The French order was "Ne tirez pas! ne tirez pas! A la bayonnette! à la bayonnette!" and on the English side, "Steady, Light Infantry!" shouted Kempt. "Wait for the word! Let them come close, let them come close! Now fire! Charge bayonets! March!" The soldiers obeyed on each side, and

> "just as that thing, which it is said has never happened, viz. the equal shock of opposing lines of troops, seemed inevitable, just as the two regiments seemed in the very act of contact, the French Light Infantry, as one man, turned round and fled. They were driven across the river and up the heights, and a horrible slaughter took place of this beautiful regiment, which was almost totally destroyed."

The battle, remarkable for the disparity of numbers, began at 8.30, and all was over at 11 A.M. According to Boothby, "In killed, wounded, and taken the French loss has been estimated at more than 3,000, while our total loss exactly amounts to as many hundreds." Boothby was brought much into contact with Sir John Moore in Sicily, in the expedition to Sweden, and in the Corunna campaign. The general appears to have taken a fancy to him, and he in his turn entertained the highest feelings of admiration, respect, and affection for the able officer whose merits were depreciated by political partisans. There are several good illustrations, which include the charming picture of the child Penelope Boothby, who only lived six years, but was immortalized by Reynolds.

The Rifle Brigade. By Walter Wood. (Grant Richards.)—The author justly observes that there is a gap in British regimental histories. Many are dry and out of date, others too voluminous and costly. Apparently Mr. Wood intends to write a series of histories which shall be exact, not too long, yet interesting even to the general reader. Unfortunately, without a wealth of detail and personal incident, the history of a regiment is apt to be somewhat dry, a fault from which these pages are not altogether free. The Rifle Brigade, with four battalions—having during a part of the Napoleonic war possessed three—has necessarily more extensive records than ordinary two-battalion regiments. The nature of the work of a rifle corps till recently also has given the Rifle Brigade special opportunities of both individual and collective distinction. We expected, therefore, that the book would be more sensational than it has proved. The Rifle Brigade is now in the 101st year of its existence, and a most eventful century it has seen. The ostensible result of its work has been that it bears upon its appointments no fewer than twenty-nine battle honours; the Highland Light Infantry equalling it, while the King's Royal Rifles come next highest. It must, however, be borne in mind that the number of battle honours is not always an accurate measure of a regiment's achievements. Often, from pure neglect or other reasons, a regiment is refused a battle honour which it has well earned. Sometimes another regiment is granted a battle honour to which it is scarcely entitled. The Rifle Brigade fought hard in the Pyrenees in 1813, yet, for a purely technical reason, was not allowed to inscribe "Pyrenees" on its appointments. One of its unlucky experiences was the disastrous Walcheren expedition. The author prints some well-known doggerel written at the time on the failure, bringing in the names of the admiral, Sir Richard Strachan, and the general, the Earl of Chatham. The verses, however, are reproduced incorrectly. He makes the first two lines run as follows:—

> Lord Chatham, with his sword undrawn,
> Stood waiting for Sir Richard Strachan.

The original lines were, we think, though the point is disputed:—

> The Earl of Chatham with his sword drawn
> Stood waiting for Sir Richard Strachan.

Another mistake, of rather more importance, is that the author speaks of Waterloo having been fought *three* days after Quatre Bras, whereas he should have written two days. In writing of the assault on the Redan, in the Crimea, on June 18th, 1855, Mr. Wood says, "Knox, who was then a sergeant, volunteered for the ladder party," &c. Here we find both an omission and a mistake—an omission in that no mention is made of Knox having on this occasion won the Victoria Cross, a mistake in speaking of him as a sergeant. He had been a sergeant in the Scots Fusilier Guards, but for his gallantry at the Alma had been granted a commission in the Rifle Brigade. At the time of the assault on the Redan Knox was a lieutenant. The Rifle Brigade has suffered heavily during the present war in South Africa. Up to September 30th, 1900, eleven officers had been killed and twenty-seven wounded. Altogether, during its long career it has, according to the author, had nearly 300 officers killed or wounded, while about 5,000 non-commissioned officers and men have shared the same fate. There is an index, but it is not very full.

The Regimental Records of the British Army: a Historical Résumé, Chronologically Arranged, of Titles, Campaigns, Honours, Uniforms, Facings, Badges, Nicknames, &c. By John S. Farmer. (Grant Richards.)—This interesting work is the result of much labour and research. If, therefore, here and there some slight inaccuracies are to be found, there is every excuse for the author. It would require more time and space than we can afford to verify every date and statement; but, as far as we can see, these are correct, with the exception of some few of the nicknames. We may here remark that some of the "nicknames" should be rather styled *sobriquets* or quasi-titles, and that several of the "nicknames" are little, if at all, known outside the regiment itself. Taking a few instances of nicknames, we find the King's Dragoon Guards credited with "The Trades Union," "because

employed to quell trade riots in the middle of the present century." As a matter of fact, trade unions were little, if at all, known in the middle of the nineteenth century. The nickname was given because at one time there were in the regiment a good many officers whose parents had been engaged in trade. We are told in the book before us that the 3rd Hussars have for nicknames "Lord Adam Gordon's Life Guards" and "Bland's Dragoons." We doubt if in a single barrack-room in the service the first has been heard of late years, while as to the second, it is a misnomer to call it "a nickname." Mr. Farmer makes no mention of the fact that the 8th Hussars and 17th Lancers, who have been comrades on many a field, call themselves "the 25s," from their combined numbers. The author gives no nickname to the 10th Hussars, though in 1814-1815 they were known throughout the service as "The Elegant Extracts," from the fact that, in consequence of a court-martial in 1814 on the colonel—who was acquitted—certain officers, who had brought charges against him, were removed from the regiment and their places filled by officers from other corps. The author gives the Scots Guards the nickname of "The Jocks." This is incorrect, and "The Kiddies" should have been substituted. As far as we are aware, the Royal Fusiliers were never nicknamed "The Elegant Extracts." Mr. Farmer says of the 2nd Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry—formerly the 46th Regiment—that they are called "The Surprisers," owing to an incident in the American War of Independence. The incident in question is the night surprise by a light battalion, consisting of the light companies of the 46th and five other corps, who slew or captured nearly the whole of the American General Wayne's brigade. As only one company of the 46th was present, we doubt whether the nickname was ever given as alleged. In writing of the old 62nd, whose nickname was "The Springers," the author says that, according to tradition, it was due to the fact that the regiment were employed as a light infantry corps during the American War of Independence. This is only a partial explanation to which we may add. The regiment were employed in the manner stated. Light infantry work and drill were then novelties, and when the men, lying or kneeling down, were required to advance, they received the extemporized word of command, "Spring." Notwithstanding trifling cases of inaccuracy and incompleteness, the book before us is a pleasant and useful addition to military literature of the lighter sort.

LOCAL HISTORY.

The Oak Hamlet. By H. St. John Bashall. (Stock.)—Under the title of 'The Oak Hamlet'—a somewhat doubtful etymology—Mr. Bashall has written a book on the village of Ockham, Surrey. The author would have been better advised if he had been content to print these pages in the parish magazine, for they show no particular research or wisdom, and are not likely to create more than local interest. Any one acquainted with the many sources available for parochial history will be struck with the numerous omissions. One of the oddest devices resorted to for helping out these shallow pages is the printing at the end, "to facilitate comparison of dates," of a full list of the kings and queens of England since the Conquest! Mr. Bashall's friends have done him a cruel kindness in persuading him to publish this book. Is there any one outside the parish who wants to know that "quite recently, under the active superintendence of our new rector and Mrs. Harrison, a coal, clothing, and boot club has been started" at Ockham? There are several other items of a like transitory and trivial description, in no sense worthy of being permanently chronicled. If Mr. Bashall's description of their Parish Council is correct—and it should be, for he is chairman—Ockham must be a very dull hamlet, and singularly destitute of public spirit. He holds up to our admiration two facts—namely, that there has never been a poll, and that there has never been a resolution before the Council which has not been carried unanimously! Amongst the padding of the book is a reproduction of a scurrilous ballad, which has not even the claims of antiquity to commend it, about the monks of Newark and an imaginary underground passage to an equally imaginary nunnery at Ockham. We had thought of leaving this book unnoticed, but in these days, when there is a good deal of sound topographical work of a most useful character being accomplished, it is a great pity to have the ground covered by inferior matter, and as well to point out occasionally its appearance. A poorly done parochial history is not merely a waste of time, but prevents more competent persons from undertaking the task. The volume has at least this merit, that some of the illustrations are excellent, particularly several photographic reproductions of water-colour drawings of 1830.

A History of Upper Chapel, Sheffield. By J. E. Manning. (Sheffield, 'Independent' Press.)—Upper Chapel, Sheffield, was built by its promoters in 1700. This volume of two hundred and odd pages was brought out by the present minister, at the request of the congregation, as a bicentennial memorial. The history of Nonconformity has its own special interest and historical value, and has been too much neglected in these days of the multiplication of parochial memoirs. We therefore welcome this book as a valuable contribution to the story of the struggles of Nonconformity in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The drift of doctrinal teaching in this chapel is somewhat striking, and is an example of that of many others. Mr. Manning divides his history, in addition to the introduction, into four periods—Calvinism, 1662–1714; modified orthodoxy, 1714–1759; Arianism, 1759–1837; and Unitarianism, 1838–1900. In the last period Dr. Vance Smith was minister of the chapel for a year, 1875–6. Whilst recognizing the value of most of this book, we are bound to say that the introduction does not give a fair account of the religious struggles of the Commonwealth and afterwards. For instance, Mr. Manning tells his congregation that

> "Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Independents, and (a few) Baptists alike were elected to livings in the Church. Cromwell was for the widest toleration. He wanted the best men, the most religious men, whatever their ideas on Church government might be."

There is no doubt a certain degree of truth in this, so far as Cromwell was personally concerned, but Mr. Manning has forgotten to tell his people that the use of the Book of Common Prayer, even in private, was at this very time of "widest toleration" a penal offence. What kind of an "Episcopalian" could there be found to accept a Church living, when prelatism of every kind was under the ban, and when he was forbidden under a heavy penalty to use his Prayer-book, even in his own chamber? There is some unexpected light reading in these pages. James Fisher was the Independent vicar of Sheffield from 1646 to 1662. He was ejected in 1662, and held wild Fifth Monarchy views. He wrote a strange book termed 'The Wise Virgin,' being an account of his wife's niece, Martha Hatfield, who when a child of twelve was subject to a distressing hysterical disease. Remaining silent for weeks at a time, she would suddenly break out into religious exclamations, sometimes brief, sometimes of great length. The foolish Fisher took down all her speeches in 1652, regarding them as miraculous, and seeing in them portents and warnings from God. The book ends with a reprint of the baptismal registry of the chapel from 1681 to 1744, which will be welcomed by genealogists.

TALES OF ADVENTURE.

Max Thornton, by Ernest Glanville (Chatto & Windus), is a story of the present war, full of stirring incident and dangerous escapes. It reproduces many well-known episodes, and reveals Boer tactics and dodges. The old scout Abe is the best drawn of the three men who adventure forth together and meet with strange companions. All are good rather as average human beings than as romantic figures moving about in picturesque surroundings and heroic situations. The book throws some light on the peculiarities and characteristics of the Boers and their mode of guerilla warfare, without any digression from the story in hand. Needless to say that the tone is healthy and the attitude not lacking in Imperial feeling.

The Golden Tooth, by Mr. J. Maclaren Cobban (Digby, Long & Co.), is a tale of murder which is ingeniously complicated and well finished, though unusual grace is allowed to the perpetrator. The story is easily read, and may be recommended as showing a decided gift for narrative and common talk, without the distressing journalese which one has learnt to associate with such things.

Running Amok, the latest story of adventure by Mr. George Manville Fenn (Chatto & Windus), takes us through Malay-land, in the company of a little British expedition, amidst treacherous and vengeful sultans, hot-blooded natives, tigers and crocodiles, and every other kind of imminent danger which the author's trained ingenuity can devise. Mr. Fenn's exciting romances are wrought out of a very malleable metal, and it must be admitted that the metal is beaten thin and covers a wide expanse. Here, for instance, are two English officers, who have lost their way in a jungle and have come across the fresh track of a tiger:—

> "Suddenly the silence was broken by Barre.
> "'Heard any more of old Stripes?' he said.
> "'No; not for the last half-hour. Dandy, old chap—'
> "'I say, don't mock at a fellow,' said Barre, despondently. 'I look a pretty dandy now.'
> "'But look here, old man; we're coming the wrong way, I'm sure.'
> "'So have I been, old chap.'
> "'Then why didn't you say so?'
> "'I didn't want to hurt your feelings.'
> "'Bah!'"

If the reader is rough on this fine-beaten plate, it will split and let him through; but it will bear him well enough if he skims lightly along.

The cradle-changed infant has many times played its part on the novelist's stage, and it is made to do so once more by Mrs. C. N. Williamson in *A Bid for a Coronet* (Routledge & Sons). The heir to a dukedom, his wife, and his newly born son all died on the same day. Now the rightful heirs had earned the enmity of Lord Wareham's sister and a confidential friend, and these two put in the place of the dead infant one of the twin sons of a mysterious woman who has appeared in the neighbourhood. No suspicions are aroused, and he duly becomes duke and attains manhood, when the machinations of his cousin put him out of the way, and—with not very distant reminiscences of 'The Prisoner of Zenda'—his twin brother steps into his place, and proves in the end that he is duke in his own right. It is by no means an unsuccessful romance of the highly sensational kind for which Mrs. Williamson was already known. The author should not speak of a "gregarious parent."

'Twixt the Devil and the Deep Sea, by the same author as the last (Pearson), is another novel of the unabashed sensational kind, and good of that kind. It is clearly expressed, and there-

fore, within certain limitations, well written. The title and close of each chapter suggest the serial story, meant to excite the reader's curiosity and oblige him to continue. They to some extent perform their office, and, having begun, one does go on. The secret uniting the people branded on the arm with a pansy-like mark is well preserved. True, when all is at length unravelled it reads a little disappointingly; still as a book to pass away an hour or so it will serve.

What the title of Mr. H. St. J. Raikes's *Sesa* (Bristol, Arrowsmith) implies even the clever solver of mysteries may not discover till some seventy pages are turned. It is enough to say that the story has given us a good thrill, of the sort which 'Clara Vaughan' provided many years ago. The chief villain is a master in his way. We cannot say that the author is a good purveyor of the nothings which make up social talk in good society; but the thrill in this style of book is the thing, and this Mr. Raikes provides with success.

The Black Tortoise: being the Strange Story of Old Frick's Diamond. By Frederick Viller. (Heinemann.)—The plot of this detective story, which turns upon the taking of a photograph in a mirror, is decidedly ingenious. It is also, however, involved, and to follow its intricacies demands rather more of a strain upon the memory than is usual in a tale of this kind. There are several minor persons implicated in the theft of the famous diamond, but, beyond getting other people into trouble, the villain of the piece has very little directly to do with this particular theft, though through it his own misdeeds are ultimately brought to light. The romance of the principal detective is the main theme of the story. His efforts to clear his *fiancée* from the cloud of suspicion which, owing to Howell's machinations, encompasses her prove no good advertisement of his professional skill, and to accomplish his object he is obliged to call in the assistance of the author and his wife, who for mere amateurs show remarkable perspicacity in their new *rôles*. The scene of the story is laid in Christiania, and the villain is an Englishman; which facts, in connexion with the style of the book, give at first the impression that it is a translation, but this apparently is not the case.

The Golden Wangho. By Fergus Hume. (Lane.)—The title is that of a Chinese idol which has the gift of bringing ill-luck on its possessors. Round this Mr. Hume has woven one of his sensational stories, giving us plentiful glimpses of humanity at its worst and meanest, and compensating the lovers of "shock tactics" for the absence of any depth of characterization by the savouriness or unsavouriness of the plot. Here are introduced two murders at least, one involving most intricate cross-purposes, while in the other a Chinese priest gets rid, in a truly recondite and Oriental style, of the villain of the piece. We do not care much for the kind of thing, but this instance distinctly emerges from the usual dead level.

My Indian Queen (Ward, Lock & Co.) is a very fair specimen of Mr. Guy Boothby's work, which seems to gush forth from its source in an untiring stream. We have so often had occasion to notice his books in these pages that it will be unnecessary to say much about this one. The scene is this time laid in India in the eighteenth century, the hero and his gigantic friend going forth on an absolutely pointless buccaneering adventure which ends in failure. The worst of Mr. Boothby is that he never even attempts to interest the reader in his heroes, otherwise their improbable adventures might have more interest.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

We are not satisfied with *Our Empire, Past and Present*, by the Earl of Meath, H. Cornwall Legh, and Edith Jackson (Harrison & Sons), a work which is to be in five volumes, the first, *Great Britain in Europe*, being that before us. It is little more than a diary of historical events in a rather confused order, with the addition of chapters on the Isle of Man, the Channel Islands, Gibraltar, Malta, and Cyprus. The sweeping statement "trade follows the flag" is opposed to the statistics recently brought forward by writers of weight, and, used as it is in this volume, needed the addition of the large figures of our foreign trade. Our trade per head with the Argentina compared with our trade per head with Canada at least demands explanation. "Cyprus.....is a key to Egypt" is hardly a view confirmed by preponderant naval and military authority. In the large map the name "Rhodesia" seems placed on what is officially "Northern Rhodesia," and "British East Africa" covers what is officially not British East Africa, but Uganda. At p. 179, after references to 1796 and before references to 1797, we are informed that, in the "crisis" of the winter of 1796-7, "Napoleon's scheme of invading our shores was in danger of being fulfilled." This is cart before horse. The then scheme was that of Hoche, not of the young Bonaparte. We do not like the English of the volume.

Lord Salisbury, the Record Premiership of Modern Times, by Mr. Arthur Mee (Hood, Douglas & Howard), is not, as we had expected, eulogistic, but impartial, and a little cruel. "Could it be maintained that a person of any education could learn anything worth knowing from a penny paper?" is hardly the kind of quotation that one expects to find in the friendly biographer. The volume is, however, the more amusing for the mode of treatment.

One seldom meets with a perfect book. *The Natives of South Africa*, edited by the South African Native Races Committee, perfectly fulfils the anticipations of the preface and the intentions of its authors, while it is free from any blemish, unless it be a little repetition, which, however, is not, we think, a fault in a volume of this kind. The laws, customs, and tendencies affecting the black and coloured people of British South Africa are recorded with impartiality. The publisher is Mr. John Murray.

Famous American Belles of the Nineteenth Century. By Virginia Tatnall Peacock. Illustrated. (Lippincott.)—A correspondent of the *Spectator* has lately observed that one of the reasons why the Americans thought so much of our late Queen is that America "has not yet produced a single great woman." He cannot have studied Miss Peacock's flamboyant work. In the preface to it we read that

"there have appeared in America from time to time women of so pre-eminent a beauty, so dazzling a wit, so powerful a magnetism, that their names belong no less to the history of their country than those of the men whose genius has raised it to the rank it holds to-day among the nations of the earth. Among them have been women of the highest type of mental and moral development, women of great political and of great social genius, all of whom have left the impress of their remarkable personalities upon their time."

Even in childhood—though, as Miss Peacock pathetically observes of her early heroines, there was then no telegraph to waft their triumphs about the world—their genius shone forth. Take the famous Miss Sallie Ward:—

"Her own mother attempted once when she was a very little child to punish her for some misdemeanour, but Sallie, divining her purpose, dropped quickly on her knees and raised her little hands in supplication. There seemed at that moment something so seraphic in her childish beauty that her mother afterwards admitted that her good intentions were involuntarily thwarted."

We can hardly wonder that, when this dazzling creature grew up, "at a fancy-dress ball given in her honour at Lexington she created an unparalleled sensation by changing her costume four times in the course of the evening, reaching the climax as an houri." It is difficult for a reader to decide whether the false taste or the inflated language of Miss Peacock makes the deeper impression on the mind. Some portraits of the beauties are provided.

We hardly like *A Common-Sense Army*, by the author of 'An Absent-Minded War' (Milne), so much as we did the author's former volumes; but this was to be expected, as his destructive criticism was certain, as he says, to meet with more general acceptance than his positive proposals. He writes with spirit, and his book is full of epigram. His description of the Prime Minister's "Boxer army" is "rifle clubs, by which the male population of these islands may be enabled to oppose a feeble and disorganized resistance to an invasion which can never come"; and he has an explanation to the effect that there is only one thing more costly than an army, and that is war, which also pleases us. Our author, however, frankly states in his last chapter that if he is asked if he imagines that there is the smallest chance of his reforms being carried out, he must answer, "Not the slightest," and he tells us that he has "little hope of anything being done to make our army really efficient." He expects that after the failure of the scheme of the present year there will be a small increase of pay, and that something will be done to improve the militia and volunteers, the entire abolition of which, however, he recommends:—

"These so-called auxiliary forces provide such an excellent opportunity for throwing dust into the eyes of the public, a process which the public rather enjoys than otherwise, that no Government would willingly relegate them to the limbo of banished abuses."

These forces

"have really no place in any sound scheme for the defence of the Empire. To maintain a large force which we cannot send abroad is a mere piece of wasteful extravagance."

Replying to the argument that the volunteers have been useful in the present war, he writes:—

"Of course, when our army system broke down entirely.....we had to scrape together all the untrained.....men we could from any source from which we could get them.....As for the Imperial Yeomanry,.....to call them yeomanry was ridiculous and misleading. The large majority of them were townsmen.....We never have had, nor.....are we ever likely to have, any yeomanry regiment, any militia battalion, or any volunteer corps fit to take the field under its own officers."

The author hits a blot when he points out incidentally that militiamen may be sent and have been sent abroad to unhealthy places

"though nominally only eighteen years old, and actually much younger. No line recruit is permitted to embark for foreign service till twenty years of age.....These young militiamen sicken in hundreds; they fill our hospitals, and are an encumbrance rather than an assistance to our generals."

The author's scheme rests upon his own belief that we shall eventually adopt compulsory service, but that the public are not yet prepared for it; that improvement of the soldier's pay will cost a great deal of money, with doubtful results; and that salvation must be found in the offer of prospective instead of present advantages to the recruit. He therefore elaborates a scheme for forcing employers to take the reserve men. We ourselves think that there would be as much resistance to his scheme as to compulsory service, and that the alternative of increased pay will certainly be attempted. The cost of raising the pay of the private, for the whole army, to a clear half-crown a day has been estimated by Lord Stanley, the Financial Secretary of the War Office, at five and a half millions sterling a year. It follows that the cost of raising the pay to a clear 1*s.* 10*d.* a day would be vastly less. Yet Col. Lee, M.P., our late military

attaché at Washington, who has given much attention to the subject, tells us that at 1s. 10*d.* we could get the men. Moreover, it is obvious that if we can get the men for Indian service and for an eight years' engagement with the colours at 1s. 10*d.*, we need not pay that sum for men taken for a short engagement for home service and reserve. When we remember the ease with which the Government were allowed to waste several millions upon the formation last year of the useless reserve battalions, not to serve outside this country, we are convinced that there will be little opposition to the additions to the Army Estimates to be proposed in 1902 which the necessary increase of the soldier's pay, at all events for a foreign-service force, will involve. In discussing our position in India our author seems to show that he has not seen the report of General Sir William Nicholson's Mobilization Committee, nor the famous report of a former Quartermaster-General in India on the defence of India. These documents are both "confidential," but copies (at least of the latter) have been so widely circulated that they are known to have reached the Russian Government, and they can hardly be looked upon as being unknown to those interested in such subjects here. Our author writes thus of the native army :—

"Nearly 40,000 belong to Madras, and over 40,000 belong to Bengal. A large proportion of the troops from these Presidencies could not be safely placed in the field against good European troops."

The Presidency system, of course, has ceased to exist, so far as the old Bengal Presidency is concerned, and the army of the Punjab has been separated from the army of Bengal. A portion of the Bengal troops, however, consist of excellent material, being recruited in districts outside the limits assigned to their own army corps. A considerable portion of the Bombay troops are now recruited in the same way. It is impossible totally to reject either Bengal or Bombay in the manner in which the author rejects Madras. However, the question which he here discusses has been officially settled, and the force (one-third British and two-thirds native of the best native troops) which is "available for service against a Russian army of invasion" is not, as the author thinks, "somewhere about 220,000 men of all arms," but a much smaller number. This correction helps the author's views; and we freely admit to him that when the Russian frontier has drawn nearer, as it may do in the course of time, we shall have to contemplate the sending out of large reinforcements from home. We do not, however, admit to him that a Russian invasion of India from the present Russian base is possible.

Mr. George Howell's books on the labour laws are well known. In *Trade Union Laws and Cases*, by Messrs. Herman Cohen and G. Howell, the latter is helped by a barrister, and the result is a little volume, published by Sweet & Maxwell, which every trade-union secretary ought to buy.

M. Joseph Reinach, who is far more competent than any other man for the task, is writing a history of the Dreyfus case, of which the first volume now appears, in the publisher's library known as "Édition de la Revue Blanche," under the title *Histoire de l'Affaire Dreyfus: Le Procès de 1894*. It is not leader-writing, such as M. Reinach has previously engaged in during the unrolling of the Dreyfus case in its later aspects, but a serious contribution to history, written with weighty judgment as well as, of course, admirable style. There is much philosophy in the account which M. Reinach gives of how it was that officers of the army came to engage in questionable practices within the War Office, leading at least in two or three cases to absolute falsification of documents. A German military attaché had been met in his previously successful attempts to obtain all the latest information as to novelties in the French military system by the creation in the War Office at Paris of a sub-department of the Intelligence Department, which supplied through agents to the German Embassy sham revelations. Not only were false plans of mobilization in all their details drawn up for this purpose of misleading a possible enemy, but even sham breech actions for rifles were devised, and a whole system of patriotic fraud and forgery was set on foot. The subordinate officers occupied in such work could not but be subject to a certain dulling of the sense of honour; and M. Reinach traces the process step by step in the case of men like Henry. The portrait of Henry is dramatically fine, and strikes us as one of the best things in a book which has the interest of a great sensational novel, with the addition of truth—certain in the greater part, and, although conjectural, probable elsewhere.

Mr. J. W. Vickers has just published the second annual issue of his *Newspaper Gazetteer*. The editor has done his work carefully, and great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy. The work contains a good general index, and a useful list of class and trade papers.

Mr. Murray has published *Wild Wales* in his excellent edition of Borrow. The thirteen plates which Mr. A. S. Hartrick supplies of Welsh scenes deserve special notice. We pay them the unusual compliment of saying that they are worthy of the text.

Adam Bede is out in the new "Warwick Edition" of George Eliot's novels (Blackwood). This series resembles the "New Century Library" of Messrs. Nelson, and deserves similar praise for capital print within a small compass.

In "The Library of Devotion" (Methuen) Canon Randolph edits *The Psalms of David*, and Prof. H. C. Beeching, as we must now call him, *Lyra Apostolica*. The notes on the Psalms are usually brief and useful, but mere dilation of the text, as in v. 6 of Psalm cxxvi., wastes space. Mr. Beeching's "critical note" to the 'Lyra' is well-reasoned and original.

In the pretty "Bibelots" (Gay & Bird) appears a selection of the many good and quaint things which *Leaves from Pepys's Diary* imply.

We have on our table *Thomas Henry Huxley*, by P. C. Mitchell (Putnam),—*Source-Book of English History*, edited by E. K. Kendall (Macmillan),—*A School Chemistry*, by J. Waddell (Macmillan),—*Frances Mary Buss Schools' Jubilee Record*, edited by E. M. Hill (Sonnenschein),—*Frangipani's Ring: an Event in the Life of Henry Thode*, translated by J. F. C. L. (Macqueen),—*The Story of Art in the British Isles*, by J. E. Phythian (Newnes),—*An Essay on Personality as a Philosophical Principle*, by the Rev. W. Richmond (Arnold),—*Possibilities*, by H. Beveridge (A. Gardner),—*A Birthday Book from the Writings of John Oliver Hobbes*, selected and arranged by Z. Procter (Lane),—*Iron Sharpeneth Iron*, by E. Logan (S.P.C.K.),—*A Boer of To-day*, by G. Cossins (G. Allen),—*The Adventures of Tyler Tatlock*, by D. Donovan (Chatto & Windus),—*Maya: a Story of Yucatan*, by W. D. Foulke (Putnam),—*His Familiar Foe*, by E. L. Prescott (Grant Richards),—*The Great Magician*, by T. R. Threlfall (Ward & Lock),—*Lays of Lyonesse*, by J. Bichle (Camborne, the Camborne Printing Co.),—*Songs of North and South*, by W. Malone (Louisville, U.S., A. Morton),—and *Some Songs and Verses*, by W. Stevenson (Constable). Among New Editions we have *Finland and the Tsars, 1809-1899*, by J. R. Fisher (Arnold),—*The Adventures of Herr Baby*, by Mrs. Molesworth (Macmillan),—*The Cottage Homes of England*, by W. W. Crotch (King & Son),—*A Handy Book on the Law of Bills, Cheques, Notes, and IOU's*, by J. W. Smith (E. Wilson),—and *The Light of Asia*, by Sir Edwin Arnold (Kegan Paul).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Adeney (W. F.), A Century's Progress in Religious Life and Thought, 8vo, 3/6
Babington (J. A.), The Reformation, 8vo, 12/ net.
Gurney (T. A.), The Living Lord and the Opened Grave, 6/
McCrie (C. G.), The Church of Scotland, cr. 8vo, 5/ net.
Taunton (E. L.), The History of the Jesuits in England, 8vo, 21/ net.

Law.

Agricultural Holdings Act, 1883 and 1900, arranged by J. M. Lely and W. H. Aggs, 8vo, 27/6
Hackett (F. W.), The Gavel and the Mace, cr. 8vo, 6/ net.
McNeil (A.), Manual of the Law of Joint-Stock Companies in Scotland, cr. 8vo, 6/ net.

Fine Art and Archæology.

Hewitt (F.), Elementary Lessons in Free-Arm Drawing, imp. 16mo, 3/6 net.
Phillipps (E. M.), Pintoricchio, cr. 8vo, 5/ net.

Poetry and the Drama.

Gervais (F. P.), Shakespeare not Bacon, 4to, 7/6 net.
Tennyson (Lord), In Memoriam, edited by A. W. Robinson, cr. 8vo, 2/6
Yeats (W. B.), Poems, cr. 8vo, 7/6

History and Biography.

Hyne (C. J. C.), Prince Rupert the Buccaneer, cr. 8vo, 6/
Inter Amicos: Letters between James Martineau and William Knight, 1869-72, cr. 8vo, 5/
McCrady (E.), The History of South Carolina in the Revolution, 1775-80, 8vo, 14/ net.
Meath (Earl of) and others, Our Empire, Past and Present, cr. 8vo, 7/6

Geography and Travel.

Hart (Sir R.), "These from the Land of Sinim," 8vo, 6/

Philology.

Browne (H.), Triglot Dictionary of Scriptural Representative Words in Hebrew, Greek, and English, 21/ net.

Science.

Ballenger (W. L.), Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat, 8vo, 10/ net.
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Nichols (J. B.) and Vale (F. P.), Histology and Pathology, cr. 8vo. 7/6 net.
Potts (C. S.), Nervous and Mental Diseases, cr. 8vo, 7/6
Skene (A. J. C.), Electro-Hæmostasis in Operative Surgery, 8vo, 10/6 net.
Winans (W.), The Art of Revolver Shooting, imp. 8vo, 21/ net.
Wordingham (C. H.), Central Electrical Stations: their Design, Organization, and Management, roy. 8vo, 24/ net.

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Bodington (P. E.), Solvency or Salvation? cr. 8vo, 6/
Boothby (G.), The Mystery of the Clasped Hands, cr. 8vo, 5/
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Cornford (L. C.), Northborough Cross, cr. 8vo, 6/
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Speight (T. W.), The Strange Experiences of Mr. Verschoyle, cr. 8vo, 3/6
Steuart (J. A.), The Eternal Quest, cr. 8vo, 6/

FOREIGN.

Theology.

Trede (T.), Wunderglaube im Heidentum u. in der alten Kirche, 4m.

Fine Art.

Bouchor (M.), Pervenche, 15fr.
Errard (C.), L'Art Byzantin, son Architecture et sa Décoration: Vol. 1, Venise, 140fr.

History and Biography.

Dubois-Desaulle (G.), Camisards, Peaux-de-Lapins et Cocos, 3fr. 50.

Geography and Travel.

Contenson (L. de), Chrétiens et Musulmans: Voyages et Études, 3fr. 50.
Gröber (G.), Grundriss der romanischen Philologie, Vol. 2 Part 3, Section 4, 4m.
Kluge (F.), Rotwelsch: 1, Quellenbuch, 14m.
Schmidt (R.), Das Pañcatantram übers., Part 1, 4m.

General Literature.

Cordier (J.), Une Bataille pour une Idée, 3fr. 50.
Grave (J.), Les Aventures de Nono, 3fr. 50.

NEWLY DISCOVERED DOCUMENTS OF THE ELIZABETHAN AND JACOBEAN PERIODS

IV.

LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS BY CHAPMAN, BEN JONSON, &c.

Ben Jonson told Drummond that, next himself, only Fletcher and Chapman could make a "mask." This is rather curious, since only one "mask" written by Chapman has come down to us, and we have no record, I believe, of any others of his. But Jonson no doubt had good reason for his assertion; and it seems likely, consider-

ing their close intimacy, that Chapman sometimes assisted Jonson in the composition of his own works of that kind. Had Chapman's 'Masque of the Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inne' come down to us as one of Jonson's productions, it would, I think, have passed unquestioned as his.

The next document I shall quote evidently relates to a "mask" which Chapman had been employed to write and partly to invent (*i.e.*, stage-manage). It appears to have been addressed to the official who was holding at the time the post of Master of the Revels, whose duty it would be to supervise the show and to apportion the rewards allotted to those who were concerned in its performance. Chapman begins by complaining that the favour which the person addressed had extended to him during the lifetime of the late Prince Henry, and to which he acknowledges himself much beholden, had of late suffered a change, so that not only had his former patron withdrawn his own bounty from him, but had also prevented the bounty of others from reaching him. He protests that he knows no reason for this alteration, his desire having ever been to give contentment to his friends, insomuch that he wishes to live no longer than he may be thought worthy of their love and friendship. If his late performance had been censured by malicious depravours, he answers "that in that Royall assemblie for which it was ordayned (to say the least) it did not displease." But however this might be, he urges that in any case the time and labour he had spent upon the performance claim a due consideration:—

"And though valuing my labours, *ex condigno*, they might be thought alreadie to have receyved sufficient rewarde; yet considering that others of meaner employment were most liberally dealt with; I may, *ex congruo*, challenge a part in youre equall distribution; And seeing players, dancers, and painters were rewarded out of your full bounty; I think it hard that I (the wryter, and in part inventour) should be put with taylors and Shoomakers, and such snipperados, to be paid by a bill of particulars, what such or such a piece should be pris'd at; or whether the whole somme might amount to above ten pounds or no.

"Some of my facultie, who had not the best successe were yet thought worthie a hundred marks; the least in others fiftie pounds; and what valuation soever it pleased my detractours to sett on my labours, yet I am assured in myne owne course I could have employed so much tyme and paines to the benifitt of no lesse a summe. Not to insist upon these capitulacons, my suyte is; that if you were not then satisfied with that I had done; you will yet at the last be satisfied with what I have suffered; that is: losse of reputation, want, and imprisonment: the daunger whereof still pressing me, will not give me leave to rest with such answere as *Habet mercedum suam*; let my urgent want, I pray you, excuse this my shamefull importunitie, being otherwise lothe to give you offence, to whom I have bene so much beholden formerly."

It is to be feared that Chapman got little or no satisfaction from this application. In his 'Masque of the Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inne' he introduces a character named Capriccio, "a man of wit," who, it is evident, is Chapman himself. In the following speech it is impossible not to see that Chapman is speaking for himself out of a full heart and an embittered mind:—

"How hard this world is to a man of wit? hee must eate through maine Rockes for his food, or fast; a restles and tormenting stone his wit is to him: the very stone of *Sisyphus* in hell; nay, the Philosopher's stone makes not a man more wretched: A man must be a second *Proteus*, and turne himself into all shapes (like Ulysses) to winde through the straits of this pinching vale of miserie.....'Tis not for a man of wit to take any rich Figure upon him."

And when Plutus asks Capriccio, "Dost thou doubt my reward beeing pleased?" he answers, caustically enough and with a satire that probably went home to some of those who were present:—

"I know Sir a man may sooner win your reward for pleasing you than deserving you. But you great wise persons have a fetch of State; to employ with countenance and encouragement, but reward with austerity and disgrace, save your purses, and lose your honours."

With the last-quoted document we have arrived at the end of those which can be regarded with certainty as having been written by Chapman. But there is yet another which I am now disposed to think was probably written by him, though I scarcely thought so when I began this series of papers. It is a very singular production, and in some respects the most remarkable in the whole collection. Like so many other documents in the volume, it wants the name of the person addressed, and has no signature at the end:—

"You demaunde what you shall doe, the woman on the banke syde can better resolve you. Live under your owne starres. Some happie influence no doubt attends you; If you prosper I will never dispaire. Onlie thus much, I think that all that love which is built on your beautie will ruine when the foundation fayles; for my selfe I speake it to the face of heaven, that I once loved you more then it. I held you worthie to be good bicause I thought you willinge; I should have esteemed my selfe happie if I might have made you so: Blessed if I might have enjoyed you so: But I finde a Page or a gentlemanusher may with a good face and omnipotent golde, make an honest woman a whoore, but to make a whoore an honest woman is beyond the labours of Hercules; but let experience teach you youre error. I envie not him that shall possess you. If you have wronged me let your owne inconstancye punish it selfe; for I cannot wish you worsse then to be what you are."

Shall I be thought foolishly uncritical if I confess that on coming upon this letter my first thought in connexion with it was of Shakspeare? Let the reader imagine it cast into sonnet form—and any one who tries the experiment will see that it falls easily into that mould—and placed among the "dark lady" series of sonnets, and who would doubt that it really came from the hand of the great master? Let me hasten to say that I quite realize that though the substance of the letter is worthy of Shakspeare, yet the style is not that of the great dramatist. The writer, whoever he may have been, was raised for the time by grief and indignation to a Shakspearean height of expression; but he expresses himself in his own way, and not in Shakspeare's.

Some may think, perhaps, that the letter is merely an exercise of fancy, and not a cry of anguish that came from the writer's heart; but I at least cannot believe this. I find in it a note of sincerity and deep emotion which is beyond the invention of all save one supreme genius. There is nothing in Chapman's writings to lead us to think that he could have invented this letter as a mere literary exercise. Why, then, attribute it to him? Well, I own that I can produce no evidence on the point which will convince those who are disposed to think otherwise, and therefore the following arguments must be taken by the reader for what they are worth. We may ask first how the letter comes to be included in Chapman's manuscript. It is not one which the person addressed would be likely to show to a third person; nor would the writer be much more likely to show it to a friend or friends. If this argument is valid, we must arrive at the conclusion that the person who copied the letter must also have been the writer of it. Then, taking the passage "But I finde a Page or a gentlemanusher," &c., it seems to me that the word "gentlemanusher," in antithesis to "page," is hardly the one that most persons would have chosen. But Chapman was the author of a play called 'The Gentleman Usher,' in which the leading character, after he has been flattered and befooled by a lady and her lover, says:—

—he that cannot turne and winde a woman,
Like silke about his finger, is no man,—

and this passage, it seems to me, was very likely in the writer's mind, and led him to write "gentlemanusher" where another person would have written "gentleman" or "man of fortune." Moreover, Chapman was something of an astrologer, and the expressions in the letter "live under your owne starres," "some happie influence," show that the writer was at least familiar with astrological terms. If these considerations have any weight, they show that this letter gives us a glimpse of the private life of Chapman which brings him nearer in spirit to the greatest of all dramatists than anything else that we know of him.

We now take leave of Chapman himself, except in so far as the other documents in his manuscript show the sort of persons and subjects which had an interest for him, and which he thought worthy of recording. I own that to me the documents concerning Chapman himself are by far the most interesting in the collection, and therefore I have dealt with them at greater length than I intend to deal with the rest of the manuscript.

The remaining documents in Chapman's manuscript deal, with few exceptions, with the statesmen and politics of the time, and not with its literary or artistic personages. I propose in the rest of this paper to deal only with the two letters of Ben Jonson not yet noticed, and with two letters addressed to John Dowland, the musician—these being all the documents (not already mentioned) which have any connexion with literature or art.

In both of Jonson's letters we find him begging for assistance for a friend of his. Who this friend was we cannot tell—unless we infer from the fact that Chapman kept copies of the letters that it was himself. Whoever it was, the documents show Jonson in a highly favourable light:

Sr.—I am bold out of my trust in your frendship, to request your help to the furdering of this Gentleman's suite, the bearers, with my lords favor: who (of my knowledge) is a most honest man, & worthie of a much better fortune than that he sues for: what it is, he himself will best acquaint you with, and the circumstances that should perswade to it, To which I pray you give credit in all, for I know his Modestie will not utter anything subject to suspition. You binde me to you to be ever thankfull: And they are not the least curtesies that make more than one beholden. Let him finde I pray you that I have credit with you by your undertaking what you can for him chearfully: And I will take care you shall not repent you: If it be any thing to hold

Your poore unprofitable lover
Ben Jonson.

To my honord & vertuous frend, Mr. Tho: Bond, Secretary to my ho: lord the Lord Chauncellor of England.

Jonson's other letter is addressed "To my worthy and honord frend: Mr. Leech," and is somewhat similar to the one already quoted. "I pray you," Jonson says,

"to be careful of this Gentleman's necessitie, & succoure it willingly & in tyme, you shall make me ever beholden to you; he that helpes in a business of so great charitie as this, doth not more succor the needers want, than he increaseth his own good name."

Of John Dowland, the lutenist—the Dowland of the sonnet attributed to Shakspeare, but most probably written by Richard Barnfield—

Dowland to thee is dear, whose heavenly touch
Upon the lute doth ravish human sense—

so little is known that the new particulars we may gather about him from the two following letters will be a welcome addition to our knowledge:—

To Sr John Dowland at the Landgraves Courte geve these

John Dowland. I take well your severall remembrances to me by letters which ere this tyme I wolde have answer'd, but for the uncertaintie of your abydinge. Now I understand that you remain in the Landgraves Courte: a Prince whom I honor for his high renowned vertues, being thereby desyrous to see him, & have determyned (god willinge) as I passe those partes, with his favors to kisse his hand, if it be not presumption. I wish he knew my desyer to do him service, & where so ere I become, I will with honor and reverence speake & thinke of him. It is reported here of his purpose to see the Queene, I wishe it for the good of eyther, hers, to see a Prince without Peere, his to see a Queene without comparison.

You shall not neede to doubt of satisfaction here, for her Matie hath wished divers tymes your return: Ferdinando hath told me her pleasure twice, which

being now certified you, you may therewith answer all objections. Therefore forbeare not longer then other occasions (then your doubts here) do detain you. I have heard of your estimation everywhere, whereof I am glad, & take that with other parts of your service once to me, for which I will do you all the pleasures I can. I wishe you health & soone return and comytt you to god.

London : 1 December.

Your olde Mr & frend
H. Noel.

To my loving Frend Mr. John Dowland, Bachelor in Musicke : London.

Mr. Dowland, I imagyn'd your departure from me had bene either to serve her Matie, or at least for some other preferment fytt for a man of your worthe : the letter importinge lyttle lesse which cald you home : the which I understand since hath tooke no place, either for want of good frends to prefer you, or by some particular ill hap that many tymes followes men of vertue, but to the purpose, if you do thinke that the acceptance of my service may any way better your estate, I will assure you that entertainment, that every way you shall hold youre self content ; Thus referring you to your best consideration, together with the counsell of your frends : I rest expecting your answere.

dated at (Zieghaine the 9
off February, 1598

Maurice the Landgrave off Hessen.

Nothing, I believe, has been known hitherto of the fact that Dowland was at one time in the service of the Landgrave of Hesse. It would seem, however, that he did not accept the Landgrave's offer to take him back into his service ; for, according to the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' "he must have left England in this year [1599], for in his 'Second Booke of Songs and Ayres,' 1600, he is described as 'lutanist to the King of Denmark.'"

Bertram Dobell.

"TO ABALIENATE."

Tardeo, Bombay, March 16th, 1901.

The 'New English Dictionary' gives its last quotation to illustrate the history of the obsolete word "to abalienate," in the sense of "to estrange in feeling," from a book published in 1652. From this it is implied that the word went out of use about the middle of the seventeenth century, as in its preface it is stated as one of its objects "to illustrate the history of words by a series of quotations, ranging from the first known occurrence of the word to the latest." This word, however, seems to have lingered on till the very end of the seventeenth century, for I have just found it used in a book published in 1698. In the English translation of the famous French physician-traveller Dellon's 'Voyage to the East Indies,' published in London in the year 1698, it occurs as follows :—

"The severity of the Inquisition establish'd in all places under the obedience of the King of Portugal, Holy by its Name, but so terrible in its Consequences, serves for nothing else than to *abalienate* the Infidels from the Christian Church."—'A Voyage to the East Indies,' &c., p. 43.

R. P. Karkaria.

'SHAKESPEARE'S FAMILY.'

St. Brelade's Bay, Jersey, April 7th, 1901.

It may seem ungrateful to give you anything but thanks for the kindly review of my incomplete book. But I trust you will give me the opportunity of explaining to your reviewer three trifling coincidences in our opinions : First, that I am not responsible for *any* of the illustrations, and the name of "Dr. Gaiderty" *only* occurs in relation to one plate. Second, that when my publisher suggested illustrations, I urged him to include a map of the Warwickshire villages and facsimiles of the grants and bonds, but he did not see his way to yield to my request. Third, that my printers, though usually careful, neglected to carry over my revise corrections on three sheets of my proof, which accounts for some of the "trivial errors."

His strictures on my own share of the book are quite just. But I am not aware of my references having dropped out, except where I have quoted the same passage for a second or third time, as I have occasionally done from French's 'Shakespeareana Genealogica'; and I gave the regnal years only when I found them in my originals.

In the good-humoured stroke which your reviewer in conclusion gives to my "sentimentalism" I think he forgets that I *assume nothing*. I had given my readers a number of uncoloured facts. *Cui bono?* I thought it would interest some to know my own firm belief that Thomas Arden was born at Park Hall, and even my mere "opinion" that John Shakespeare, of St. Clement's Danes, might be the missing John of Snitterfield. In regard to the first, my discovery that the same Sir Robert Throckmorton, about the same time and under the same circumstances, became trustee for the children of Sir John Arden and of Thomas Arden, seems to me indeed the missing link that unites many fragmentary details. Legatees frequently witnessed wills at that date.

Charlotte C. Stopes.

*** The difference between Mrs. Stopes and us is that what she calls a "belief" and an "opinion" we call "guesses." It is not too much to expect that in a modern work regnal years should be translated, with the convenient aid of Mr. W. D. Selby's 'Jubilee Date-Book' (price a shilling), into the ordinary notation. Mrs. Stopes's references are, as stated in the review, imperfect. We cannot go into the nice question of the division of responsibility for the defects in a book between an author and a publisher. The sufferings of the reader are the same, whoever is responsible.

MR. GEORGE M. SMITH.

By Mr. Smith's death English literature has suffered no ordinary loss, and his career, of which the last scene was solemnized in the little churchyard of Byfleet, near Weybridge, on Thursday afternoon, will always deserve honour from English men and women of letters. When he died he had passed his seventy-seventh birthday, but, until a few weeks before the end came, his energetic interest in life and literature showed no sign of abatement. For nearly sixty years he conducted the publishing work of Smith, Elder & Co. with unflagging spirit and intelligence, and it is doubtful if, in the whole history of publishing, a larger or more valuable body of literature has come into the world under the auspices of any one man. It may fairly be said that between the year 1844, when Mr. Smith, at the youthful age of nineteen, saw through the press his earliest publication, Richard Hengist Horne's 'New Spirit of the Age,' and the year 1900, when there appeared with his imprimatur Mrs. Humphry Ward's novel 'Eleanor,' there was hardly an English writer of merit who did not enter into some relations with Mr. Smith's publishing house. More than half a century ago Smith, Elder & Co., over which Mr. Smith exercised sole responsible control, brought out the noble series of volumes that described the scientific results of the voyage of H.M.S. Beagle, with which Darwin was associated as naturalist. For the thirty years preceding 1874 Mr. Smith was responsible for the production of Ruskin's 'Modern Painters,' his 'Seven Lamps of Architecture,' and his 'Stones of Venice,' besides numerous smaller books from the same pen. As the practical discoverer of the genius of Charlotte Brontë in 1847 Mr. Smith's name is enshrined in one of the best literary biographies of the Victorian era—Mrs. Gaskell's 'Life of Charlotte Brontë'—while his own character was depicted in lasting colours in the Dr. John of Charlotte Brontë's 'Villette.' With the distinguished names of Thackeray and Browning, too, that of Mr. Smith is indissolubly linked : and only a little lower in the scale of greatness stand two other of Mr. Smith's authors, Anthony Trollope and Matthew Arnold. George Eliot also committed to his care a notable proof of her literary genius. Darwin, Ruskin, Brontë, Thackeray, Browning, Matthew Arnold, Trollope, George Eliot—such a list of writers could not easily be matched in the annals of any other publishing house of any era, at home or abroad. For novels the house has maintained its high repute. Mr. Smith published none of the inferior stuff which the best houses have not always managed or cared to avoid ; the work of writers like H. S. Merriman, Mr. Conan Doyle, Mr. Weyman, Mr. Norris, and Mr. Gissing, to mention no others, has been creditable as well as profitable to the firm. In fact, the imprint of Smith & Elder has always meant a thing well worth consideration.

But Mr. Smith's achievements cannot be adequately gauged by any mere enumeration of the men and women of eminence whose literary compositions he produced. He was far more than a publisher of great books ; he was the alert, resourceful, and munificent organizer of literary effort in England in very varied directions. The *Cornhill Magazine*, which he founded in 1859, long focussed under his direction and influence the best literary and artistic energy that the country generated, and still easily holds its own in the front rank. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, which Mr. Smith brought into being in 1865, gave a new impetus to the literary possibilities of journalism. Finally, in 1882 Mr. Smith set on foot the greatest literary undertaking with which the name of any English publisher in the last century can be associated—the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' which, edited successively by Mr. Leslie Stephen and Mr. Sidney Lee, was completed in sixty-three volumes last June. That venture differed from those that had preceded it in Mr. Smith's career, not merely because its production involved a far larger expenditure of capital, but because the nature of the design precluded the likelihood of mercantile success. With Mr. Smith's first-rate business instincts there was clearly combined a largeness of public spirit which is always rare, and, when it is met with, cannot be overrated. And it was Mr. Smith's magnanimity which conspicuously found expression in the last great enterprise of his life, his sure title to lasting fame.

It was inevitable, in a nature so generously framed as Mr. Smith's, that he should have been far more than the publisher of great authors—that he should have been of most of them the trusted friend and adviser. If confutation were needed of the popular fallacy that author and publisher are essentially enemies, no better confutation could be found than in a close survey of the relations of amity and affection that subsisted between Mr. Smith and Thackeray or Browning or Charlotte Brönte or Mrs. Gaskell, or a host of lesser men and women who could readily be named. In each case association with Mr. Smith would be found to have been one of the chief happinesses of the authors' lives.

Mr. Reginald Smith, who now takes his father-in-law's place in the firm of Smith, Elder & Co., and henceforth controls its fortunes, has for six years studied in Mr. George Smith's school as his colleague. Originally trained in the law, and until 1894 (when he took silk) practising at the bar, mainly in the chambers of the late Lord Chief Justice (Lord Russell of Killowen), Mr. Reginald Smith has thus enjoyed the instruction of two great masters of counsel. The public, while lamenting the close of Mr. George Smith's eminent career, confidently anticipates the loyal pursuit of the great and honourable traditions which he created, by the firm of Smith, Elder & Co. under his son-in-law's guidance.

Literary Gossip.

The draft report of the Paris Exhibition Commission has been prepared by the Duke of Devonshire, who succeeded the King as chairman of the Commission upon His Majesty's accession to the throne, and it is receiving the signatures of the Commissioners. It is understood that the report will discuss the reasons of the failure of the British section of the exhibition so far as most heads of trade are concerned, and lay down principles which should guide any future participation in exhibitions on the part of this country. Special attention is likely to be called, we are told, to the unsatisfactory nature of the recognition afforded by foreign Governments to India and the self-governing colonies; and it may be pointed out that, with their separate budgets and separate commissions, India, the Dominion of Canada, and the Commonwealth of Australia at least are entitled to recognition as Powers apart from the general recognition afforded to the mother country, for of the British Empire foreign Governments seem never to have heard.

Mr. Fisher Unwin has in preparation a volume of essays, by distinguished graduates of Cambridge University, concerning problems of modern city life in England. The essays, to the number of nine (including one on 'Imperialism'), are each treated by an expert. The authors, including Messrs. Charles F. G. Masterman, F. W. Lawrence, F. W. Head, and G. M. Trevelyan, who are all Fellows of Cambridge colleges, have made a special study of these problems, even to the extent of going to live among the masses. To show the special interest of the work at the present time, it is only necessary to state that among the essays presented are to be found some dealing with the housing problem, temperance reform, the distribution of industry, and the Church and the people.

The forthcoming number of the *English Historical Review* will contain a paper by Mr. Richard Garnett on the late Bishop Creighton. Mr. J. L. Strachan-Davidson contributes an elaborate article on Mommsen's 'Roman Criminal Law.' Prof. Liebermann publishes three letters of the Anti-Pope Clement III. addressed to Archbishop Lanfranc, and Mr. Firth prints a letter of Oliver Cromwell to his son Henry, October 13th, 1657. Mr. James Bonar also gives an account of the military arrangements in London made for the protection of those who supported Mr. Robinson's resolutions on the Corn Laws in March, 1815.

Messrs. Macmillan & Co. have nearly ready for publication the new issue of their indispensable 'Statesman's Year-Book,' in which information is brought down to the close of the nineteenth century. Several new features of great interest are introduced. The maps comprise the world in 1800 and in 1900; Europe in 1800 and in 1900; the railways, navigable waters, steamer routes, &c., of North America, South America, and Australia. The incorporation of the Transvaal and the Orange River Colonies into the British Empire, the death of the Queen, the Commonwealth of Australia, the new province in India, new censuses, and the thorough official revision of Russia, are among the many important subjects treated. There are also special introductory tables dealing with the century.

Considerable prominence has just been given by one of our daily contemporaries to a circumstantial statement of the existence in the Public Record Office of a certain sealed bag, supposed to contain love-letters of Queen Elizabeth, which are presumably of such a compromising nature that the bag in question can only be opened with the joint consent of the sovereign, the Lord Chancellor, and the Archbishop of Canterbury. The above statement was evidently made in all good faith, but those who are curious in such matters will perhaps feel inclined to speculate as to the possible connexion of this legend with the title of the mediæval "Baga de Secretis," with the famous "Casket Letters," or with the miscellaneous collection of State Papers known as "King William III.'s Chest," which have lately been described in the new 'Home Office Calendar,' published in the Rolls Series. But even so the association of the sovereign for such a purpose with the two dignitaries referred to seems to savour somewhat of Gilbertian humour. On the whole, however, we may suspect that the story has a foreign origin, in which case it is somewhat singular that the Lord Mayor of London was not added to the number of Queen Elizabeth's literary executors.

There is great disappointment at the smallness of the sum (8,000*l.*) which the Treasury has named as an annual grant for London University. We understand that the Senate has drawn official attention to the inadequacy of this provision for purposes which have been virtually enjoined on it by Act of Parliament and Statutory Commission. The reorganization of the metropolitan university will end in something like a fiasco if it is not promptly equipped for its work by the nation and the private benefactor. It seems incredible, by the way, that the Treasury should contemplate the continued exaction from the University of the composition-fees paid by graduates.

A grant of 2,000*l.* is assigned in the new Estimates—on a well-recognized principle—to Birmingham University, which has already a privately subscribed endowment of over 550,000*l.*, including the Mason fund.

The undertaking of the Government to issue a Royal Commission to inquire into the subject of university education in Ireland has aroused opposition in various quarters. Apart from religious controversy, Mr. Balfour has been pressed to include Trinity College, Dublin, in the scope of the inquiry. The authorities of Trinity College are understood to have made strong representations against such inclusion in the first instance.

It has been proposed by a committee of the Liverpool City Council that the Council should petition Parliament to place the control of elementary education in the hands of the County and Borough Councils. We mentioned some time ago the declared intention of the Nottingham School Board to support a measure providing for a similar transfer of authority. The Board, however, has now seen fit to suspend its action. The Government Bill, as drawn, adopted similar views, but hangs fire owing to differences of opinion.

The representatives of the late Miss Charlotte M. Yonge have entrusted Miss Christabel Coleridge with the task of preparing a biography. Letters or papers relating to Miss Yonge's life and works which may be forwarded to Miss Christabel Coleridge, Cheyne, Torquay, will be gratefully received, and will be returned with as little delay as possible.

Mr. Douglas Sladen has had to change the title of his new novel, which Messrs. Hutchinson & Co. are bringing out. It was called 'The Great Company,' but at the last minute Mr. Beckles Willson wrote to point out that he had published a book under this name. The name will now be 'My Son Richard; or, the Great Company.' The sub-title remains 'A Romance of the River between Maidenhead and Marlow.' Authors seem to be rather careless about titles. We notice that the title 'Pro Patria' has recently been applied to a novel, although already used for a collection of sermons.

Mr. Fisher Unwin will publish shortly, under the title 'The Great Noodleshire Election,' by J. A. Farrer, an attempted portraiture (as the author describes it), impressionist but faithful, of the political manners and customs of England as they appeared on the threshold of the twentieth century. It deals with all the salient features of a campaign, from the choice of a candidate to the declaration of the poll.

Miss Constance Belliss, the librarian of Mr. Hodson, reproaches us for lessening her importance, and saying she is the custodian of only three MSS. of Chaucer's 'Canterbury Tales,' whereas she has four under her charge in the Compton Hall Library: (1) the Norton, (2) the Ashburnham Appendix, No. 124, (3) the Hodson MS., and (4) the Askew 1 or Ingilby.

Prof. Hall Griffin has undertaken to re-edit for the Early English Text Society the important and interesting lyric poems of Edward I.'s time in the Harleian MS. 2253, which were first edited by the late Thomas Wright for the Percy Society, and afterwards re-edited by Prof. Böddeker.

Prof. Griffin has also two Browning books in hand—a life of the poet and a selection from his works. The professor, who is a Browning enthusiast, has visited and photographed every accessible place mentioned by Browning, and has an extraordinary collection of views of Browning scenery, pictures, men, and women.

In our paragraph on the 'Oxford English Dictionary' we last week inadvertently named the third co-editor Mr. "Andrew" Craigie, instead of Mr. William Alexander Craigie.

Dr. Furnivall has appealed to five hundred of the university and college librarians in the United States to help the Early English Text Society by inducing their managers to subscribe to it. He says:

"The English language is the birthright of every American as well as of every Englishman. Cynewulf, Caedmon, Alfred, Bede, Wyclif, Langland, Chaucer, and their successors, belong to

every one in the States as much as they do to every one in Britain. But we in England have the old men's manuscripts; you in the States have none, or hardly any. Your scholars and students want prints of these MSS. for the study of our common mother-tongue. With such prints as they have your scholars have done admirable work, but they and we want more texts to work on. The poor Early English Text Society has been doing its best since 1864 to supply this want, but it has never had enough money to print the texts its editors have offered it. If, however, American libraries would support the Early English Text Society as they ought to do, as it should be their pride and pleasure to do, the money needed would be forthcoming at once, and all the MSS. wanted by American scholars would in a few years be placed in their hands in a cheap and convenient form."

The Society offers the whole of its back texts at 12*s.* a year for each series, instead of 21*s.*

The London Association of Correctors of the Press must be congratulated upon the satisfactory report it has just issued. Most of its funds show a substantial increase, considerable progress has been made towards the establishment of the third Readers' Pension, and it is hoped that Mr. Sheriff Lawrence will be able to announce at the dinner to be held on the 27th that a sufficient amount has been raised to secure a pension of 20*l.*, as suggested by Lord Glenesk. The readers had a good friend in Her late Majesty, who twice subscribed to the funds. The report also records the death of Mr. W. L. Thomas, of the *Graphic*, who was a warm supporter of the institution, as well as that of Mr. H. J. Begg, who had taken a very active part in its affairs for thirty-eight years. The report contains a list of 'Points for Readers,' arranged alphabetically, which will be found most useful.

Messrs. Luzac & Co. have been appointed agents for the sale of the publications of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, and all works issued by this important society can be obtained from them.

M. Calmann Lévy, of Paris, will issue on May 1st a new volume by Max O'Rell, entitled 'Sa Majesté l'Amour.' Messrs. Chatto & Windus, in London, and the Abbey Press, in New York, will on the same day publish translations of the book, under the title of 'Her Royal Highness Woman.'

The death, a few days ago, of M. Charles Calemard de la Fayette removes one of the most venerable of French literary workers. He was born in April, 1815, at Puy, and published a study of Dante, Michael Angelo, and Machiavelli nearly half a century ago; in 1855 he translated Dante's 'Inferno' into French verse; and in 1861 he obtained the Prix Montyon with 'Le Poème des Champs.' M. Calemard de la Fayette's books on agriculture had a great popularity, notably 'Petit-Pierre, ou le Bon Cultivateur,' and 'La Prime d'Honneur,' 1866.

Dr. Theodor von Sickel, the Director of the Austrian Institut für Geschichtsforschung in Rome, has been compelled by his age (he is well over seventy) to resign his post, and has been pensioned. Prof. Ludwig Pastor, of Innsbruck, the author of the well-known 'History of the Popes,' has been nominated as his successor.

The Parliamentary Papers of the week include Correspondence respecting the Washington Convention of February 5th, 1900, as to a Ship Canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans (1½*d.*); Report of the Church Estates Commissioners, 1901 (½*d.*); a Return showing, with Regard to each Constituency in the United Kingdom, the Total Number of Electors on the Register now in force, and also showing the Population and Inhabited Houses in each Constituency (2½*d.*); Code of Regulations for Day Schools, with Schedules and Appendices (5*d.*); Abstract of Accounts of the University of Edinburgh (1½*d.*); the Annual Statistical Report of the same University (1½*d.*); and the Annual Statistical Report of the University of Aberdeen (1½*d.*).

SCIENCE

The Wildfowler in Scotland. By John Guille Millais. (Longmans & Co.)

Many men who are sportsmen first become naturalists afterwards, but the author, like his predecessor Charles St. John, must be classed among the select few in whom the pleasure of studying nature prevails over the desire of making a "bag." Wildfowling, of course, in the modern acceptation of the word, means shooting—chiefly with the punt-gun; and of the adventures of himself and others in this fascinating pursuit Mr. Millais gives details enough to satisfy any worshipper of old Peter Hawker, whose lines, by the way, fell in a less rigorous climate than that of the north of Scotland in winter. Several narrow escapes from death by a combination of freezing and drowning are narrated by the author, for Scottish estuaries are more than usually unsafe, owing to the risk of being blown off the "poling-ground," and also to the prevalence of heavy seas, which soon reduce to a water-logged condition a punt with only some three inches of freeboard. Even in those firths which are more or less land-locked the squalls are often severe, while many of the best waters for fowling cannot be worked for some time after the cessation of a gale, whereas in England the sportsman can generally start as soon as the wind drops. Of the local gunners Mr. Millais speaks in terms of approbation which seem to be well deserved, and he very properly points out that, although tidal waters are legally as free to the amateur as to the professional punter, it is very hard for the latter to see his livelihood interfered with by an intruder who may easily frighten away more fowl than he kills. This drawback, however, does not exist in the case of the author, who not only shoots well, but took care to conciliate the gunners by giving them all the birds except the few required for his collection; and consequently he never had any of those troubles which have occasionally brought matters within a measurable distance of homicide on the east coast of England. There the "bunches" of fowl are larger, and therefore greater importance attaches to each shot; but in Scotland the batches are smaller, although the variety of species is greater. The latter consideration has a great charm for Mr. Millais, whose object has always been to obtain some species, or some phase of plumage, with which he was not already familiar, as well as to study the habits of birds. One out of many instances of this is given in his description of the behaviour of a flock, or "gaggle," if some purist requires that technical word, consisting of several species of wild geese on Loch Leven; and although the entire passage is too long for quotation, space may be found for an account of the manner in which these wily birds change their sentinels when feeding:—

"Immediately the big flock pitched they all stood up with strained necks, looking and listening for any sign of an enemy. For the space of a full minute not one of them moved; then down went a few necks, a slight murmur of satisfaction arose, and the majority began to walk slowly about and crop the grass. Soon all were busily engaged except five or six birds, which I noticed kept on the alert the whole time, walking about quickly and suspiciously on all four sides of the main body and never attempting to feed. About ten minutes elapsed, when I distinctly saw a goose which had been busily eating go up to one of the sentinels and touch him on the back with its bill. Immediately the sentinel lowered his head and commenced to pick at the grass, while the goose who had just been feeding raised his neck and began to keep watch. It was their mode of changing sentry. After this, as the geese slowly worked round and were gradually approaching my position, I kept particular watch on the sentries, and twice again saw other geese come up, peck them in a friendly sort of way, as much as to say 'I'll do my turn now,' and thus relieve the look-out of his duty."

That Mr. Millais is an accomplished artist the public have learnt from his 'Game Birds,' 'Breath from the Veldt,' and 'British Deer'; but in none of these works have the illustrations been more characteristic as regards draughtsmanship than they are in the present volume. Among the large plates may be mentioned for special commendation the representations of mallards preening, wild geese throwing out sentries (described above), and detrimental golden-eyes getting in the way of a shot at widgeon; while in no way inferior as regards execution are the pictures of those arch marplots the great black-backed gulls, the curlews, and the herons, respectively "moving" (*i.e.*, disturbing) widgeon just when the punt-gunner was hoping for a good shot. One heron, in Campbelltown Bay, would take up a position on a high rock from which he could see the punt half a mile away; and then away he would go to the nearest pack of widgeon, shrieking aloud as he flapped his great wings in the air, and diving down at the ducks as they rested on the mud. As it was impossible to compass his destruction with a shot-gun, Mr. Millais tried to stalk him with a rifle; but only one shot at the wary bird could be obtained, and as that was a miss, the heron remained master of the situation. Several other species of birds will deliberately convey warnings, and now and then a seal, by rising among widgeon, causes unintentional disturbance, of which a very pretty picture is given in the text on p. 105. There are several illustrations of successful shots, and many "wrinkles" are conveyed as to the best way of "setting to fowl" in the North; but for the naturalist there are few chapters more interesting than those in the latter part of the book, where the author gives his experiences of

seven winters in the Orkney Islands. It was there that Mr. Millais laid himself out to obtain specimens of the great black-backed gull in every stage of plumage; and that these phases are adequately described in the catalogue of birds in the British Museum is owing entirely to his unrivalled series. Sentimentalists need not shudder, for this gull is specially exempt from protection on account of his destructive habits, and he is as cunning as he is voracious. It was in the Orkneys, too, that Mr. Millais found the subject for an illustration which is to our mind the most attractive of all, namely, 'Tacking to Windward of Eiders': and never have the actions of the ducks swimming into the curl-over of the waves, and of their comrades floating peacefully nearer shore, been more accurately rendered. Here, again, the smaller illustrations seem to be the cream of the author's sketch-book, for there is a "movement" in his long-tailed ducks, eiders, and scoters that we have never seen rendered before; while to represent minutely a white-tailed eagle in the far distance, so perfectly that no naturalist could fail to recognize it, is a success which is rarely attained. Altogether this is a remarkably enjoyable book, with only one drawback, namely, that it is in quarto; but perhaps a way may be seen to publishing an edition in octavo, as was done with the 'Game Birds.'

ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES.

An exhibition of matters relating to infancy, announced for a charitable purpose this month, at the small palace of the Champs Élysées, Paris, appears likely to be of anthropological interest. It is divided into three sections: the child in social economy, presided over by Dr. Blache, of the Academy of Medicine; the child in art and in history, by M. Cain, the director of the Musée Carnavalet; and the child in the home, by M. Léo Claretie. The secretary is M. Rollet, 14, Place Dauphine.

The death of M. Arthur de la Borderie, of the Institute, President of the Breton Society of Bibliophiles, on February 17th, at the age of seventy-three, is to be noted here as a loss to anthropological science, especially in the direction of the study of popular traditions. He was the author of a history of Brittany, which is a work of authority, and of numerous other publications bearing upon that subject.

A work on the 'Folk-lore of Fishermen,' by M. Paul Sébillot, the Secretary-General of the Society of Popular Traditions, has recently been published by Maisonneuve, of Paris.

M. Félix Regnault is of opinion that we have much to learn from the Soudanese, the Arabs, and the Hindoos in respect of care of the teeth. The tooth-brushes used by Europeans are very defective, not touching the parts where tartar and other impurities are deposited, yet frequently wounding the fleshy margin and causing an effusion of blood, while the so-called inferior races use fibrous roots for rubbing the teeth, that are much more effectual and cause no pain.

Dr. Adolphe Bloch considers that the writings of Galen have been too much neglected by anthropologists, who might obtain from them valuable information not only as to the anatomy of the ape, but also as to the physical characters of the peoples of the second century A.D.

SOCIETIES.

British Archæological Association.—*April* 3.—Dr. Winstone in the chair.—Mrs. Collier exhibited an ancient religious picture of Byzantine art, painted on panel and enclosed in an ornamental silver frame about 6 inches square, with a curious filling of silver embroidery concealing the picture, excepting the heads and hands of the figures. It was an "icon," and was brought from Moscow. She also exhibited a small shrine of bronze inlaid with mother-of-pearl, presenting the singular feature of one foot of the Crucified being much larger than the other. This also came from Moscow.—Mr. Patrick, hon. secretary, read a lengthy paper by Miss Russell on 'The Structure and Probable History of some Rude Stone Forts in Scotland.' The forts more particularly dealt with were those of Craig Phadriæ, near Inverness, and Castle Finlay, between Inverness and Nairn. Craig Phadriæ is a fort of loose stones bearing no visible traces of vitrification, although it is probable that a real vitrified wall exists beneath the stones, forming a backbone, or core, to keep the larger rampart of loose stones in place. Castle Finlay is a much smaller fort, standing on a bridle path through the woods, which is locally said to be the old road to Perth. It is quite small, with, in proportion, a large loose stone rampart all round, in which the natives seem to find burnt stones. There is strong probability that Craig Phadriæ is really the castle on Loch Ness where St. Columba visited the King of the Picts.

Archæological Institute.—*April* 3.—Judge Baylis in the chair.—Mr. O. M. Dalton read a paper on the *fondi d'oro*, or gilded glasses, of the catacombs. He gave a brief summary of the present state of our knowledge on the subject, classifying existing specimens according to their subjects and presumable dates. It was probable that these glasses first became common in the third century, and that they continued to be made until an advanced period of the fifth, or even later. The process by which they were produced had an important influence in suggesting the use of glass mosaic, the cubes of which were made in a similar manner, with a protecting layer or film of glass over their surfaces. The idea of glass vessels ornamented with etched designs in gold-leaf between two layers probably originated in Egypt, but at what date was not certain. An allusion of Athenæus to *ὑάλινα διάχρυσα* belonging to Ptolemy Philadelphus seemed to refer to something of the kind, but the first certain evidence was supplied by specimens dating from about the beginning of the Roman Empire, found in Egypt, Cyprus, and Canosa (Canusium). The process was said to have been continued in the Eastern Empire, and in the West was alluded to by the early mediæval writers Heraclius and Theophilus. Panels for caskets and triptychs of the same workmanship were executed by Cennino Cennini of Padua at the close of the fourteenth century. After the revival of interest in the catacombs in the sixteenth century, various efforts were made to reproduce the ancient processes, and these continued with varying degrees of success down to our own time, when Salviati had produced examples in something approaching the old style. By the kind permission of the Director of the Victoria and Albert Museum several pieces of Italian work of the fourteenth century were shown, and a fine modern Venetian reproduction was kindly lent for exhibition by Mr. C. H. Read.—Mr. W. H. St. John Hope read a paper on the Gilbertine Priory of Watton, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, exhibiting a coloured and dated plan of all the remains of buildings as yet found on the site. The Gilbertine order is one of special interest for two reasons: that it was the only monastic order of English origin, and that its houses were normally dual, having both nuns and canons. In some of the twenty-six houses of the order the dual principle seems to have lapsed, but at any rate it remained in force in nine houses at the Suppression. Watton was one of these, and the largest of the order. The site of the priory is free from buildings, and the excavations have therefore resulted in the discovery of almost the entire plan of the house, with the exception of the infirmaries, of which nothing is as yet known. The nuns were the more important element in a Gilbertine house, and accordingly the buildings devoted to their use at Watton are the more extensive. They consist of the church, cloister, parlour, chapter-house, warming-house with dorter over, frater, kitchen, and a western range including a guest-house. The church was a building 206 feet long, with presbytery, central tower, north transept with chapels, and nave, for the use of the nuns, and a large south aisle with south transept and chapels (cut off from the rest of the church by a solid wall), which belonged to the canons. In the dividing wall was a turn through which the nuns might receive the communion and the pax, so arranged that a view of either portion of the church from the other was impossible. The canons' buildings are to the east of the nuns' court, and are joined to it by a long corridor in which was probably the window-house, where the nuns communicated with the officers who managed the affairs of the house through a window arranged like the turn in the church. This second group of buildings consists of a cloister with the usual offices and a church on the south side. Remains of a very fine fourteenth-century lavatory exist in the north walk of the cloister. The fifteenth-century prior's house, west of the church, remains for the most part complete, and is still inhabited. The buildings date from 1170, the larger church being of this date, with fragments of a somewhat earlier building destroyed in the fire of 1167, down to 1500, the canons' buildings being chiefly of about 1320, and the nuns' eastern and northern range of the thirteenth century. Chalk was largely used in the construction, and consequently the ruins have been much destroyed by lime-burners. There are many traces about the site of the moats and earthworks prescribed by the Gilbertine statutes for the better seclusion of the members of the house.—Miss Rose Graham contributed some remarks on the history of Watton Priory from documentary evidence collected by herself. In 1330 the house was heavily in debt, the prior owing 100*l.* to the Archbishop of York. This debt was probably for the building of the canons' cloister. *Conversi* seem to have ceased at an early date, all outside work being done by paid servants at the end of the thirteenth century. The house suffered considerably in the early fourteenth century from robberies, partly by the De Moleys, who seem to have had a quarrel with the priory, and partly through the royal purveyors to Edward II. on his expedition to Scotland. But in spite of this the general state was prosperous, and in 1326 no fewer than fifty-three nuns took the veil. The statute as to the kitchen, providing that all should be served from one kitchen only, was certainly evaded in the fourteenth century, if not earlier, despite Papal bulls to the contrary effect. In the very last years of its existence the priory was drawn, much against its will, into assisting the rebels of the Pilgrimage of Grace, through the efforts of Holgate, who held the house *in commendam*, and seems to have stolen and squandered its resources shamelessly.—Mr. Emanuel Green also took part in the discussion.

Zoological.—*April* 2.—Dr. A. Günther, V.P., in the chair.—Prof. F. Jeffrey Bell exhibited two specimens of a starfish, *Astrophyton clavatum*, the many-branched arms of which were closely intertwined, while the bursal slits (by which the genital products are evacuated) were turgid and widely open. Recalling the observations of Prof. Ludwig on Asterina and of Dr. Jickeli on Antedon, Prof. Bell suggested that we had here a third example of sexual congress among echinoderms.—Mr. R. E. Holding exhibited and made remarks upon two pairs of malformed antlers of the Japanese deer (*Cervus sika*).—Mr. G. P. Mudge read a paper on the myology of the tongue of parrots, and added a tentative classification of this order of birds based upon the structure of the tongue. This memoir was the outcome of the examination of the tongues of fifty-three parrots ranging over the whole order, the Cyclopsittacidæ excepted; and the conclusion arrived at by the author was that the parrots, by the structural characters of the tongue alone, might be arranged in three families, viz., Loriidæ, Nestoridæ, and Psittacidæ.—A communication was read from Prof. W. Blaxland Benham on the larynx of a rorqual whale (*Balænoptera rostrata*) and of a cachalot of the genus Cogia. The paper was based upon an examination of the larynxes of specimens of these cetaceans which had been washed up on the coast of Dunedin, New Zealand, and in it the author showed how widely different this organ was in these representatives of the Mystacoceti and the Odontoceti.—A communication from Mr. F. F. Laidlaw contained an account of the lizards collected during the Skeat Expedition to the Malay Peninsula in 1899-1900. Twenty-seven species were enumerated in the paper, and notes were given on their geographical distribution and habits, special attention being directed to the curious habit of *Tachydromus sexlineatus* of running about on the top of the long buffalo-grass. One new species was described, under the name *Lygosoma floweri*.—Prof. D'Arcy W. Thompson read a paper on the pterylosis of the giant humming-bird, *Patagona gigas*.

Institution of Civil Engineers.—*April* 2.—Mr. J. Mansergh, President, in the chair.—It was announced that five Associate Members had been transferred to the class of Members, and that forty candidates had been admitted as Students.—The monthly ballot resulted in the election of two Members, thirty-seven Associate Members, and one Associate.—The paper read was 'The Burrator Works for the Water-Supply of Plymouth,' by Mr. E. Sandeman.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Mon. Surveyors' Institution, 8.—'The Rating of Public-houses,' Mr. W. C Ryde
Tues. Royal Institution, 3.—'Cellular Physiology, with Special Reference to Enzymes and Ferments,' Lecture I., Dr. A. Macfadyen.
— Society of Arts, 4½.—'The True Principles of Stage Scenery,' Mr P. Fitzgerald.
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Modern Practice in the Manufacture and Distribution of Gas,' Mr. H. E. Jones
— Colonial Institute, 8.—'Trinidad and its Future Possibilities,' Sir H. E. H. Jerningham.
— Zoological, 8½.—'Revision of the Insects of the Order Rhynchota belonging to the Family Coreidæ in the Hope Collection at Oxford,' Mr. W L. Distant; 'On some Earthworms from Tropical Africa, and on the Spermatophores of Polytoreutes and Stuehlmannia,' Mr. F. E. Beddard; 'On the Identity and Distribution of the Mother-of-Pearl Oysters: a Revision of the Subgenus Margaritifera,' Dr. H. Lyster Jameson.
Wed. Meteorological, 7½.—'The Special Characteristics of the Weather of March, 1901,' Mr. W. Marriott; 'Vapour Tension in relation to Wind,' Mr. R. Strachan.
— British Archæological Association, 8.—'Sculptured Tympana of English Norman Doorways,' Mr. C. E. Keyser; 'Notes on Interments at Bleasdale, North Lancashire,' Mr. T. Cann Hughes.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'The Synthesis of Indigo,' Prof. R. Meldola.
— Microscopical, 8.—A Demonstration on the Metamorphoses of *Eschna cyanea*, illustrated by Photographs from Life, Mr. F. Enock
— Folk-lore, 8.—'Persian Folk-lore,' Miss Sykes.
Thurs. Royal Institution, 3.—'Naturalism in Italian Painting,' Lecture I., Mr. Roger Fry.
— Chemical, 8.—'Researches on Moorland Waters': Part II. 'On the Origin of the Combined Chlorine,' Mr. W. Ackroyd; 'Robinin, Violaquercitrin, and Osyritrin,' Mr. A G Perkin; 'Preparation of Orthodimethoxybenzoin, and a New Method of preparing Salicylaldehydemethylether,' Mr. J C. Irvine; 'Action of Alkyl Haloids on Aldoximes and Ketoximes,' Part II., and 'The Supposed Existence of Two Isomeric Triethyloxamines,' Messrs. W. R. Dunstan and E. Goulding; 'Nitrocamphene, Aminocamphene, and Hydroxycamphene' and 'Action of Hydroxylamine on the Anhydrides of Bromonitrocamphane,' Mr. M. O. Forster; 'The Influence of Cane Sugar on the Conductivities of Potassium Chloride and Potassium Hydroxide,' Messrs. C. J. Martin and O. Masson.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'Madras, the Southern Satrapy,' Mr. J. D. Rees
— Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—'Test-Room Methods of Alternate-Current Measurements,' Mr. A. Campbell; 'Note on the Use of the Differential Galvanometer,' Mr. C. W. S. Crawley.
— Society of Antiquaries, 8½.
Fri. Institution of Mechanical Engineers, 8.—President's Address.
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'The Theory of Cast-Iron Beams,' Mr. E. V. Clark. (Students' Meeting.)
— Royal Institution, 9.—'The Existence of Bodies smaller than Atoms,' Prof J. J. Thomson
Sat. Royal Institution, 3.—'Climate: its Cause and Effects,' Lecture I., Mr. J. Y. Buchanan.

Science Gossip.

The difference between the English and Scottish systems of national education is exemplified, at the moment when higher-grade Board schools are declared illegal in England, by the action of the Scottish Department in regard to science and art teaching in Aberdeen. The Department not only sanctions the remission of fees in the evening schools of the Aberdeen Board, but goes out of its way to suggest the gradation of these schools with the endowed Gordon's College, which it recognizes as "the natural centre for advanced instruction in subjects of science and art."

A new school of weaving, dyeing, and textile design is to be established at Aberystwyth College, with the assistance of the neighbouring County Councils.

There has just been issued as a Parliamentary Paper the Report of the Board of Visitors on the Remodelling of the Course of Instruction, &c., at the Royal Indian Engineering College, together with the Evidence taken before the Board. The price of the Blue-book is 1*s.* 3*d.*

The death is announced of M. Maxime Cornu, the well-known French naturalist and author, who made an especial study of plant diseases, particularly with regard to phylloxera. He succeeded to M. Decaisne's professorial chair in 1884, and published, either alone or in collaboration with M. Dumas, several treatises on his special subject. M. Cornu was one of the leading lights of the School of Horticulture at Versailles.

The Bressa Prize, which is at the disposal of the Turin Academy of Sciences every fourth year, will fall due at the end of 1901. It consists of a sum of above 8,000 lire, and is to be granted as a distinction for the most important discovery or invention made during the years 1898-1901.

At a meeting held last week in Athens, under the presidency of K. Rades, Professor of Naval History in the University, a resolution was passed for the foundation of a Greek Geographical Society.

FINE ARTS

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

The exhibition at Suffolk Street is lacking in any decided character. It gives evidence of an immense quantity of undetermined talent among British painters. The talent is shown by their capacity to do what they want. Unfortunately, they appear to want nothing in particular. Pictorial beauty scarcely seems to have occurred to them at all as an element of picture-making. To record in paint a purely conventional pleasure in natural scenes is, it would appear, the chief reason for the existence of these works. These familiar scenes are regarded without any *parti pris*, without any preoccupation as to their appropriateness for pictorial treatment—without, in short, any sense of style. Take a single typical example, No. 169, *Like Heaven's Blue upbreaking through the Earth*, by Mr. Gilbert Foster. Every one has delighted in the sight of a wood "carpeted with bluebells"—the phrase recurs annually with the sense of wonder at their profusion—but this delight is by no means purely an æsthetic one. It is made up in part by the comparative rarity of the sight and the general sense of well-being which we experience at that particular time of the year. The expanse of blue is more interesting, but it is not essentially more beautiful, than the expanse of green with which constant habit has familiarized us, and which no one would paint by and for itself. A formless expanse of blue—and formless it is when thus translated literally into paint—has no æsthetic value when dissociated from all the sensations which accompany the sight of bluebells in actual life. Had Mr. Foster emphasized some particular beauty, interpreted for us the play of light and air, as Monet would have done, or shown us with more intensity than we can experience in real life the individual forms of the flowers, as a Primitive or a Pre-Raphaelite would have done, something would have been expressed; we should have known in looking at his picture some pleasure that, without being artists ourselves, we could not have gained had we been with him in the woods. But he has not done this, and in the clayey mass of pigment it is impossible to find any gain to compensate for what we lose in the act of translation from nature. We only take this picture as an example (neither better nor worse than the majority) of the lack of purpose and intention, the absence of any reason for existing, which characterizes the majority of modern paintings.

Of fashions and mannerisms there are, however, various examples. Suffolk Street would appear, indeed, to be the refuge of many such. A real style, even a bad one, is never out of date; a fashion becomes absurd the moment it is *démodé;* and it is surprising to find here not only the "plein-airist" extravagance which a few years ago looked smart and knowing, but also some habits so outworn and old-fashioned as to have an almost pathetic appearance. There are to be found here and there touching relics of Birket Foster's sprigged pinafores and the illustrations to the early numbers of *Little Folks*.

Amid so much that is merely indifferent imitation or belated mannerism any approach to a real pictorial style stands out vividly from its surroundings. The President, Sir Wyke Bayliss, affords an instance of this in his *Louvain Cathedral* (91). It is, we think, an essentially bad style, theatrical and insincere to the verge of absurdity, but it is a definite pictorial style. Sir Wyke Bayliss is aware of the existence of the conventions of picture-making; he knows the value of composed lines, of concentration of light, of a consistent treatment of paint. He knows that, whether he himself would have discovered the fact or not, certain concessions and compromises are demanded by the art of pictorial representation; and as a result the image he evokes has a consistency, and imposes itself more definitely upon the imagination than those of the younger artists who find themselves without any clue when confronted by the self-contradictory infinities of nature.—A little picture by Mr. J. R. Reid, No. 232, though by no means a good example of his art, distinguishes itself in the same way by its assertion of a decided pictorial convention. It is, unlike the vast majority of its neighbours, painted according to definite principles.—*A Girl in White* (69), by Mr. Gaskell, strikes us as showing an attempt (somewhat tentative, it is true) at realizing a definite scheme of tone and colour and a treatment of paint harmonious with the idea.

MR. STRANG'S ETCHINGS AT GUTEKUNST'S GALLERY.

We confess to considerable curiosity as to what Mr. Rudyard Kipling would say to these interpretations of his stories by Mr. Strang. For Mr. Strang is no docile illustrator, endeavouring to reconstruct and express in line the visual images which haunted the writer's imagination; he is rather an independent creator, who has allowed the stories to start a train of images entirely personal to himself, and as a matter of fact curiously opposed in quality to Mr. Kipling's. In this we think he is fully justified by the results. His imagination is on a larger, freer scale, it ranges remoter fields and hints at deeper realities than its author's. There is in Mr. Strang's work none of the little high lights and clever accents which Mr. Kipling employs to enforce the actuality of his stories. A striking example is his treatment of *A Matter of Fact*. In the story the point lies in the contrast between the struggles of the blind monsters stirred up from the ocean bottom, and the up-to-date journalists who witness the scene; but Mr. Strang, having once got the key of weird and grotesque horror which the monsters suggest, refuses to break with it, and his travellers might voyage with the Ancient Mariner himself. His conception of Tommy Atkins is one that no military man would accept; knowing that we are supposed to be dealing with Mr. Kipling, we can just recognize him as such, but that is all. His Indian local colour is equally vague and wanting in verisimilitude. This, we admit, is failure from the point of view of illustration; but is not illustration, after all, a mistake? For understanding and enjoying stories our own images will always suit us best. And how contented the imagination feels when it is released from the particularities of time and space! what a chance for reality there is when actuality goes by the board! Mr. Strang's creations, however extravagant, however grotesque they may be, are intensely real. His men that are of no particular nationality, or class, or profession, are by so much the more real and credible men. His animals, though they show no signs of a naturalist's curiosity of detailed observation, are real animals.

The fact is, the imagination is convinced far more by its own work than by observation. We are thankful that we have never seen a mutinous elephant, but *Moti Guj, Mutineer*, is exactly how we know that it must be and possibly never is. The clumsy shuffle of the hind legs, the flapping of the ears, and the awful gleam of the white tusk—these are the things which our terrified memory would surely retain if we had been there.

A test of real imagination is its power of making us accept its creations as part of our own experience, however unreal or impossible these creations may be. They kindle a sudden sense of recognition of something previously experienced. Mr. Strang's images impose themselves in this manner so forcibly that one cannot think of any alternative arrangements.

In one of the most beautiful of the series, *The Miracle of Purnu Bhagat*, the old hermit

sits under a tree in his mountain retreat. His hands are resting on his knees in a peculiar stiff attitude; we should never have thought of such a position, but we instantly accept it as the only possible one, as the completest expression of his age and character. Or again, in the *Gate of the Hundred Sorrows* the listless hand of the opium-smoker exactly expresses the loss of all nervous control.

Almost any one of the series illustrates the same remarkable command of characteristic form. This, it is true, can be acquired only by constant observation, but the observation can only become thus effective when it has been so perfectly assimilated that its results have passed into the artist's unconscious and instinctive activity. It implies rather a control of the principles of all natural appearances than a knowledge of particular and isolated phenomena. And it is just this that so few artists of the present time even make the attempt to acquire. They are content to pose a model for the particular purpose in hand; and the result is inevitably a mere verisimilitude to the actions of real life, and not, as it should be, a symbol of something more concentrated and purposeful than life itself.

But besides Mr. Strang's feeling for characteristic form, he shows his instinct for vigorous dramatic presentment in the general lines of his composition, usually a strongly marked diagonal sweeping across the picture, to which all the other lines are related either as variants or, where particular effects of emphasis are required, as sharp and sudden oppositions to the main sweep. In such a drawing as the *Taking of Lungtungpen* we recognize how much the artifice of the linear pattern counts in our sense of the ferocity and *élan* of the movement.

Mr. Strang has in these etchings used aquatint to an unusual degree and with the most successful effect. His wilful oppositions of flat masses of dark and light not only give unity and completeness to his compositions, but enforce the grim and lurid intensity of the imaginative atmosphere.

Mr. Strang has laid various artists under contribution in the formation of his style—Goya, Daumier, and his own master Legros—but no one could deny that the style he has formed is consistent and entirely personal. There is no trace of Goya's bitter cynicism; he is less impersonal and aloof than Daumier; and there is, even in his most horrible conceptions, a certain grotesque and humorous geniality which is peculiarly his own.

MISTAKES IN CHURCH DEDICATION.

Clergy and others who ought to know better are constantly making blunders about the dedications of ancient churches, and doing their best to perpetuate historical falsities. A considerable amount of genuine church history can be found in the saint-names that really pertain to old fabrics, especially with regard to the introduction of Christianity into particular districts. It is, therefore, cruel work to deal lightly with such evidence. One of the last instances of woeful blunder in this respect is in the case of the noteworthy little church of Kingston-on-Soar, Notts. The very remarkable display of heraldic sculpture of sixteenth-century date, when Sir Anthony Babington added an aisle with a chantry to this church, has made the building to some extent famous. In Nichols's 'Collectanea' there is an admirable account of the fabric and heraldry and Babington alliances, written in 1843. The older part of the church had then recently been rebuilt. Last year it underwent yet another rebuilding, and was formally opened by the bishop of the diocese. The dedication of the church is to St. Wilfrid, and it is by no means improbable that it was founded by that much-wandering bishop. There used to be remains of pre-Norman work in the fabric. At the recent reopening the church was styled St. Winifrid, and actually a small image of that saint has been placed in a niche over the south entrance. Is it too much to ask that bishops should inform themselves, personally or through their officials, as to the true dedications of the churches of their dioceses? As it is, the diocesan calendars are often most faulty in this respect, the editors apparently accepting without inquiry any name that may be sent them. The two printed authorities that can readily be consulted for dedications are Ecton's 'Thesaurus' (1742) and Bacon's 'Liber Regis' (1786). A considerable number of dedications are unfortunately omitted, but when given and compared with pre-Reformation wills or other authentic documents, these books are almost invariably right. Both of them give St. Wilfrid as the patron saint of Kingston. It is not long ago that the Bishop of Southwell preached at the reopening of Duffield Church, Derbyshire, on All Saints' Day, when it was confidently asserted that the church had that dedication, whereas the true one, with peculiarly interesting associations, was St. Alkmund. That mistake had to be rectified, but not until after a somewhat acrimonious and heated discussion in the local papers. But the lesson of that mistake seems soon to have been forgotten, for now another tiresome blunder has been perpetrated in the same bishop's presence. J. C. C.

NOTES FROM ROME.

Trusting to the semi-official account published by the daily papers in connexion with the discovery of a new fragment of the marble plan of Rome, which fragment I had not seen myself, I repeated in my last 'Notes' certain statements which I am now compelled to rectify. The new fragment does not belong to an alleged first edition of the time of Vespasian, and it does not represent the Pantheon before its reconstruction and alteration by Hadrian. It simply shows the plan of that section of Agrippa's Baths which we now call the Arco della Ciambella, and it simply dates, like all the rest, from the time of Septimius Severus and Caracalla, the restorers of the city after the great fire of Commodus, A.D. 191. The new fragment therefore does not differ in interest and in importance from the 1,038 pieces discovered in former excavations.

Four learned publications have already appeared on the subject of Sta. Maria Antiqua: one, by Prof. V. Federici, in the *Archivio della Società di Storia Patria*, vol. xxiii., 1900, p. 517; the second, by Prof. O. Marucchi, in the *Nuovo Bullettino di Archeologia Cristiana*, vol. vi., 1900, p. 285; the third, by Prof. H. Grisar, in the *Civiltà Cattolica*, 1901, pp. 228, 727; the fourth, by G. Fogolari, in *L'Arte*, vol. iii., 1900, p. 428. I have myself added to the literature on this wonderful church a contribution just published in the last number of the *Bullettino della Commissione Archeologica Comunale di Roma*, vol. xxviii., 1900, p. 299. The outcome of all these discussions and descriptions is briefly this: There are really two churches nestling among the remains of the great Augusteum and of its surroundings—or, to speak more accurately, there is a small oratory and there is a large church. The small oratory—for the establishment of which use was made of a classic hall, with a magnificent marble door, probably the shrine of Minerva mentioned so often by the so-called "military diplomas"—was dedicated to the forty martyrs of Sebaste; at least, their images occupy the place of honour in the apse; but it is not improbable that originally the oratory itself may have been named from its founder S. Silvestri in Lacu, the Lacus being, of course, that of Juturna close by.

The larger church must have been established within Caligula's buildings at a very early period, as shown by its own denomination of *antiqua*, which was already in use at the beginning of the eighth century. In fact, it was so *antiqua* then that it needed urgent repairs. They were made between 705 and 767, at the expense of Theodotus, uncle of Pope Paul I., and of the Popes John VII. (705–707), Zacharias (741–752), and Paul I. (757–767). The "long and great" stairs connecting the church with the imperial palace above, and particularly with the wing turned by the said John VII. into an *episcopium* or pontifical residence, were repaired by his father Plato, who is styled "vir illustris a cura Palatii Urbis Romæ" in his own epitaph in the church of Sta. Anastasia. When and under what stress of circumstances the church, oratory, monastery of Eastern monks, and pontifical residence were finally abandoned, it is difficult to say. The last recollection of their existence, as far as we know, dates from the pontificate of Marinus II. (942–946), when an official, who had succeeded Plato in the "cura Palatii Urbis Romæ," built his own residence at the north corner of the House of the Vestals, and buried under the pavement of its kitchen the 828 Anglo-Saxon silver denarii which came to light again in our excavations of 1883.

I believe that the final abandonment of the Diaconia dates from the pillage and burning of Rome in 1084 by King Robert Guiscard, when the Forum and its surroundings disappeared altogether from the sight and almost from the memory of the living. No mention of it appears in the catalogue of Roman churches compiled by Cencius Camerarius (Honorius III.) in 1192. The Turin catalogue (which forms part of the "descriptio Urbis" composed between 1344 and 1347 under the auspices of Cola di Rienzo) states that the church had been rebuilt at a higher level under the name of "Sancta Maria de Inferno," but that it had already been deserted by its incumbent. "Ecclesia S. M. de Inferno non habet servitorem!" The reason of this abandonment must be found in the absolute unhealthiness of the place at the time, making it unfit for a human habitation. And yet we find it turned into a hospital in the second half of the fourteenth century. It then became the fashion among the rich citizens to remember this charitable institution in their wills. These legacies (generally of 10 florins each) were allowed to accumulate, and later on were invested in real estate. The hospital, however, soon shared the fate of the preceding institutions; the curse of malaria again caused its abandonment. The fate of certain courageous nuns who had taken possession of the empty wards was by no means better. They had to leave the place in 1518, and were in their turn succeeded by certain fanatic recluse women of the class called "immured" (*murate* or *carcerate*). They must have been gifted with specially strong constitutions, since they withstood the infection for nearly thirty years. In 1548, however, a fresh and more virulent infection broke out: many inmates of Sta. Maria de Inferno were carried off, and the few survivors, "dubitantes fortasse mori propter malum aërem quem habet dictus locus," fled from the accursed place.

I have been investigating the cause of these malignant outbreaks, traces of which are to be found even in the Middle Ages, and the result of my inquiries is this. When the Cloaca Maxima became choked with the accumulation of the *débris* of the fire and pillage of 1084, the rain-water and the sewage from the Subura, the Carinæ, the Argiletum, the Vicus Patricius, &c., collected little by little in the hollow of the Forum of Augustus, where they formed the so-called *pantano* (swamp); and when the basin was filled to overflowing the polluted waters found an outlet in the direction of the Roman Forum, which they crossed diagonally in the direction of Sta. Maria Antiqua or Liberatrice. The faithful visiting the ancient church were obliged to cross the filthy stream by means of a regular bridge, a representation of which is given by Martin Heemskerk on p. 38 of his album (formerly in the Destailleurs col-

lection, and now in the Print-Room of the Berlin Museum). Every time the district of the Forum was upset by excavations the waters of the rivulet would fill up the cavities and form pools which became hotbeds of pestilence, the pernicious influence of which was felt not only by the wretched nuns of Sta. Maria Antiqua, but also by the monks of Sta. Maria Nova, although their cloisters were situated in the highest and best part of the surrounding district. The opening of the new sewer, the Chiavicone della Subura, in the latter part of the sixteenth century, ended this dangerous state of things.

Taking advantage of the scaffolding lately erected round the colossal group of 'The Horse-Tamers' in the Piazza del Quirinale, which was sadly in need of repair, Prof. Eugène Petersen, the Director of the German Archæological Institute at Monte Caprino, has made this celebrated work of art the subject of some new investigations, the results of which have just been published in the *Mittheilungen*, 1900, iv. 309, under the title 'Die Dioskuren auf Monte Cavallo und Iuturna.' While the former, by a wonderful exception to the general loss in the destruction of Rome, has come down to us in its entirety, the other group discovered near the fountain of Juturna was hammered and split and mutilated by mediæval lime-burners to such an extent that only a section of the body of one of the horses and the torso of one of the Dioscuri have been pieced together. Both heads of the heroes are missing, and that of one of the chargers. The one found, however, is considered by experts to be a masterpiece of the fifth century B.C., of a type which comes nearer to that represented in the panels of the Parthenon than to that of the pediment of the temple of Zeus at Olympia. This head is sculptured in white marble (remarkable for the great size of its crystals) from one of the Greek islands. Of the same material are the fragments of the bodies of the horsemen, while the bodies of the horses and the trunks of palm-trees, against which they rest, are chiselled in "grechetto" marble of much finer texture. The group therefore must have been restored towards the end of the Republic or at the beginning of the Empire, perhaps when the adjoining temple of the Dioscuri was restored in 119 B.C. by L. Metellus Delmaticus, or in 7 B.C. by Tiberius and Drusus.

I have already remarked in preceding 'Notes' that the neighbourhood of the fountain of Juturna was selected by the Curatores Aquarum as the most suitable place for the erection of honorary or votive pedestals and statues, and I have mentioned several names of magistrates from the Department of Waters which have been read on these marbles. Three more fragments have come to light lately, the first of which mentions a "*Cæli*(us).....*curator* (aquarum et) *min*(iciæ)," whom we might almost identify with Lucius Cælius Rufus, the head of the department under Septimius Severus, if all the other names did not belong to the fourth century and to the Constantinian era.

All lovers of art and of Renaissance architecture are acquainted with the so-called Palazzetto della Farnesina (P. de Regis, Silvestri, Linotte), which formerly stood in the dirty lane, the Vicolo dell' Aquila, among the most ignoble surroundings, and now appears in the most prominent section of the Corso Vittorio Emmanuele, at the corner of the Via de' Baullari. Little or nothing was known of its history, of its builder, or of its designer; and because it bore on the frieze lilies of the same pattern as those on the coat of arms of the Farnese, it was nicknamed the Farnesina. Bramante, Antonio da Sangallo the elder, Baldassare Peruzzi, and even Michaelangelo have been mentioned alternatively as the designer of this little gem.

The city of Rome having entrusted its restoration (and the strengthening of its shaky foundations) to Comm. Enrico Gui, the President of the Reale Accademia di Belle Arti di S. Luca, he set to work in May, 1898, to solve all the problems of the place, and his results are as follows. At two opposite corners of the building, facing north-west and south-east, Comm. Gui has discovered the records of its foundation in 1523, consisting of two inscriptions and of ten medals. The inscriptions say: "I, Thomas Regis [a latinization of Le Roy], from Messac in the province of Brittany, and in the diocese of Rennes, a clerk of the Apostolic Chamber, &c., have built this house in the year MDXXIII." And here follows a kind of coat of arms, ermine, surmounted by the royal crown of five lilies. The set of medals consist of a *giulio* (a ten-bajocchi silver piece) of Innocent VIII., from the mint of Macerata; five *giulii* of Alexander VI., one of Julius II., a *testone* (a thirty-bajocchi silver piece), and two *giulii* of Leo X.

This learned prelate was born at Tréhel, near Messac, a part of the village of Noë-Blanche, arrondissement de Bain, diocese of Rennes, in the present Department of Ile-et-Vilaine, the son of Raoul le Roy and Marie de Cazillon. Having been presented by Anne, Duchess of Brittany, to King Charles VIII., he followed his royal master to Naples, and settled soon after in Rome, where he reached the highest honours and secured a magnificent income. Having taken a prominent part in bringing about the concordat between Leo X. and Francis I., he received "letters of nobility," and was given the right of making use of the royal coat of arms, the lilies of France. This beautiful little palace could hardly have been finished when he died in 1524 and was buried in the French church of the Trinità de' Monti, where, however, no trace of his grave or of his epitaph can be seen now.

Whom did Thomas le Roy employ as an architect? Raphael, Peruzzi, and Michaelangelo are out of the question; the elder and the younger Antonio da Sangallo are suggested. Relying on an architectural sketch in the collection of the Uffizi, and the great similarity between the Palazzetto de Regis and another built by Antonio the younger in the Via delle Quattro Fontane, art critics have finally agreed to recognize the last-named as the designer of the residence of the French prelate. The property was left to a nephew of the name of Raoul Regis, whose son Pietro, a villain and a murderer, sold it in 1573 to Cardinal Flavio Orsino. It passed successively into the hands of the Martignoni, the Bucimazza, the Silvestri, the Linotte, and the Jorio, who sold it to the city of Rome in 1887 for the sum of 6,000*l*. When its restoration is completed it will be used as a Renaissance museum. Rodolfo Lanciani.

Fine-Art Gossip.

One of the leading pictures in the forthcoming Academy Exhibition is sure to be that which, on a large, upright canvas, with rare brilliancy, tonality, and coloration, Mr. Abbey has painted of 'Knights Templars in Sight of Jerusalem.' Three champions, clad in thirteenth-century suits of banded ring mail and long white surcoats bearing the cross in red, have attained the summit of their road to the Holy City just when the sun, attended by the morning breeze, has risen above the mountain tops. Filled with joy, they look upon its towers and walls still in shadow, while the golden light breaks upon their faces, armour, and arms, and the wind rustles strongly in the half-black, half-white banner of the Temple which one of the knights bears, so that it stands between himself and the sky. His helmet, encircled by a golden and jewelled coronet, and his surcoat and its red cross are strongly relieved against the fluttering silk. His war-worn face is strongly expressive of passion. The second Templar stands on lower ground than the banner-bearer, and his face and figure are relieved against the form of his companion; he is bareheaded, and the rapture of his mood is finely expressed. The third knight kneels in front of his companions, and ardently presses the cross-hilt of his sword against his breast. Of the vigour of the design there cannot be two opinions.

Mr. Walter Crane's principal contribution to the New Gallery, which will shortly be opened to the public, is a large, upright picture in distemper, 'The Fountain of Youth.' On a lofty pedestal the graceful, life-size figure of a naked nymph stands erect, and bears aloft a vase from which the mystical water of the everlasting spring pours copiously into the basin at her feet. Placed diversely about the marble retaining wall of the basin are various groups of men and women who have reached the much-sought goal of many efforts and much suffering. A damsel gives her aged and dying father drink from the water of wonders; a young mother suckles her infant; and a gallant youth approaches the basin to secure immortality for himself. The types and fantastic yet graceful motives which charmed the artists of the Renaissance, such as Crivelli and Mantegna, still charm Mr. Crane, and though anachronisms for us, they are most apt to the legend in view.

Mr. Briton Riviere will send to the Royal Academy a large oil painting comprising in the rocky vista of a Highland glen the walls of a rude cottage on our left; the tenant, a keeper, is in the act of locking the door preparatory to going on duty. The words 'To the Hills' seem to be addressed by the man to his three collies, who are bounding upon the upward path before their master.

Sir L. Alma Tadema's admirable portrait of Prof. G. Aitchison, R.A., which will be his chief contribution to the Academy of this year, we have already described. While we are bound to congratulate Lady Alma Tadema upon the recent marked improvement of her health, we greatly regret to say that, for the first time for some years, she will this season send nothing to Burlington House.

Mr. Stanhope Forbes will exhibit at the Academy next month four pictures. The first is called 'January 22, 1901,' and represents the interior of a Cornish cottage kitchen, with one of its inmates reading from a newspaper the tidings of the death of the late Queen. The second shows, with life-size figures and on a large scale, the harbour of Newlyn with twilight in grey and silvery weather settling down and a boat leaving the pier bound for the Irish coast—this being the custom of the Cornishmen, who not only find their own boats and gear and pay for their own harbours, but catch the fish the Irish let pass. The title, "Goodbye! Off for Skibbereen!" explains itself as the exclamation of two comely girls seated in a skiff in front of the scene. An old man rows them towards the pier; his face is one of the best parts of the picture. The third work is a life-size bust portrait of a lady; while a second Cornish interior is called 'A Tale of the Veldt'—in which a wounded soldier returned from South Africa, with his arm in a sling, sits at the fireplace and tells his story to two old and deeply interested folks.

Among the pictures which will attract attention at the Guildhall, during the forthcoming exhibition there of works chiefly of Spanish origin, are the following, lent by Mr. Gambart, the work of painters now, or till recently, among the living: M. Domingo's 'Fair at Seville,' 'The Cabaret,' 'The Terrace at St. Germain,' and 'Goya's Studio'; M. Barbudo's 'Festa at Venice' and 'The Convalescent'; M. Villegas's 'The Storm,' 'The Bridge of Sighs,' 'St. Marco,' and 'The Giudecca'; M. Pradilla's 'Scenes at the Roman Carnival' and 'The Rubens Hat'; M. Palmaroli's 'The Dancer'; and M. Ruiperez's 'Muleteers.'

Messrs. Dowdeswell exhibit at 160, New Bond Street two series of water-colour drawings,

being 'Some Castles, Abbeys, and Minsters,' by Mr. and Mrs. H. Hine, and 'The Year round in the Neighbourhood of Guildford,' by Mr. V. Fisher.

Mr. St. John Hope has now brought to a completion his series of reproductions of the splendid enamelled and painted gilt metal stall-plates of the Knights of the Order of the Garter. To the antiquary and the genealogist these stall-plates are of special value, whilst as a chronological series of examples of armorial art they are unrivalled. The present volume, which will be issued immediately by Messrs. Archibald Constable & Co., covers the Plantagenet period (from 1348 to 1485). The stall-plates are represented full size and in colours, and each plate is accompanied by descriptive and explanatory letterpress, with reproductions in many cases of the seals of the knights from casts specially taken for this work.

The death of Mr. E. Eddis, a well-known portrait and Scripture-anecdote painter, whose motives were always dashed with sentimentality such as inspired the art of Westall, Barraud, and Tresham, occurred in London on the 7th inst. Being then in his eighty-ninth year, he, with Mr. Cooper, had long been recognized as the oldest of English painters who have attained noteworthy positions. Becoming a pupil in Sass's School in Streatham Street, he made his way into the Royal Academy in 1825, and shortly after gained a silver medal there; his *début* as an exhibitor was made with 'A School Boy,' which was at Somerset House in 1834. Since that date and until 1883 he appeared with hardly an interval as a contributor at the Academy with in all 130 pictures (many of them being pleasing portraits of fashionable worthies, especially ladies and clergymen), at the British Institution, and at Suffolk Street. He worked frequently in crayons, much in the manner of George Richmond, but with a smoother and weaker technique; at his worst, however, he drew in a distinctly artistic manner, and had no need to slur the forms he delineated in order to conceal his ignorance of nature or indifference to beauty. The most acceptable of his portraits are those of Sydney Smith, Macaulay (1850), Lord Ebrington, Chantrey, Lord Braybrooke, and Bransby Cooper. Several of his portraits have been engraved, including his subject-pictures, and among those just mentioned, 'Jochebed' and 'The Raising of the Daughter of Jairus.'

M. Albert Maignan has finished the large mural picture he was commissioned to paint within the dome of the chapel in the Rue Jean Goujon, Paris, which has been erected to commemorate the disastrous fire and loss of life attending the Bazar de la Charité in that street. The picture will be unveiled to the public within a few days; it is one of the finest works of the distinguished artist.

Artists and art critics may be glad to know that, out of six thousand paintings offered for exhibition at the Salon, which will be opened in Paris on the 1st prox., the Société des Artistes Français has accepted not more than fifteen hundred examples. This does not, of course, include the works contributed by painters who are *hors concours* so far as not competing for honours is concerned.

MUSIC

Musical Gossip.

The programmes of Mr. Robert Newman's London Musical Festival have been forwarded to us. On Monday evening, April 29th, will be heard, among other things, Bizet's overture 'Patrie,' Beethoven's Symphony No. 8, Liszt's E flat Concerto (Signor Busoni), and Wagner and Berlioz selections. On Tuesday afternoon Beethoven's 'Eroica,' Mendelssohn's Violin Concerto (Lady Hallé), and an Adagio for strings by Lekeu (for the first time in England) will be played. On Wednesday evening, with one exception, viz., Mozart's Pianoforte Concerto in B flat, though which of the five in that key is not stated, the programme will be devoted to compositions by M. Saint-Saëns: Symphony in A, symphonic poems 'Le Rouet d'Omphale' and 'La Jeunesse d'Hercule,' the Violin Concerto in B minor, 'Africa' Fantasia for pianoforte and orchestra, and 'Marche Héroïque.' MM. Saint-Saëns and Ysaye will appear both as conductors and solo performers. On Thursday afternoon Herr Weingartner will conduct his symphonic poem 'Das Gefilde der Seligen,' Op. 21 (first performance in England), and Beethoven's C minor Symphony. Herr Hugo Becker will be heard in Tschaïkowsky's 'Variations sur un Thème Rococo.' On Friday evening the programme includes Tschaïkowsky's 'Pathétique,' Bach's Concerto for two violins (Lady Hallé and M. Ysaye), and Mr. Cowen's overture 'The Butterfly's Ball'; and on Saturday afternoon Mozart's Concerto in D (Dr. Joachim), Saint-Saëns's Pianoforte Concerto in C minor (Mr. Harold Bauer), Bach's 'Chaconne,' Mr. Elgar's Variations for Orchestra, and Schubert's 'Unfinished' Symphony. These last two concerts will be conducted by Mr. H. J. Wood.

The programmes of the Joachim Quartet Concerts to be held at St. James's Hall during April and May include only standard works. Haydn is represented by two quartets, Mozart by two quartets; also his Quintet in G minor, in which Mr. Alfred Gibson will play second viola. Special attention is naturally devoted to Beethoven. At the first concert on Thursday afternoon, April 25th, the composer will be represented by the early Quartet in A, Op. 18, No. 5; the one in F minor, Op. 95, in Mendelssohn's opinion the most Beethovenish of all; and Op. 130 in B flat, the Finale of which was the last complete movement which fell from the master's pen. In addition to these works, each of the other programmes includes a Beethoven quartet: C sharp minor, Op. 131; F major, Op. 135; F major, Op. 59, No. 1; A minor, Op. 132; and E flat major, Op. 127. The third programme includes Schubert's Quartet in D minor. Schumann is represented by one work, the Quartet in A, Op. 41, No. 3, but Brahms by three—the Quartets in A minor, Op. 51, No. 2, and B flat major, Op. 67, and the Sextet in G, Op. 36 (with Messrs. Alfred Hobday and Percy Such for second viola and second 'cello respectively).

The three Richter Concerts will take place at St. James's Hall on Monday evenings, May 20th, June 3rd and 10th, at 8.30. At the first Miss Katherine Goodson will play Tschaïkowsky's Pianoforte Concerto in B flat minor. The programme will include Brahms's fine Variations on the Antony Chorale (Haydn), and the 'Eroica' Symphony. The chief features of the second programme will be Dr. Joachim's 'Hungarian' Concerto, with Mr. Willy Hess as interpreter of the solo part, and the 'Pathetic' Symphony. The third programme will be entirely devoted to Wagner, when selections from all his operas and music-dramas, from 'Rienzi' to 'Parsifal,' will be given in chronological order.

Kubelik, the young violinist who created such a sensation last season, announces six violin recitals at St. James's Hall on the following afternoons: Saturdays, May 4th, 11th, and 18th; Wednesday, May 29th; Monday, June 3rd; and Saturday, June 8th.

Madame Carreño announces two pianoforte recitals at St. James's Hall on the afternoons of June 10th and 17th; Mr. Waddington Cooke one on Monday, May 6th; and Mr. Frederick Dawson one on June 15th.

The "London Octuor" will give three afternoon concerts at Steinway Hall on Thursdays, May 16th, 23rd, and 30th. Octets for strings and wind are seldom heard, and the programmes will therefore be of interest.

Mr. Donald Francis Tovey will give three pianoforte recitals at St. James's Hall on Thursday afternoons, May 9th, 16th, and 23rd. At the second will be heard Beethoven's 'Diabelli' Variations, Op. 120; and at the third, Beethoven's Sonata in B flat, Op. 106.

Madame Blanche Marchesi announces a morning concert at St. James's Hall on Monday, May 13th, in memory of Verdi. The programme will include the 'Recordare' duo, the 'Ingemisco' and 'Confutatis' solos, and the 'Offertory' quartet from the 'Requiem.' The second part of it will be devoted to selections from Verdi operas. Madame Marchesi will be assisted by Miss Gertrude Calvert, and Messrs. Ben Davies and Thomas Meux.

Mr. and Mrs. Henschel are now completing a long and successful tour in America. They are expected in England towards the end of the present month.

The *Musical Times* has discovered the house in which Sir Arthur Sullivan was born, and publishes in the current number a photograph of it. The humble, two-storied dwelling is No. 8, Bolwell Street (then called Bolwell Terrace), Lambeth Walk—"a thoroughfare apparently too insignificant to be worthy of a place in the 'London Directory.'"

According to the *Musikalisches Wochenblatt* of April 4th, the Joachim Quartet from Berlin and the Soldat-Roger Quartet from Vienna will take part in the chamber-music festival to be given by the Beethoven-Haus Verein at Bonn in the middle of May. A quartet of wind players from the Meiningen Hofcapelle is announced; also, last, though not least, Herr Paderewski as pianist.

The following is taken from *Le Ménestrel* of April 7th:—

"A Munich correspondent furnishes interesting details concerning incidents connected with the production of young Siegfried Wagner's new opera at the Theatre Royal. No such spectacle had been witnessed for many a year. It was, says the correspondent, one of the most scandalous scenes ever witnessed at our great theatre, and it would have been still worse but for the luminous idea of the engineer in charge of the electric light: he suddenly turned it off, and thus put an end to the cries, the demoniacal howlings, the applause, the hissing, and the imprecations which broke out with great fury. The *fiasco* at Munich of Siegfried Wagner's new work would not, in spite of the shortcomings of the libretto and of the score, have produced such unfortunate demonstrations if the friends of the composer had not provoked the opposite camp by extravagant demonstrations, if the composer himself had not shown such eagerness to come forward, and if, after the curtain had fallen to the sound of hissing, it had not been raised again for Wagner to appear once more, and to be received with yet more strident marks of disapproval."

Herr Dr. Hugo Riemann has been appointed extraordinary Professor der Musikwissenschaft at Leipzig University. Dr. Riemann has written many theoretical works, also a dictionary of music, which have been translated into many languages. He has also founded musical institutions at Stettin, Kiev, and other cities.

We read in *Le Ménestrel* of April 7th that the Court of Appeal at Vienna has pronounced in favour of the relatives of Brahms, thus reversing the decisions of the courts of first and second instance. The large fortune left by the great composer will therefore be divided between twenty-two distant relatives, small Mecklenburg farmers. Luckily, however, an arrangement had already been concluded between these inheritors and the Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde at Vienna, whereby the musical library of Brahms and his splendid collection of musical autographs were to become the property of the latter, which in addition was to receive a sum of 2,000*l*. By the same convention the sum

of 2,400*l.* will be handed over to the Czerny Philanthropic Society at Vienna. In connexion with this the same paper relates a *bon mot* of Brahms. When at the zenith of his fame a friend spoke to him with enthusiasm of the immortality of great artists: "Yes," replied Brahms, tossing his head, "immortality would be a fine thing if one only knew how long it would last."

The *Annuaire du Conservatoire Royal de Musique de Bruxelles* (twenty-fourth year) has just appeared. It contains an interesting notice by M. Alfred Wotquenne, librarian, of a precious manuscript in the library, purchased at Florence about ten years ago. It contains 140 Italian monodies of the commencement of the seventeenth century by only three composers—Jacopo Peri, author of 'Euridice,' the first known opera, Alessandro Striggio, and Caccini. There are also two small fragments from Peri's 'Dafne.'

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Sun. Sunday Society Concert, 3 30; Sunday League, 7, Queen's Hall.
Tues. Stock Exchange Orchestral and Choral Society, 8, Queen's Hall.
Fri. Mr. Edward Iles's Vocal Recital, 3, St. James's Hall.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

Avenue.—'Nicandra,' a Mystical Farce in Three Acts. By Russell Vaun.

It is apparent from mediæval stories of diablerie and magic that those who rouse evil spirits are compelled, under pain of being rent into shreds and scattered to the winds, to keep them in constant employment. Poets have turned this belief to ribald uses, but serious works, such as encircling England with fortifications of brass, as narrated in 'The Honorable Historie of Frier Bacon and Frier Bongay,' have been undertaken by the devils at the bidding of conjurors who knew what they were about. Like a maladroit magician, Mr. Vaun has raised a very respectable spirit, and, being unable to find her anything to do, has undergone the penalty to be anticipated. Nicandra, his heroine, is a Lamia. No Libyan queen is she, and scandal reports no intrigue with Zeus. She has been at one time a priestess of Isis, and in consequence of some neglect of ritual has been turned into a snake. In this condition she has remained for indefinite centuries until an English collector purchases her and finds her temporary accommodation in Lowndes Square. Carelessness allows her escape, and she then, favourable conditions having been brought about, is able to resume her human shape. Inheritor of the wisdom of all the ages, and familiar with the obscene rites that rendered the worship of Isis scandalous even in the eyes of pagan Rome; possessor, moreover, of Cleopatra-like beauty, and animated by an intense hatred of the Christian religion, she might easily be rendered a type of the spirit of evil. Mr. Vaun gives her, however, nothing to do. Horatio, on receiving from Hamlet the very limited information as to the purpose of his father's visit, reasonably objects

> There needs no ghost, my lord, come from the grave
> To tell us this.

In a like spirit we feel that it requires no resuscitation of a brilliant and malign spirit to make a servant-maid abandon in defeat long-practised habits of cleanliness and allow herself to become grubby, or a respectable and venerable matron to meditate the use of cosmetics and hair dyes in order to provoke to flight the family butler. Yet the influence of the snake-woman, gorgeous in beauty and irresistible in allurement, extends no further than this. If it is urged that the piece is announced as farce—it was first called comedy—the answer is that there is a kind of consistency to be expected even in farce. Mr. Gilbert has used with success devices similar to that now adopted. His Galateas and other characters existing under supernatural conditions have, however, underlying tenderness, beauty, and poetry. The proceedings of Nicandra are simply vulgar, and a contemplation of them for two-and-a-half hours is a weariness to the spirit. Mrs. Brown Potter looked wonderfully beautiful and seductive as the snake-woman. The performance was, indeed, fairly good all round, and the supernatural effects, including the transformation of the snake into the priestess and back again, were well managed.

THE McKEE LIBRARY.

Favourable mention has already been made in the *Athenæum* of the first and second parts of the library of the late Mr. Thomas J. McKee, and of the manner in which it has been catalogued. The high standard is fully maintained in the third and concluding portion of the catalogue, which has just reached this country. The sale will be held at the house of Mr. John Anderson, Jun., 34, West Thirtieth Street, New York, on April 29th and 30th, the lots extending from 2,187 to 2,711. To the English collector this portion is far more interesting than either of the preceding, for it consists almost exclusively of English plays of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, and comprises many articles which are excessively rare not only in America, but also in this country. The catalogue forms a really valuable bibliographical item, and each book is separately and fully described. In English auction catalogues many of the lots which in America are accorded independent entries would be bundled together in parcels of ten or more; and the prices paid for them would justify this summary process. But it is a well-known fact that many books which in this country are only worth about sixpence or a shilling each frequently sell for several dollars in the United States.

The arrangement of the catalogue is alphabetical according to authors' names, and the first entry but one is 'The Monarchick Tragedies,' 1604, of William Alexander, Earl of Stirling, an unusually rare volume (Mr. Greg only mentions the British Museum copy), which the cataloguer, with rare and refreshing modesty, does not even describe as scarce! The series of depressing tragedies of John Banks is complete in seven first editions. Of Lodowick Barrey's only play, 'Ram-Alley; or, Merrie-Trickes,' Mr. McKee obtained a copy each of the first (1611) and second (1636) issues, the latter having some interesting MS. notes by Mitford. But the first really important entry is that of Beaumont and Fletcher, who are represented by three early quartos, 'The Scornful Ladie' (1616), 'Thierry, King of France' (1621), and 'Cupid's Revenge' (1630), and also by a fine copy of the 'Comedies and Tragedies,' which was purchased for the trifle of 4*l.* at Sir Edward Sullivan's sale in 1890. Passing over the five plays by Aphra Behn, and four by Richard Brome, including a fine copy of the rarest, 'The Northern Lassie' (1632), and a fine example of the first issue of 'The Rehearsal' (1672), catalogued under the Duke of Buckingham's name, we come to what seems to be an excellent copy of the very rare 'Cæsar and Pompey,' an anonymous and undated play, printed by "G. E. for Iohn Wright," of which apparently only two other copies (the Duke of Devonshire's and the Dyce) are known. This issue is usually considered, on very good grounds, to be prior to that which bears the date 1607, but Mr. Greg reverses the order without giving any reasons.

The series of Chapman quartos is remarkable, and starts with a fine copy of his first play, 'The Blinde Beggar of Alexandria' (1598), which was secured at the F. Perkins sale in 1889 for what now seems the ridiculous price of 8*l.* 5*s.* Although there are several copies known, this play is almost as rare and as difficult to procure as some of the Shakspeare quartos. Of 'Eastward Hoe,' in which Chapman collaborated with Ben Jonson and John Marston, there are copies of two of the three editions issued in 1605. Of the other plays by Chapman special mention may be made of 'Al Fooles' (1605), 'The Gentleman Usher' (1606), 'Monsieur D'Olive' (1606), 'May-Day' (1611), 'The Revenge' (1613), 'The Conspiracie' (1625), and 'Cæsar and Pompey' (1631), all good copies of the first editions. Of the Cibbers, perhaps the rarest item is Mrs. Charlotte Charke's satire on Fleetwood, 'The Art of Management' (1735), of which Fleetwood purchased nearly the whole impression in the attempt to suppress it. Davenant is represented by eleven quarto plays, nearly all in first editions, beginning with his first essay as a playwright, 'The Tragedy of Albovine, King of the Lombards' (1629), which, however, wants the title; and also by Herman Melville's fine copy of the collected folio edition (1672-3). Thomas Dekker is also well represented, starting with the exceedingly scurrilous attack on Ben Jonson, 'Satiro-mastix, or the Untrussing of the Humorous Poet' (1602), and including John Mitford's fine copy of the very rare 'Magnificent Entertainment' (1604). The long series of Dryden lots begins with his first play, 'The Wild Gallant' (1669). The most important of the seven articles catalogued under John Fletcher is 'The Two Noble Kinsmen' (1634), a very fine copy of the rare first edition, on the title-page of which Shakspeare's name is given as joint author. All the plays of John Ford enumerated by Mr. Greg are represented in the McKee collection, and the same may be said of those of Henry Glapthorne. Both 'The Good Natur'd Man' (1768) and 'She Stoops to Conquer' (1773) of Goldsmith are described as beautifully clean copies of the first editions.

It was scarcely to be expected that the series of Thomas Heywood's plays would approach completeness, for they are among the rarest of their particular period. Even in the brief period during which Mr. McKee was collecting he managed to secure thirteen of the early quartos. The earliest of the eight Ben Jonson quartos is a fine copy of 'Every Man out of his Humour' (1600). The Marlow, Marston, and Massinger entries include several articles of great rarity, and between these entries and those of Shakspeare nearly every page contains a description of at least one uncommon play. Mention must, however, be made of one of these intervening pieces, viz., Thomas Preston's "Lamentable Tragedy, mixed full of Pleasant Mirth, containing the Life of Cambises, King of Percia," &c., printed by Edward Allde, *circa* 1570; it is not only very rare—scarcely half a dozen copies probably being in existence—but it is among the very earliest of the English dramatic productions written and arranged in the mechanical form for stage representation which has continued to the present time. It was the butt of contemporary wits, and is referred to by Shakspeare in 'Henry IV.,' Part I. From the excellent facsimile of the title-page one can quite believe that the McKee copy is an exceedingly fine one.

As regards the Shakspeare articles, Mr.

McKee started collecting at least half a century too late to achieve much success in this direction. His library includes, however, an imperfect First Folio, and good copies of the Third and Fourth. But there are in addition several interesting Shakspeare lots. From a sentimental point of view perhaps the most interesting is Burns's own copy, with his autograph on the title-page of the first volume, of Donaldson's edition of Shakspeare (1771); and the genuineness of the relic seems reasonably well established. There are copies of the first (1795–6) and second (1802–4) American editions of Shakspeare; and of the quarto issues of the plays by or attributed to Shakspeare mention may be made of 'Henry IV.' (1599), wanting the title-page; 'Sir John Oldcastle' (1600), a fine copy of this extremely rare play; and a very fine example of 'The whole Contention between the two Famous Houses, Lancaster and Yorke' (*circa* 1619); and there are several issues of the plays dating from the last quarter of the seventeenth century.

From the foregoing brief digest of Mr. Anderson's catalogue it will be seen that the McKee library of old English plays is one of the most important and comprehensive of its kind offered for sale for many years past. W. R.

Dramatic Gossip.

The Olympic Theatre, with its memories of Elliston, Robson (whose entire West-End career was associated with it), Charles J. Mathews, Madame Vestris, G. V. Brooke, Helen Faucit, the Wigans, Miss Kate Terry, Mr. Henry Neville, and Miss Ada Cavendish, is now in course of demolition and at the point of disappearance. It stood on the site of what was once known as Craven House, and, though it has known intermittent periods of prosperity, has had in recent years a hard fight for existence.

The transference of 'A Message from Mars' from the Avenue to the Prince of Wales's was successfully accomplished on Saturday night, and the piece established itself at once in public favour. As the hero Mr. Hawtrey counts on appearing at the Garrick Theatre, New York, on the 7th of October.

It is stated that Mr. William Gillette will appear in the autumn as the detective in a dramatization of Sherlock Holmes.

Miss Janette Steer will in 'The Queen's Double,' the dramatization of 'Le Collier de la Reine,' to be produced at the Garrick Theatre, play the parts both of Marie Antoinette and Léonie.

Mr. Nat Goodwin is credited with the intention of playing Shylock to his wife's Portia in the forthcoming American revival of 'The Merchant of Venice.' This is less a novelty than a reaction. From the Restoration until the time of Macklin Shylock was regarded as a comic character.

A copyright performance has been given at the Globe of 'After the Ball,' a farcical comedy by Messrs. Ferris, Matthews, and Doone.

Mr. Grein's rendering of 'Le Monde où l'on s'Ennuie' was given on Wednesday at Terry's Theatre, under the title of 'Lion-Hunters,' when it was received with much favour. Of the original cast the most notable survivors are Miss Nina Boucicault as Suzanne de Villiers and Miss S. Vaughan as the Duchess. Mr. H. B. Irving replaces Mr. Courtenay Thorpe as Bellac; Mr. Leslie Kenyon, Mr. Holmes-Gore as Roger de Céran; Miss Helen Macbeth, Miss Agnes Miller as Jeanne Raymond; and Miss Kate Sergeantson, Miss Geraldine Olliffe as the Comtesse. Miss Jessie Fitzgerald as Lucy Watson, Miss Mabel Beardsley, and Miss Phyllis Blair are also in the cast.

'A Bad Character,' a new drama by Mr. F. A. Scudamore, was produced on Monday at the Grand Theatre, Fulham, when it was supported by Mr. Julian Cross, Mr. Julius Knight, Miss Essex Dane, Miss Isabel Grey, and other actors.

'The Night of the Party,' a three-act farcical comedy by Mr. Weedon Grossmith, was given on April 1st at the Empire Theatre, Southend, and has since been brought to Brixton. The author played a servant who, during the absence of his master, entertains guests after a fashion started in 'High Life below Stairs.' Miss May Palfrey, Mr. Wilfred Draycott, and Mr. Oscar Adye were in the cast.

Mr. T. Edgar Pemberton, the biographer of many living actors, has issued a species of introduction to the approaching annual festival—the first of the century—at Stratford-upon-Avon, which is at once a history of the previous festivals and an anticipation of the next. Fourteen performances in all, of which all but two are Shakspearean, will be given. The first week will witness the revival of 'Much Ado about Nothing,' 'The Merry Wives of Windsor,' 'The Merchant of Venice,' and 'As You Like It'; the second, 'King John,' 'Richard II.,' 'Henry IV.' (Part III.), 'Henry V.,' 'Henry VI.' (Part II.), and 'Richard III.'

June 3rd is the date fixed for the first appearance at Her Majesty's of Madame Sarah Bernhardt and M. Coquelin.

Mr. Wilson Barrett is engaged upon a drama, provisionally called 'The Christian King,' which will, it is supposed, be produced by him in London in the autumn, after some preliminary and test performances in the country.

Mr. Willard contemplates a resumption of London management in the autumn.

In 'Le je ne sais quoi' of MM. de Croisset and de Waleffe, produced on March 24th at the Théâtre des Capucines, Madame Charlotte Wiehe, a Danish actress who has obtained much popularity in Paris, and was seen in London at the Coronet Theatre, secured a conspicuous success as the heroine, an American heiress who marries a Parisian. M. Maurel, the well-known baritone, for the first time attempted comedy, with so little success that the experiment will not be pursued.

To Correspondents.—W. V.—H. L.—M. G.—R. T. W.—N. L. H.—received.
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No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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LITERATURE

Some Records of the Later Life of Harriet, Countess Granville. By her Granddaughter, Susan H. Oldfield. With Portraits. (Longmans & Co.)

THIS sequel to the delightful 'Letters of Harriet, Countess Granville,' which, edited and annotated with filial care by Mr. F. Leveson Gower, were published seven years ago, is perforce rather disappointing. The earlier volumes were a "human document" of the most pleasing sort. Marked by keen observation, abundant humour, and strong, but gracious individuality, they threw welcome light on the seemliest phases of fashionable society in England and on the Continent between 1810 and 1845, intimately acquainted us with the generally happy experiences of the letter-writer throughout the whole of her married life, and showed, as her son said, "how free from selfishness and worldliness a person may remain in the midst of a very worldly existence." Mrs. Oldfield could do no more than discreetly draw the curtain from so much of a long widowhood as the public has any right to pry into. She presents a picture of a beautiful old age, but it is of necessity limited in its sphere and trivial in many of its details.

The daughter of the fifth Duke of Devonshire was more than sixty when her husband's death terminated, according to Charles Greville's description, "an union that was crowned with more than common felicity" and had "proved incomparably the greatest of the many blessings vouchsafed to Lord Granville through the whole course of his prosperous career." The blow was so great to her that "she entirely gave up the world," avoiding nearly all society except that of her immediate relatives and of the poor, whose lives she brightened by her practical charity. In deference to her grief, her son the late Earl Granville was always called Leveson by her and in her presence, except when the family and popular nickname of "Puss" was substituted; and Mrs. Oldfield tells us that at first "my little brother Granville was kept out of the way on account of his name, which she could not hear without emotion." But her sorrow was not allowed to breed selfishness, and, living on till 1862, when her age was seventy-eight, her self-sacrificing devotion to those around her—notably to her brother, the late Duke of Devonshire, and to her sister, Lady Carlisle, both of whom were her seniors—appears to have increased as their years advanced. The latest entry in her profuse commonplace books was apt:—

> It is the endurance of blank interval,
> The patient suffering where no action is,
> That proves our nature. Many are who act.
> But oh! how few endure!

Extracts from these commonplace books make up more than half of the volume before us. Themselves mostly extracts "from a vast variety of authors of every opinion and almost of every creed," but now and then with the addition of shrewd comments of her own, they are chiefly interesting as showing how intelligent and sympathetic was Lady Granville's extremely comprehensive reading, and how diligent she was to the very last in "improving her mind." Some of her remarks are distinctly amusing, as in the following case, where she discusses 'The Charge of the Light Brigade':—

"'Georgy sends me these unpublished verses, telling me that the difference of opinion is great and asking for mine, which is,

> What is a wonder,
> And eke a blunder,
> Is to make rhyme supply,
> Not asking reason why!

"Il n'y a qu'un pas" between "ridicule et sublime." Yet—I am captivated, *hors de moi*, and thrilling under its spirit. This is perhaps what Mr. Tennyson wanted.'"

Again, she can be acutely critical. Of Mr. Aubrey de Vere she says:—

"'What is the matter with this poet? I believe that he is not one. His feeling and his piety delight me. I do not think his verses affected, but they are forced.'"

The "Georgy" referred to above was Lady Granville's literary daughter, Lady Georgiana Fullerton. A profound friendship—which was a separate part of, if not apart from, the close tie of kinship—bound these two together, and its strength as well as its beauty became more manifest after Lady Georgiana turned Roman Catholic, to her mother's great distress. Here is a characteristic entry in the diary for 1855:—

"In a letter from Georgy, 'Strange how one survives oneself. But you will understand. I must copy out something of Dr. Newman's, which is as if *I* was speaking to you: "This only thing I know, that there is between you and me so strange a unity of thought that I should have deemed it quite impossible, before I found it actually to exist, between any two persons whatever, and which, widely as we are separated in opinion.....is to me inexplicable. I find it difficult to explain what I mean; we disagree certainly on the most important subjects, but there is an unaccountable correspondence in the views we take of things, in our impressions, in the lines in which our minds move, and the issues to which they come, our judgment of what is great and little, in the manner in which objects affect our feelings." Ever, dearest, your most affectionate, G. F.'"

More pathetic is this passage in an older letter from mother to daughter:—

"Do you remember a verse of yours I put in my book?

> E'en now Thy glory passeth by,
> Unseen, but not unknown.

I am not sure of the exact words. Well, it is that I did not realise so much that as anything beyond imagination. I suppose living (on these subjects) alone, and attaching myself for the first time to much of the practical duties of religion, has, in one sense, narrowed my mind. I am not sure that I am not getting very prejudiced; you must come and set me right, my dearest child, and let me see before me the most liberal and enlarged feeling about others with the firmest hold of your own. I am only sure of one thing, that when difference of opinion is merely difference of opinion, where

> God is all in all,

no tie can be lessened, no bond severed. I could go on for an hour, but I must just add that you must not stay away too long, lest you should find me a Methodist or an idiot!"

Of Lady Granville's relations with her other daughter, Lady Rivers, and her grandchildren, with her sons, and with others, Mrs. Oldfield supplies many highly acceptable illustrations, in which there are frequent flashes of the humour that was more constant, but scarcely brighter or sharper, in the days of Lady Granville's "worldly existence." If she seldom dined out, she could appreciate any witty talk that was reported to her. The Susan in the following extract from a letter to Lady Georgiana Fullerton was Lady Rivers:—

"Susan and Rivers dined at Stafford House yesterday. She says the conversation at dinner was most excessively agreeable and interesting. She sat by Lord Wensleydale, who sat by the Duchess, and the Bishop of Oxford on the Duchess's other side; but Susan says she *never was so amused* in her life as at the sight of the Duchess's face when Lord Wensleydale, in a clear, *investigating* voice and manner, cried out: 'Well, Duchess, what did you think of Spurgeon yesterday?' The dear Duchess's discomfiture was so great that it would have been very embarrassing had not the Bishop most amiably exclaimed: 'Never mind me. I only look upon it as going to hear a very fine actor,' and then he poured forth a whole history of the most amusing anecdotes and facts about the great celebrity. Susan says: 'I saw in his face that he would give the world to go and hear him himself.'"

A few weeks later, in 1855, Lady Granville went to hear Mr. Spurgeon preach, and he

"does not seem to have pleased her. She says in a letter to Lady Georgiana Fullerton: 'You know my dislike to walking backwards and forwards, turning, bowing. What *must* I think of wriggling and *joking?* And then came those most dear to me, talking of being thrilled, as for the first time awakened. I cannot give it a thought, but I *hate* descriptions about it.'"

During one of her visits to Lady Carlisle, at Castle Howard, Lady Granville met Macaulay, of whom she wrote:—

"Macaulay is an (almost) never-ceasing talker, and pours out the prodigious stores of learning, wit, and eloquence with such an absorption in his subject that I doubted when I heard him if he would not go on just the same if everybody left the room. Somebody asked the Duchess of Sutherland (after a dinner at Stafford House) if he liked the society of women, and whom he seemed to prefer. She answered, 'Oh, he only looks upon us all in the light of interruptions.'"

During a visit to the Sutherlands of Dunrobin she met the author of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' whom Macaulay thought more than an interruption to his monologue:—

"Mrs. B. Stowe and family are arrived. We are very much amused with the young ladies, so extremely different from anything in the shape

of young ladies one ever saw before; talking much, giving their opinions most decidedly on all subjects, never saying, 'Good night,' 'Good morning,' 'if you please,' or 'thank you,' leaning their elbows well on the table at dinner, saying 'Ma' at every word, knives in their mouths. All this strikes one, but I have been driving with them to-day and discovering their good points; great and most proper admiration of their mother, who reads all her books to them before they are published, and clever and discriminating appreciation of their beauties. Mrs. Stowe has always had a passion for writing ever since she was quite a child. 'Uncle Tom' she wrote every word of herself; now she always has some one to dictate to. She is very pleasant and interesting to listen to, but I do not think one would discover her wonderful powers from her conversation."

Two passages in Lady Granville's diaries well indicate her healthy views on religion. The first is introduced by Mrs. Oldfield:—

"There is a quaint little comment on the following passage from Hannah More's letters: 'The standard of religion should always be kept high. The very best of us are sure to pull it down a great many pegs in our practice.' This is Lady Granville's comment: 'No, Hannah, lower the standard, and put in more pegs.'"

As regards the other, Mrs. Oldfield says:

"I think this passage refers to a sum of money which she lent to the curate of one of the churches she was in the habit of attending, who had got into money difficulties and applied to her for assistance. And it is probably with reference to this that she writes in her book in the following year on June 4: 'I have for several days debated in my mind if I should remind —— (a most distressed and unhappy man) of rather a large sum of money which he owes me. The following text in this morning's lesson decided the question: "Sufficient to this man is this punishment; so that ye ought rather to forgive him, and comfort him, lest perhaps such a one should be swallowed up with overmuch sorrow."'"

The attractions of this volume are considerably enhanced by its numerous reproductions of choice family portraits.

What is Christianity? By Adolf Harnack. Translated by T. Bailey Saunders. (Williams & Norgate.)

All who are interested in matters of religious thought will welcome the appearance in an English dress of this little book, in which the distinguished historian of dogma seeks to present a short and plain statement of the teaching of Christ, of the Gospel and its history. The aim proposed is to distinguish "husk" from "kernel"—that is, not only to separate the essential meaning from all those alien accretions with which the vicissitudes of nineteen centuries of human history may be supposed to have overlaid and obscured it, but also to reach the true significance among forms of expression determined by the influence of the conditions and current tradition of Christ's own time, and to reject inconsistent elements imported by the Evangelists on whose narratives we must rely. This, of course, is an endeavour that it is the fashion of the present day to make, and Prof. Harnack, it is needless to say, brings to his task great erudition, insight, and feeling. In this series of lectures there is no pedantry or ponderous learning; the huge mass of materials is handled with consummate clearness and simplicity.

The author is not concerned to distinguish the teaching of Christ from the teaching of sages such as Socrates or Buddha. Such comparisons possess undeniable fascination; but the present object of the lecturer is a positive statement. In three propositions he sums up the Gospel of Christ: first, the kingdom of God and its coming; secondly, God the Father and the infinite value of the human soul; thirdly, the higher righteousness and the commandment of love:

"The three spheres which we have distinguished—the kingdom of God, God as the Father and the infinite value of the human soul, and the higher righteousness showing itself in love—coalesce; for ultimately the kingdom is nothing but the treasure which the soul possesses in the eternal and merciful God. It needs only a few touches to develope this thought into everything that, taking Jesus's sayings as its groundwork, Christendom has known and strives to maintain as hope, faith, and love."

The Gospel, then, taught the relation of every living soul to the eternal God—a relation as tender, trusting, and intimate as that of son to father: from the relation of all to God springs a relation as deep and loving of all to each other. The Gospel is not concerned to lay down any definite tenets of life, is not applicable to any one social system or grade of civilization, does not involve any theory of science or philosophy, is wedded to no doctrine or scheme of worship. It is as eternal and universal as the elements of humanity which it addresses; it deals with the deepest motives, from which all the rest will flow. Again, the Gospel is not concerned with the personality of Christ: it "has to do with the Father only, and not with the Son." This bold assertion at any rate enables Prof. Harnack to put aside the narratives of the Saviour's birth, as having no real connexion with or corroboration from His teaching; and, while admitting the difficulties involved in the miracles, he warns the reader not to be deterred by them from participating in the truth of Christ's message. And similarly of the problem of Christ's title "Son of God": in a sense the Gospel regards every man who knows God as the son of God; yet Christ in an especial degree claimed a knowledge of God and a mission to proclaim Him.

"How He came to this consciousness of the unique character of His relation to God as a Son, how He came to the consciousness of His power and to the consciousness of the obligation and the mission which this power carries with it, is His secret, and no psychology will ever fathom it."

Possibly the difficulty was lessened, the Berlin professor imagines, by the conception of the Messiah which was so important among the Jews in Christ's days.

After stating his view of Christ's teaching Prof. Harnack traces the history of the idea of Christ in the Churches. Even in the apostolic age it was on the Person of Christ that attention began to be centred, on His death as an expiatory sacrifice, and on His resurrection as a triumph over death and a pledge of eternal life for the believer. Then came St. Paul, who imparted a more speculative form to these convictions and developed the idea of the redemption; he was the first to intellectualize Christianity and to bring into prominence the importance of right doctrine. This insistence on orthodoxy grew stronger as the Churches, in contact with Greek philosophy and in conflict with Gnosticism, more and more defined a speculative system of dogmas. Hence the tendency to substitute for charity, for the sense of the Divine Fatherhood and the human brotherhood, acceptance of a set of tenets as the essence of Christianity. Further influences supervened when the Church became allied with temporal power and grandeur.

Probably no one living has a better title to be heard on these matters than Prof. Harnack. His accounts, first of Catholicism, then of Greek and of Roman Catholicism, form an able if decidedly hostile analysis of the most far-reaching and complex movements of religious history. Of the Roman Church he says:—

"The Gospel says 'Christ's kingdom is not of this world,' but the Church has set up an earthly kingdom. Christ leads His disciples away from political and ceremonious religion, and places every man face to face with God, ...but here, on the contrary, man is bound to an earthly institution with chains that cannot be broken, and he must obey: it is only when he obeys that he approaches God."

The lectures conclude with a survey of Protestantism. No doubt, under the domination of the mediæval Church, the spirit of personal Christianity never, he admits, perished, yet it was at the Reformation that the freedom of the soul, its direct relation to God, was again, in the spirit of the Gospel, put forward as the essence of religion:—

"Protestantism reckons upon the Gospel being something so simple, so divine, and therefore so truly human, as to be most certain of being understood when it is left entirely free, and also to produce essentially the same experiences and convictions in individual souls."

Yet Prof. Harnack does not shrink from warning Protestantism of the danger of laying stress on doctrines and forms, and of setting up external authorities and supports rather than insisting on personal faith—the tendencies which mark Catholicism.

This brief notice is enough to show that the professor has dealt with the most momentous issues of belief and the widest range of history; he has traversed ground where the hottest controversies have raged and still rage; and it is obvious that his historical view is largely determined by his conception of the meaning of the Gospel, and that involves his view of Christ's Personality. Yet even those who disagree with him must recognize his high feeling and fine insight. Nor can readers fail to be grateful to Mr. Bailey Saunders for a version from the German so excellent that it is hardly ever felt to be a translation.

A Garden of Simples. By Martha Bockée Flint. (Nutt.)

The most capacious appetite for horticultural and botanical gossip must have been pretty well sated in the last ten years or so; for though it is more than twice that time since the late Mr. H. A. Bright's two charming little books, 'A Year in a Lancashire Garden' and 'The English Flower Garden,' appeared and gave the impulse to literary gardening, some little time was yet to elapse before the discreet publisher should perceive that there was money in it, and call into existence the Lamias and Veronicas, the Elizabeths and Sylvanas,

who—if they have not exactly discovered the garden—have in a score of dainty volumes brought it within the purview of the polite world.

Mrs. Flint's small collection of essays, taking its name from the first, has its touch of originality, not only in coming from a quarter of the globe which has from its own wild flora contributed much to the furnishing of our gardens—the land which has sent us the kalmia and the azalea, the œnothera and the sunflower, and a hundred more without which our borders would hardly know themselves—but also in dealing with the plants as individuals rather than as the raw material of horticulture. A good deal of interesting plant-lore and gossip is here collected. We have referred to American species which have come to us as garden plants, but a good many of our wild flowers are also immigrants, as every botanist knows. It is pleasant to think that we do not receive without any return. The *lythrum*, or purple loosestrife, about thirty years ago "appeared on the banks of the Walkill," whence it spread to the Hudson, and now is "traveling" through Connecticut. The curious thing is that it was traced, not directly to England, but to Australia, the seeds having come in a consignment of wool from New South Wales.

Mrs. Flint is perplexed, as was Mr. Bright before her, by Bacon's reference to the "strawberry leaves dying, which yield a most excellent cordial smell." But Bacon was not thinking of the cultivated plant that we now know. If any one will walk in autumn, say on a sunny day in the latter half of September, through a coppice where strawberry plants carpet the ground, he will find that the scent of the dying strawberry leaf is no "mere fond and foolish fancy" of Bacon's, as Mr. Bright was half inclined profanely to suggest, nor by any means "a perfume," as Mrs. Flint fancies, "too subtile to be often perceived." Once recognized, it cannot be mistaken. It is creditable to Mrs. Flint to know the customs of Trinity College, Cambridge, in regard to roasted apples; but she must not suppose that in company with "caraway or coriander seeds" (more accurately comfits) they form part of the habitual diet of that institution. On one day in the year, and so far as we know, one only, they are indeed served in the Combination Room after dinner; and just so far testify by their presence to "the conservative tone" of the college.

We find at last in these pages the solution of a mystery which has vexed us for many years, even as it seems to have vexed the learned Mr. Bright. What was the "pusley" which gave so much trouble to the author of 'My Summer in a Garden'—that delightful book, never known in England as it deserved to be, and now, we fear, wholly forgotten? Merely, it appears, "the ubiquitous purslane"—ubiquitous in America, but little known as a garden weed in England, being represented only by one wild species, and that not very common, though another kind was once a favourite potherb. It was not, however, the "percile" of 'Piers Plowman,' which was undoubtedly parsley. The "percile and parettes" of Mrs. Flint's first quotation from that work just correspond with the "chibbolles and chervelles" of the other. Who told her that parsley was not brought into England until the sixteenth century we cannot say, but Chaucer's cook knew all about it. While we are on herbs, let us cap her distich,

> Who eats sage in May
> Shall live for aye,

with a line ascribed, we believe, to Salerno:

> Cur moriatur homo cui salvia crescit in horto?

She may also like to know that "Whissenboss" is a name for the guelder-rose in the English Midlands.

It is pleasant to see the American euphemism for rhubarb, "pie-plant," duly recorded. It was no doubt invented to disguise the somewhat painful associations of the generic name. The statement that "gorgeous colouring, rank growth..... are the main characteristics" of the Compositæ reminds the reader that the true daisy is unknown in America. We have before now witnessed the delight of cultivated Americans at being shown for the first time "the daisy of poetry, sir."

Mrs. Flint writes mostly in a simple and pleasant style. When she does try a fine phrase, as in the following—

"Every one of these old names is sesame to the treasure-vaults of the past. They awaken and foster the *psychometric power*. They belong with [*sic*] our grandmothers' samplers and willow ware"—

the effect is rather startling. But she does not do it often.

Some of her etymologies seem to want verification. "Carrot" may have a Celtic origin, "chicory" an Egyptian, but both passed through Greek and Latin on their way to us. Her American Indian names we take on trust.

South Africa a Century Ago. Letters written from the Cape of Good Hope (1797–1801) by the Lady Anne Barnard. Edited, with a Memoir and Brief Notes, by W. H. Wilkins. With a Portrait. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

Lady Anne Barnard, whose letters from the Cape during its first occupation by the British are now published, is best known to the literary reader, under her maiden name of Lindsay, as the author of 'Auld Robin Gray,' one of the most simple and pathetic of those imitations of the old Scottish ballads which so many Scottish gentlewomen produced in the eighteenth century. Thanks to Scott, we know more about the composition of 'Auld Robin Gray' than of its rivals. In the edition of the song which Scott edited for the Bannatyne Club in 1825, the year of its author's death, he was able to print a long and interesting letter in which she confessed her authorship, which, with the disinclination for publicity shown by many of her contemporaries among her countrywomen, notably by Miss Ferrier, she had kept a secret for exactly fifty years. Her own family were, indeed, in no doubt on the subject: they had been in at the birth of the poem. Miss "Suff"—or Sophy—Johnstone had a song "of no great delicacy" with a charming melody, which she used to sing in her friends' drawing-rooms in that outspoken age. Lady Anne Lindsay, then a girl of twenty-two, lamented that so fine an air should be devoted to ribaldry, and sat down one day to write more suitable words.

"I longed," she told Scott,

"to sing old Sophy's story to different words, and give to its plaintive tones some little history of virtuous distress in humble life, such as might suit it. While attempting to effect this in my closet, I called to my little sister.....who was the only person near me, 'I have been writing a ballad, my dear; I am oppressing my heroine with many misfortunes. I have already sent her Jamie to sea, and broken her father's arm, and made her mother fall sick, and given her Auld Robin Gray' [the old herd at Balcarres] 'for her lover; but I wish to load her with a fifth sorrow within the four lines, poor thing! Help me to one.' 'Steal the cow, sister Anne,' said the little Elizabeth. The cow was immediately *lifted* by me, and the song completed."

At once it became a great popular favourite, all who heard it begging for the favour of a copy, and thus contributing to its diffusion. Soon it led to a considerable controversy, of which Lady Anne gave an amusing account from memory:—

"'Robin Gray' was either a very very ancient ballad, composed perhaps by David Rizzio, and a great curiosity—or a very very modern matter, and no curiosity at all. I was persecuted to avow whether I had written it or not,—where I had got it. Old Sophy kept my counsel, and I kept my own, in spite of the gratification of seeing a reward of twenty guineas offered in the newspapers to the person who should ascertain the point past a doubt, and the still more flattering circumstance of a visit from Mr. Jerningham, secretary to the Antiquarian Society, who endeavoured to entrap the truth from me in a manner I took amiss. Had he asked me the question obligingly, I should have told him the fact distinctly and confidentially. The annoyance, however, of this important ambassador from the antiquaries was amply repaid to me by the noble exhibition of the 'Ballat of Auld Robin Gray's Courtship,' as performed by dancing dogs under my window. It proved its popularity from the highest to the lowest, and gave me pleasure while I hugged myself in my obscurity."

Scott is said to have detected one detail in the song which conclusively proved its modernity. If young Jamie had really been a contemporary of "Signor David" he would have been foolish indeed to go to sea in the hope of "making his crown a pound" in order to advance his prospects of marriage, for the depreciation of the Scottish coinage caused the crown in 1582 to be worth forty shillings Scots. It is not generally known, by the way, that Lady Anne Barnard in her later years amused herself by writing a sequel to her beautiful song, in which she attempted to do poetic justice. In this continuation Auld Robin falls sick, confesses that he himself stole the cow to force Jenny to marry him, and that he spread the report of Jamie's death to the same end, leaves Jamie all his possessions in recompense, dies—and the young lovers are at last united. The style of this sequel affords the only ground for doubting Lady Anne's authorship of the original ballad, though Scott thought it worth printing in the edition aforesaid.

The quotations here made from Lady Anne's letter will show the reader that she possessed a pleasant sense of humour and an agreeable, though not always exact, style. Accordingly, we expected pleasure in reading the nineteen letters of hers which Mr. Wilkins has rescued

from their hiding-place at Melville Castle and has edited; nor was the expectation disappointed. They are admirable specimens of the epistolary style of the eighteenth century, in which a shrewd, widely experienced, and humorous gentlewoman expresses her opinions of a new world with entire frankness and frequent flashes of wit. When she was forty-three—that dangerous age—Lady Anne Lindsay married a young man of twenty-eight. It was suspected that she had remained single so long less from want of offers than from an ill-requited affection for Pitt's friend and fellow-politician, the Hal Dundas who saw two Speakers in the well-known epigram. Mr. Barnard, who had lately retired from the army and was the son of the Bishop of Limerick, is a somewhat shadowy personality, on whom these letters throw little light, although the reader may have a shrewd suspicion that the grey mare was the better horse. At any rate, Lady Anne bestirred herself most energetically to get him some employment—or at least a sinecure—under Government. Dundas, who afterwards earned such a dubious reputation as the chief dispenser of patronage in Scotland, but redeemed himself in our eyes by making Scott a sheriff, was then President of the Board of Control and Secretary for War. Like the country girl in Allan Ramsay, Lady Anne seems to have been "no' blate," and bombarded Dundas with applications for her husband. She implies that she had a stronger claim on Dundas than had ever been supposed, and one cannot help feeling that there was a slight lack of good taste in her zeal. "Am I not therefore doubly bound," she writes,

"my dear friend, to use every exertion which zeal, duty, and gratitude can give, with a friend who has long been mine, who knows our situation, and who, I trust, will not on this occasion desert me, to replace to my husband the pleasures of which I have deprived him, to secure my own comfort amongst my own friends? I throw myself on you with earnestness and hope; *you owe me some happiness, in truth you do.* Pay me by making me the means of serving a man who has rebuilt in a considerable degree what tumbled to its foundation, who makes my happiness his study."

There is something too closely suggestive of damages for breach of promise in this appeal to be altogether pleasing. However, it was efficacious, and Dundas appointed Barnard secretary to the new government which the capture of the Cape had made it necessary to send out. Lady Anne was not satisfied with the prospect of banishment, even on 3,500*l.* a year, and with the assurance that, as the Governor would not take his wife with him, she would be the first lady in the new colony. But she got a strong hint from Dundas that it was this or nothing, and at once acquiesced. When she sailed for Cape Town, he asked her to "conciliate the Dutch as much as possible, and to write to him freely about everything that occurred." She seems to have obeyed both injunctions, and the nineteen readable letters here printed supply a clear and instructive account of the state of South Africa when the British flag was first hoisted over Cape Town. Lady Anne apologizes in one of them for giving her "miserable female notions" on anything of importance, but her claim for honesty will be as freely admitted by the modern reader as it was by "that partial pair of black sparklers" with which Dundas read her brilliant letters.

"The student of history will note," as the editor of these letters justly observes, "that many of the same problems presented themselves for solution a century ago in South Africa as present themselves to-day; the same difficulties arose, and perhaps the same mistakes were committed on either side." We cannot deal here at any length with these problems, which are rather political than literary in their bearings, though we may just mention the hospital scandal of 1797; the natural hesitation of the Cape Dutch to display loyalty to the British until they were sure that our flag would not be hauled down at the first opportunity, and leave them exposed to the reprisals of the nationalists, as indeed did happen; the dislike of loyalists to see any favour—even an invitation to a Government ball—shown to the "disaffected"; and the first attempt to establish a corps of Cape volunteers for the protection of the colony. We prefer to direct attention to the less controversial parts of the work. Lady Anne's little thumb-nail sketches of Cape society and the neighbouring country are perfectly delightful, incisive, direct, and sparkling. Her letters are, in fact, as entertaining as any novel, in so far as the background and the incidental characters are concerned, though it must be confessed that the plot is merely of interest to politicians. Some of her notes on the "Boers from the country," whose distinction from the inhabitants of Cape Town and its immediate neighbourhood was already well marked, are as clever as anything of the kind we have lately met with. Both the good and bad qualities of the modern Boer are to be found—at least in their germ—in these letters. For the good, we would draw attention to the description of Jacob van Rhenin, the outlying settler with whom the Barnards put up in May, 1798. They asked him why he had settled so far from human habitation. He said that he had lived long in Cape Town, but did not like it:—

"My wife said she did not mind where she lived, so long as it was with me. I have therefore chosen a place where, by breeding horses, I can always make a gain; and, as I have a taste for sport, by hunting and fishing I keep my table well provided. I am perfectly happy and contented, and so is *meine vrow.* I am now independent and away from rivalry, and I am beloved and respected."

That is one side of the medal; here is the reverse:—

"Nothing can better prove the grasping hope of each Dutchman to possess himself of large domains than the distance at which the settlers have placed themselves from each other, instead of placing their houses within the vicinity of rational society. The Boer or farmer has only thought of keeping himself as little circumscribed as possible, and as far away as he could from the Landdrost's eye.....These Graaf-Reinet Boers have always been turbulent and unwilling to bend to any laws, or to the Landdrost."

We could add many passages that are both entertaining in themselves and instructive in their bearing on South African history, but we must send our readers to the book, which shows that Lady Anne Barnard was as skilful a letter-writer as 'Auld Robin Gray' proves her to have been a poet.

The American Negro. By William Hannibal Thomas. (New York, the Macmillan Company; London, Macmillan & Co.)

This is a curious, interesting, and rather painful book, and if the author had been endowed with the talent and inspired with the feelings of Mrs. Beecher Stowe, he might have produced a novel as thrilling and exciting as 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' Mrs. Stowe depicted the American negro in bondage, and her description undoubtedly helped to make him free. Mr. Thomas, on the other hand, who has negro blood in his veins, gives a picture of the negro as a free American citizen. Readers of this book may wish that the statements were overdrawn; but, if they possess personal knowledge, they will admit with regret that they are not exaggerated. In truth, Mr. Thomas has treated with full knowledge and considerable skill a subject with which he is intimately acquainted, and in so doing he has made it clear that Lincoln's proclamation freeing the slaves required supplementing before becoming the boon which it appeared and was certainly intended to be.

In the "Foreword" there are sufficient particulars about Mr. Thomas himself to satisfy legitimate curiosity. He candidly confesses that he has negro blood in his veins, but he maintains that colour does not necessarily indicate negro characteristics, seeing that he has "relatives who are fair in colour, but negroes in every sense of the word, and other relatives who, though dark in complexion, are in other respects free from negro idiosyncrasies." Though of mixed race, Mr. Thomas was never in bondage. He was born in Jackson Township, Ohio, in May, 1843, his father being a small farmer and "an active conductor on the 'Underground Railroad,'" over which negroes passed from a state of slavery in the South to one of freedom in Canada. Young Thomas's early education was scanty, being confined to learning reading and writing. When sixteen he hired himself out as a farm labourer, and with his savings he entered the preparatory department of Otterbein University in his native state, leaving it with "a fair knowledge of arithmetic, grammar, geography, and history." At the outset of the Civil War he offered to serve as a soldier, but was rejected on account of his colour. In the summer of 1861 he supplied the place of Principal in the Union Seminary, the sole school at that time which was managed by negroes; and in the autumn of that year he was allowed to join the 42nd Ohio Infantry in a civil capacity; next he served in the 95th Regiment, and finally he enlisted in the 5th United States coloured regiment, in which he became a sergeant and saw much fighting. During an attack on the fortifications of Wilmington on February 21st, 1865, he was shot in the right arm; it had to be amputated above the elbow, and he was discharged from the army after spending five months in hospital.

He next studied theology in a Presbyterian seminary, and was employed in work for a religious newspaper. In 1871 he went South and established schools for negro children, taking up his abode in 1873 in Newberry County, South Carolina, where, after a rigid examination and in the teeth of opposition from white lawyers, he was admitted to the local Bar. He became a

county justice, and, in 1876, a member of the State Legislature, and was admitted to practise before the Supreme Court. The last of his honours was a commission as colonel in the National Guard. So much for his personal status; as to his qualifications to write about the American negro, they consist, as he says, in having visited every Southern state and community:—

"In my varied experience in the South I have slept in bare cabins, sat on earthen floors, and eaten corn pone [bread made from Indian corn meal], and witnessed as much genuine self-respect in log huts as I have ever beheld in the most pretentious negro homes. I have kept step with the illiterate freedman as he pursued his daily round of toil in the field or forest, and sat in rapt attention at his hearthstone at night while he recounted his own privations or drew vivid pictures of what he dreamed, but dared not hope, his children might become. I have also witnessed the ostentatious flauntings of negro pretensions in church, in the school-room, in social intercourse, and in material undertakings; and in not a few instances have been moved to righteous indignation at the insensate follies of a race blind to every passing opportunity."

It is Mr. Thomas's opinion that the American people at large are ignorant of the problem presented by the enfranchised negroes, and he contends that, while nothing he has written is new to the negroes, however unwelcome it may be to some, few of their white fellow-citizens possess actual knowledge of the negroes' "hidden lives and real living in their homes, churches, and social intercourse; especially of their individual hopes and fears, of opportunities denied them, of temptations besetting them, of prejudices they encounter, of victories they achieve," and that "the essential facts of negro life are as little known to the great mass of our people as they were three centuries ago."

The passages which we have quoted from the "Foreword," covering twenty-six pages, make it clear that Mr. Thomas writes with knowledge and long experience. His picture is sombre, and his panacea cannot be accepted till experiment shall have demonstrated its value. It is a variation of the expectation by the Southern negroes, after Lincoln had declared them free by proclamation, that each would have a new start in life thanks to the gift of forty acres and a mule. He wishes the negroes to return to country life and to tilling the soil. He holds that land ownership is a substantial factor in race improvement, and that the Federal Government is under a moral obligation to aid the landless negro to become an independent farmer. His argument is that national legislation held the negro in bondage, and that his enfranchisement is the result of like legislation; that, if slavery was right, emancipation was wrong, while if the reverse be true, then, through the action of the general Government, "negroes were illegally and arbitrarily held to a service for which they received neither adequate recompense nor reward." Moreover, Mr. Thomas argues ingeniously enough that some compensation is due to negroes for services rendered between their emancipation on January 1st, 1863, and the close of the war. He adduces facts and figures in support of his views, writing:—

"Assuming our statement of facts to be correct, and construction of law judicially sound, we discover, in estimating the number of working slaves at 1,200,000 persons, that, by allowing them pay for labour performed from January 1st, 1863, to July 1st, 1865, at the rate of sixty dollars per year, there would be due to them, for the thirty months' service, one hundred and eighty million dollars."

A good many things which are not common knowledge are to be read in Mr. Thomas's book. One is that, before the Civil War, many free negroes in the South were landed proprietors, and that official statistics prove the value of their possessions to have been nearly forty million dollars. This fact is held to confirm the opinion that, if the landless negroes could be planted on the public domain, they would prosper, lead better lives, and become better citizens. Another curious thing is that there is no collective gratitude among the negroes for having become free men, while they still yearly celebrate the emancipation of the slaves throughout the British colonies. The present writer was a witness a few years ago of a great gathering of negro holiday-makers in the Garden of the Gods near Colorado Springs. The white persons to whom he applied for information professed ignorance of what the festival meant. One of the picnickers, however, told him, "Sure, sah, we are celebrating the freeing of coloured people by the British Parliament." May not the knowledge of what was done in Great Britain more than sixty years ago have added bitterness to the feelings of American negroes who were held in bondage?

Apart from his scheme for benefiting his coloured compatriots, Mr. Thomas supplies much readable matter about their condition, and he does so in a pleasing style. It is well known that a keen antagonism exists between the citizens of the United States who were born in Ireland and the negroes who are their competitors in the labour market. According to Mr. Thomas, the two have a good deal in common:—

"There are between negro and Irish character many points of resemblance; for example, indirectness in speech, fondness for personal gossip, religious veneration, and social superstitions. Amusing witticism is also a trait common to both races. The negro, however, lacks continuity of endeavour. His temperament is neither heroic nor stable. His will is governed by mercurial and intractable ebullitions of moods. He is not thoughtful, and will not consider, though approachable and controllable for the moment through his vanity. This special racial feature is exemplified by the fact that, in resenting an affront or adjusting a controversy, the freedman is incapable of dispassionate action. In expressing indignation or seeking redress he must needs be wrought up to a high state of frenzy. The freedman's passions, however, are as fleeting as a summer shower. He may have received grievous indignities or suffered serious personal injuries that were deliberately inflicted, yet a little flattery will so excite his vanity as to cause him to forget his wrongs and become friendly with the wrong-doer, notwithstanding such truces knowingly open the way to a repetition of injuries and a renewal of enmities."

The morality of the freed negro is represented by Mr. Thomas as approaching zero. His censures are strong, and he anticipates that they will be resented by men of his own colour. Yet there is little doubt as to their justice, while there can be as little about the share which the whites in America have had in fostering the vices which they condemn in the blacks. If the extracts which we have made do not excite a desire to help Mr. Thomas in his crusade against the sins which beset the coloured citizens of his country, perhaps the last which we shall give may have the desired effect:—

"The recognized race leaders of the freedmen are their preachers and teachers. That these leaders are indifferent to race degradation, know nothing of disinterested service, and have no conception of robust integrity and steady obedience to truth and duty, is inferred from the fact that more than twelve thousand negro preachers in the Southern States are engaged, in the main, in leading idle if not vicious lives. If these men were filled with an honest purpose to serve their people, they would, it seems, at least have taught their ignorant followers how to read the Bible about which they prate, and have accomplished the infinite good that might have been wrought, had every church been transformed into a temple of learning. Had that course been pursued, negro illiteracy would now have been a thing of the past.....The number of negro illiterates, young and old, exceeds three millions; and this mass of servile ignorance is convincing proof that the religious leaders are more intent on promoting their selfish ease, than in rendering unstinted service to the cause of human enlightenment."

THE MYSTERIES OF ISIS.

De Apulcio Isiacorum Mysteriorum Teste. By Karel Hendrik Edouard de Jong. (Leyden, Brill.)

The meaning of the classical and Egyptian "mysteries" is now to a certain extent elucidated, but the origins are rather more clear than the later developments. Anthropological research has proved that many strange features which are known to have marked the Eleusinian mysteries, the Thesmophoria, and so on, are also found among the initiatory ceremonies and the semi-magical rites of Australian, African, and American savages. Of these savage rites the intention and motive are often manifest enough. Some of them answer to confirmation: the neophytes are initiated into the beliefs, practices, and privileges of the adults, usually by methods most curious and disgusting. Thus the young tribesman is made free of the tribe, and shares the worthless secrets hidden from the women; and the secrets are valued for their own sake, as is the case with Highlanders and Freemasons and children. Some moral, ritual, and theological instruction is also imparted. Other mysteries are perhaps most readily explained as dramatic representations of the processes of nature, the revival of the vernal season and of the life of plants and animals. These representations may at first have been intended in a magical sense, to encourage and stimulate nature by imitating her processes. Minute details, such as the use of the "bull-roarer," and the daubing with clay, and the feigned death and resurrection of the neophyte or of initiates to a new life, also mark both savage and classical mysteries. Traces of sexual and general licence, moreover, occur in both. Lobeck was on the track of this theory in his 'Aglaophamus.' The Greek mysteries, he saw, were in part barbaric survivals; but he had not at his disposal the wealth of parallels, drawn from Africa, Australia, and America, which are now open to every dabbler in folk-lore, and so he missed adopting the comparative method.

But there was another element in the ancient mysteries. In certain of them, as the Eleusinia, there was something which deeply impressed civilized initiates, as with a secret promise and hope. There was also an element of religious enthusiasm and of almost pathological excitement. Spectacles wonderfully impressive, at least to some minds, were exhibited. Dr. de Jong, in his thesis for the doctor's degree at Leyden, asks, "What were these spectacles, and what was the mental condition of the educated percipient?" His text is the famous sentence of Apuleius describing the mysteries of Isis ('Metam.,' xi. 23):—

"I approached the Border of Death, trod the threshold of Proserpine, and, borne through all the elements, I returned. At midnight I beheld the sun, blazing in full splendour. I came into the presence of the Gods, Upper and Nether, and adored them close at hand."

That Apuleius wrote rhetorically and for effect, that he was not in earnest, or was only advertising a rather expensive priestly performance, or that he was deceived by torches in place of the sun and priests disguised as gods, Dr. de Jong does not think probable. He believes that Apuleius was in earnest, and that his mystic experiences begat in him a singular and enduring religious felicity, as indeed he plainly declares. Dr. de Jong first examines the opinions of the learned—Sainte-Croix, Lobeck, Foucart, and many others. He also compiles an erudite and valuable collection of ancient texts bearing on the mysteries, many of them from sources rarely explored. A considerable part of his treatise deals, in a persuasive way, with the close inter-relation of the mysteries and magic—not mere "sympathetic magic," but that which exercises a psychical constraint on certain minds, and is, or appears to be, thaumaturgic. As far as we follow his argument, he seems to think it probable that hypnotism, or "glamour," was used to influence the initiate, at least when perhaps only one person was initiated at once (or very few), as in the case of Apuleius in the Isis mysteries. He appears to have been more or less impressed by the theory of Du Prel in his 'Die Mystik der alten Griechen.' Du Prel was himself a mystic, or a student of psychical research, rather early in his development, and he regards the Apuleian journey to the borderland of life and death as "somnambulic ecstasy"; the passage through the elements he looks on as indicating accomplishments in fire-walking and "levitation" like those attributed to Home, the "medium," and to many other persons—saints, witches, savages, and even early Irvingites—citing the correspondent of Porphyry, usually (though Dr. de Jong thinks erroneously) said to be Iamblichus. For several of the phenomena he might have quoted Wodrow and Law's 'Memorials' in the cases of Presbyterian ministers. For the fire-walking he mentions, of course, the Hirpi and other classical examples. A number of recent instances of the walk through fire, vouched for by physicians and British officials, military and civil, were lately published in the *Proceedings* of the Society for Psychical Research, the collector stating that there was nothing psychical about them, and leaving the interpretation, as does Dr. de Jong, to physical science. "Ecstasy" was certainly absent in the case of the European gentlemen and (we are informed) of the American ladies who walked barefoot and unscorched through the furnace.

At the moment of writing the following case reaches us from Honolulu, the reporter being Mr. Gorten, a correspondent of the *Boston Evening Transcript*, March 20th, 1891. We quote the passage:—

"We have lately witnessed still another strange sight suggestive of necromancy and the incantations of the East. Papa Ita, a Tahitan, has given us exhibitions of the famous fire-walking which is still practised in the South Sea Islands and parts of Japan and India. On the vacant land swept a year ago by the Chinatown fire a great elliptical pit was dug and a large quantity of wood placed therein, on which were piled the lava rocks. All day the fire burned till the stones were of a white heat; then the white-haired native from Tahiti approached the fiery furnace dressed in a robe of white tapa, with a girdle and headdress of the sacred ti leaves and a bundle of leaves in his hand for a wand. Striking the ground with the ti-leaf wand, he uttered an incantation in his own language, which was a prayer to his gods to temper the heat and allow him to pass; then calmly and deliberately, with bare feet, he walked the length of the pit, bearing aloft the ti-leaf wand. Pausing a moment on the other side, he again struck the ground and returned over the same fiery path. This was several times repeated, and he even paused a few seconds when in the middle of the pit to allow his picture to be taken. The stones were undoubtedly hot and were turned by means of long poles just before the walking, to have the hottest side up, and from between the rocks the low flames were continually leaping up. The heat that radiated to the spectators was intense. It was a fact that others followed with shoes on, but no one could be found to accept the standing offer of 500 dollars to any one who would, with bare feet, follow Papa Ita. None but natives of course believe there is anything supernatural, but we cannot explain how he does it. It cannot be called a fake, for he really does what he claims to do, and none, so far, dare imitate him. The natives fall down before him, as a great Kapuna, and many interested in the welfare of the Hawaiians deplore these exhibitions, feeling it is bad for the natives, in that it strengthens their old bonds of superstition, to the undoing of much of the advancement they have made. Just now Papa Ita is touring the other islands of the group, and rumour has it that his manager will take him to the Pan-American Exhibition at Buffalo. In that case people in the States can see and judge of this curious exhibition for themselves."

What is called the "mango-tree trick" was also exhibited, Dr. de Jong shows, at some mysteries.

As to the whole problem, Dr. de Jong does not go the length of Du Prel, who concerning the apparitions of gods had a theory of "materializations" in the spiritualistic sense. Neither does he hold, with Stoll, that a crowd of wide-awake people can be hypnotized into seeing what is not there to be seen. He rather supposes that Apuleius, and other individuals, beheld the marvels "in somno ecstatico," though post-hypnotic suggestion, of the two, appears more credible: "Videant psychologi, videant physiologi; ad philologos talia non pertinent" (p. 115). Unluckily, psychologists and physiologists cannot reconstruct the circumstances in which Apuleius beheld the marvels. They may perhaps admit that certain subjects are capable of being influenced as he was, by "suggestion." But this would not explain the lofty emotions inspired by the Eleusinia among educated Greeks, admitted in large numbers. A fairly close parallel to Apuleius is the narrative of a black Australian initiate to Mr. Howitt. He, too, approached the visible god, but it was after gazing into a piece of crystal.

Dr. de Jong has paid little attention to anthropological parallels. He does mention an African case of feigned death and resurrection in the mysteries (p. 106, note 2), citing L. v. Froben, "Die Geheimnisbunde Afrikas, p. 14, in Samml. gemeinverst. wiss. Vort. N.F. 209." We give the reference as an addition to the copious collection of Mr. J. G. Frazer in the second edition of 'The Golden Bough,' iii. 422–46. The study of savage mysteries is only beginning, and is beset by many difficulties. Probably there is little in the way of "suggestion" which is not traditionally known to the backward races, while a good deal was handed down to the mediæval and later experts in "glamour." Possibly even educated Greeks had temperaments more amenable to "suggestion" than modern Europeans, and this may be part of the secret of the mysteries. But the idea was unlikely to occur to a *savant* of the period of Lobeck, while M. Foucart has neglected the anthropological sources of comparative examples. Dr. de Jong's essay, the solution of the problem apart, is valuable for its erudition and studied moderation; yet we are not so much disposed as he is to think that the evidence of Apuleius was given seriously.

NEW NOVELS.

Babs the Impossible. By Sarah Grand. (Hutchinson & Co.)

This seems to us to be Sarah Grand's best book. For one thing, the story in itself is brought into better shape, and it has not that somewhat broken-backed appearance which the 'Heavenly Twins' and the 'Beth Book' had. There are, for example, fewer of those explanatory digressions in which Sarah Grand once delighted—explanatory not so much of the story as of the author's views, which interest the reader less. Yet this story needs further concentration, and it still shows signs of being thought out in a somewhat slipshod manner. It is difficult to pick out any definite proofs of this, still all through the book one feels that this or that scene is just an isolated incident, which does not appreciably help on the action, though it may be interesting in itself. There is also an improvement in the treatment of characters. In her former books the author always seemed to convey the impression that the characters she created who did not hold her own views of the treatment of women were her own personal enemies; she girded at them, and made them appear so despicable and ridiculous that she often only succeeded in creating a sneaking sympathy for much abused people. Consider how the great novelists treat their characters. Thackeray and Dickens, Jane Austen and Trollope, and Mr. Meredith, to take a few names at random, hardly ever make the mistake of depriving their very worst characters of all the reader's sympathy; and in the rare cases in which they do, such as

Uriah Heep, the character is immediately recognized as one of their failures, an inhuman creature whose unalloyed villainy or absurdity renders him uninteresting. We are perfectly aware that Sarah Grand would say that she is not writing a novel as a work of art, but using it as a vehicle for conveying her views of life, and especially of one particular phase of life; but even on her own theory her usual method is a failure, for she takes off very much from the force of her arguments if she creates opponents to her views of life who have no semblance to reality. It is well to have an object in view, but it detracts from the reality of a presentation of life, and shows a lack of the sense of proportion, to make all your opponents appear to spend their whole lives in thinking and doing nothing but the contrary of what you regard as the truth in respect to one portion of life. This is the mistake which even so great an artist as Zola can be makes in a book like 'Fécondité'; to read it one would imagine that French people spent their whole existence in thinking of the one subject in which Zola is interested for the moment, and for that reason his book is unconvincing and ineffective. Sarah Grand, however, as we have said, shows that she has become mellower; her subsidiary characters here are not the unmitigated beasts she has sometimes tried to make them, and she thereby gains far more power for her presentation of her views on women. Yet even in this respect there is room for improvement. Mrs. Kingconstance is too much of a caricature to be convincing, and the miserable triviality of most of the other women would seem more real if one did not have an uneasy feeling that it suited the author for the purposes of her arguments that they should be weak. Personally we think they are probable characters; but the contrary suspicion is the nemesis which must befall a writer who proclaims too loudly her desire to do good to people by her lessons. Mr. Jellybond Tinney, the portly gentleman who runs riot among all these ladies, has been called irrelevant. We do not think he is; but even if so, we bless his irrelevancy, for he is a delightful character, and if Sarah Grand had quite made up her mind about him he might have been a great character. As it is, he occasionally does things which it is difficult to believe he would do—like the plot of the story, he is not quite thought out; but all the same he is a joyous humbug, and his appearances are none too frequent. Then, after all (and we have advisedly left her to the end), the great merit of the book is Babs herself. She is impossible—she does outrageous things, she behaves disgracefully to most of the men she comes across, or it would be disgraceful conduct in anybody else; but all through she is charming, she is never vulgar, and in her selfish way she has a true heart. Above all, she is absolutely real. There is not an atom of pose either in her or in the presentation of her. For in her Sarah Grand forgets all her theories, or if she remembers them she allows herself to be carried away by her enthusiasm for a real human creature, whose most eccentric freaks are in every instance just what she would really have committed. For her, and in a less degree for Mr. Jellybond Tinney, this book deserves the success which it probably has already achieved.

The Column. By Charles Marriott. (Lane.) Is it, in literary things, worse to mistake a swan for a goose, or *vice versâ?* The enigma sometimes vexes the reviewer's mind, especially when the papers are overwhelming some new novel with a pæan of rejoicing. The acclamations lately bestowed on 'The Column' make one ponder. It is in some ways perhaps a more than commonly good novel, but can it in cold blood be called unique or colossal, as some would have us believe? Surely not. That a book should exhale anything like a suspicion of the once-neglected Meredithian flavour seems just now enough to deceive even the elect. And early in this story there are passages that do suggest this influence, especially in the chapters given up to retrospective presentment of people and things. There is, too, a suggestion of the ways and spirit of comedy, and a typical and comprehensive rather than a concrete treatment of character. But the developments are not the least like Mr. Meredith; the resemblance is superficial, not substantial. Chap. ii. has hints of the manner—*vide* passages about the Virgilian shepherd, the romantic countess, the budding hawthorn, and the young lambs. That all this and more does not constitute a true likeness is as evident as the fact that one swallow does not make a summer. It is fair to say that if Mr. Marriott has not the illuminating flashes of genius that shine in Mr. Meredith's dark places, neither has he his obscurities. He writes for the most part simply and intelligibly. Except for a tendency to scientific terminology and some technical barbarisms, he is unaffected. Why he should have risked such things for a fancied cleverness we know not. The figure of the girl Daphne is, of course, the chief conception and the central notion of the book. The child of a Greek mother and a father who is a devout Hellenist, Daphne's is a primitive nature, and is in subtle, almost unconscious communion with the natural forces of earth, sea, and sky. Her mark and symbol is the Doric column set up by her father on a cliff in the remote Cornish village where their home is. It stands not far from the temple of a newer religion, for the village church is also a landmark for seagoing folk. A celibate clergyman and an eccentric lady-helper with ritualistic leanings dominate the village. Thus the cult of the pale Galilean and the worship of Apollo are, as it were, run in a leash and contrasted. We have used the Swinburnian "pale Galilean" because Mr. Marriott has done so, although it has by constant repetition become almost as impossible as Stevenson's "sedulous ape." The author deserves praise if only because, though he has produced the study of a woman out of the common beat, he has not made her wholly absurd or utterly tedious. Experiments in remote femininity and strangeness of temperament are as a rule failures. If Daphne does not strike the usual false note, it is probably because the mysterious kinship with nature and aloofness from modern life are too deep and pervasive to depend on outward signs and expressions. A woman of simple mind and natural manners, she from the first foreshadows that for her the *rôle* of motherhood will be the important function. The idea of a being of this kind is with difficulty realized, but Mr. Marriott has to some extent achieved it. The calm acceptance of the ultimate facts of existence and the absence of all complexity in the girl do not, however, prevent her from betraying her own nature by marrying the wrong man. The malign and heady influence of music—was it Schubert's?—is supposed to be responsible for the rash act. Daphne at any rate marries the inadequate Basil, and her unknown affinity, a robust sculptor, is deprived of her. Morally and physically weakened by this unequal yoking with a falsely cultured person from a Poplar Settlement, she leaves her sleeping infant, goes out for an early swim, and—does not return. 'The Column' is an ambitious story. The early part contains some clever sayings, and the characters are lightly and promisingly introduced. It does not continue so well. A good deal of art-talk direct from the studios is somehow not quite vital.

Mononia: a Love Story of "Forty-eight." By Justin McCarthy. (Chatto & Windus.)

Mr. McCarthy dedicates his placid story of two young Irish couples in the stormy days of 1848 to the "friends who knew him in his spring-time." This reminiscent greeting is quite in keeping with an amiable narrative of youthful patriotism, lawlessness without crime, romantic sweethearts, and rosewater revolutionists. As a veteran who in his time has told many good stories and played an honourable game in politics, the author weaves a very simple plot out of a combination of social and political threads, drawing in some measure from his own experience, but never attempting to work up excitement by having recourse to imaginary villainies and bloodshed. His two heroes are involved in an abortive attempt at a rising; but little or nothing is made of this in the dramatic action of the story. Mr. McCarthy's first care is to give us a few Irish interiors in the early Victorian period, with sketches of Irish society and a ruined landlord, some dinner-parties and a ball, a literary coterie, the setting of Irish melodies to the songs of Moore, a Celtic dominie of fifty years ago, a municipal election, and the inevitable emigrant ship on the last page. Mononia is the Munster-born heroine-in-chief, and her story, though uneventful, is pleasantly told and worth reading.

The Third Floor. By Mrs. Henry Dudeney. (Methuen & Co.)

'The Third Floor' has a good situation and a nice girl in it. She and her unknown mother are the interesting part of the story. The mother, disappointed and angry with her husband, divorces him, and removes herself and her infant to another sphere. After a hard struggle to maintain themselves, she becomes a "platform" woman and marries a man of means. Then, still preserving her incognito, she places her daughter near her in the third floor of a lodging-house in Great Ormond Street. Here one is introduced to a number of young men struggling with careers. Their jargon is not particularly amusing, and there is a great deal of it. Still 'The Third Floor' is by no

means a bad book, if you do not look at it too hypercritically.

The Eternal Quest. By John A. Steuart. (Hutchinson & Co.)

'The Eternal Quest' tells how Lieut. Malcolm of the Black Watch, son of General Malcolm, V.C., desired to emulate his father's distinguished career, and to marry the daughter of his father's old friend, the army chaplain. That is the substance of this soldier's story, which moves from Aberfourie to the Indian frontier, and from the frontier to the trenches of Magersfontein. It is well and genially told.

The Banner of Saint George. By M. Bramston. (Duckworth & Co.)

This story tells of the rising of the men of Kent and Essex when they became tired of playing the part of bondsmen to their masters, the overlords and the clergy. The bulk of the matter is concerned with the notable struggles between the burgesses of St. Albans and the Abbey, and their fight to recapture their lost rights and increase their growing freedom. That it was a pretty quarrel is well known, and the author does it no injustice. The stout citizens and the friars are well matched, though the battle is not always to the strong. In the course of it all the boy king Richard II., with his fair curls and winning manners, is more than once introduced with excellent effect.

Mary Bray, X *her Mark.* By Jenner Tayler. (Long.)

'Mary Bray' is the brief story of the loves of a young Englishman studying forestry and the daughter of a trapper of Oregon. Several other English lads from public schools and crammers, failures in various "exams.," have all been sent forth into the wilderness under the auspices of the London and Pacific Land Exploration Company and the direct supervision of a certain captain, once a master mariner in Green's. This talented person aspires to universal as well as forest lore, and the young fellows and the practical worker, a ruffianly creature called Geard, get a good deal of sport out of their pompous instructor. The girl Mary lives alone with her father, in a hut at some little distance from the others. Then the lonely trapper suddenly dies, and his daughter, the child of nature, hurries for help to the young men's settlement. To their sympathizing inquiries she naïvely replies that "paa" died rather of stomachic than heart "trouble." Here the real matter of the story begins, for Mary has to be escorted to her surviving relatives through some twelve miles of virgin forest. To those who have no experience of the genuine article this does not sound particularly alarming. The lot falls on the youth who tells the story, and he is chosen as guide to Mary. The young people's expedition lasts far longer than the day they had allotted, because of inevitable difficulties and delays. The child of the forest is not so adventurous as one might have supposed she would be; besides, she and her companion are painfully aware of their isolation and the awkwardness of it. Why people so sensitive did not think of taking "along" at least a second boy we cannot say. The pictures of forest loneliness are sometimes vivid, and seem true to nature.

A Cardinal and his Conscience. By Graham Hope. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

It was an enterprising idea upon the part of Mr. Hope to take the great Cardinal of Lorraine as the hero of his first novel, and to weave a distinctly sentimental love story out of such stern material. On the whole, he has effected his purpose creditably, as he has, at all events, produced a readable story for those who like their history presented to them in a decorative wrapper. To some it may appear that this particular wrapper is a little too decorative, but it is probable, from the minuteness of detail, that the author has taken pains to verify most of his facts. But the Cardinal's character is dealt with almost too entirely upon its softer and sentimental side to be as impressive as the author himself would wish. He undoubtedly possesses the dramatic instinct, yet he has not the strength to grasp his finest situations.

BOOKS ON THE WAR.

We are disappointed in Count Sternberg's *My Experiences of the Boer War* (Longmans & Co.), for the distinguished name of Col. Henderson, as translator and author of the introduction, had made us expect a useful book. Count Sternberg seems, after offering his services to us, to have fought against us in an amateurish fashion; and although he is called "an experienced soldier," and appears to have been in the Austrian cavalry in 1866, he has little to say worth saying; while, if Count Sternberg fought, it is a libel on Dugald Dalgetty to compare the two characters, as does Col. Henderson in the introduction. The Count himself purposely leaves us in a fog as to his motives and his actual share in warfare.

Col. Henderson, as the probable future official historian of the war, is worthy of more consideration. He passes a terrible censure upon all concerned in the war up to January, 1900, when he writes that

"there was no army organization. There was very little transport. There was a deficiency of mounted men.....There was no plan of campaign, and there was hardly any information regarding the physical features of the country to be invaded."

As regards the lessons of the war, Col. Henderson pronounces against cavalry of the present kind. We have already given our reasons for our belief that, in place of turning cavalry into mounted infantry, a permanent force of first-class mounted infantry should be created to take its place along with true cavalry, for which there is still need. The destruction of dragoons or mounted infantry by good cavalry will otherwise be a special feature of our first campaign against a regular army. The editor, in correcting Count Sternberg as to resistance by "a rude people" to regular armies, quotes "the defence of the Tyrol, the Hungarian rebellion, and the conquest of Bosnia." We should have thought that "the Hungarian rebellion" is wrongly included in the list. The Magyar army was a drilled and disciplined force. On the other hand, the resistance of Calabria to the French might well be included. The best example of "the little war" in a vast theatre of operations is, however, the successful resistance of the Mexicans, after the flight of their Government and destruction of their army, to the best troops of the Second Empire. Col. Henderson is somewhat of what the French call "a blesser" as to the conduct of generals, officers, and men. He not only defends (rightly, we think) Lord Methuen for Magersfontein, but goes out of his way to write, "The Black Watch, although it lost 75 per cent. in officers and over 35 per cent. in men, held on.....from 4 in the morning till 1 in the afternoon." Now the officers of the Black Watch undoubtedly "held on," but the conduct of the men has been the subject of severe censure in several books which we have reviewed, and Col. Henderson will have to write more critically when he comes to compile his history. In the editorial notes the author's parenthesis about Lord Kitchener, greatly admired by him, "he is by no means popular," is ridiculed as "derived from the gutter press." Lord Kitchener is an excellent officer, but we have never previously known his popularity affirmed. Again, when Count Sternberg writes that a Hollander of good family, who had been an eye-witness of Nicholson's Nek, told him that "Carleton's column made but a poor fight of it. After a feeble resistance, Carleton let himself be taken prisoner with 1,200 men," the editor says, "This is quite untrue. Col. Carleton allowed himself to be taken prisoner because, when the white flag was raised by a subordinate, he felt that he could not in honour repudiate the unauthorized action." But surely the editor knows that there is the greatest doubt, in the minds of the highest authorities on the subject, whether the surrender of a wounded officer and eleven wounded men in a detached post ought to have been allowed to involve the surrender of the whole column. At all events, at Spion Kop the opposite opinion prevailed and the opposite course was taken. On the other hand, Col. Long is censured in the text without being defended in a note.

Count Sternberg tells us that we ought to call to account those responsible for the expenditure of the remount department: "I heard of the swindling which went on over the purchase of horses in Hungary." He is opposed to the conscription, which "Europe must give up.....Professional troops are indispensable." He makes some obvious blunders: for example, finds close to the town of Zanzibar "a slave market" with "a hundred negroes—slaves—who were for sale." In the opposite coast strip the legal status of slavery continues, but in the island of Zanzibar it is abolished, and the slaves who are hired as porters are free men if they please. "Detoit" should be Du Toit; "Jules Borges" (twice) should, we think, be Jules Porgès.

A Subaltern's Letters to his Wife, published by Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co., is a curious book, for the author has produced some pleasant chapters about South Africa from the point of view of a naturalist and traveller, intermixed with remarks upon the war which are themselves partly valuable and partly, we think, exaggerated. It appears from the volume that he has been at Eton, and served as an officer in Rimington's Guides; but we rather imagine that he is not a "subaltern" in the ordinary sense of the word, *i.e.*, of the regular army.

The author is not without brilliancy. His description of a change in the basis of our military affairs in which he himself concurs is pleasant, and, though obvious when written down, yet, we think, novel: "The Regulars would be voluntary soldiers; the Volunteers would be conscripts." Another passage which delights us describes a fellow-Etonian

"who has since spent some years in a lunatic asylum, till released by his relatives to proceed as a trooper to South Africa, whence he will return much saner than he arrived there.....It is reported that, after an engagement, he rode into the Boer lines under the impression that he was going home, spent the night there, and left the next morning for his own camp, attended by an escort of Boers rejoicing at their speedy deliverance from an unearthly creature."

The author is by no means wanting in penetration as regards our military system, as witness his statement that

"the War Office seems to imagine that salvation depends upon men, and more men, and still more men ...Evidently they think much of quantity, and little of quality."

When, however, we come to "A Subaltern's" strictures upon the British officer we part company with him. He tells his readers that "the troops have done all that was expected of them, the officers have not": a statement which ignores the fact that, while both officers and men have shown instances of failure, on the average the officers have done quite as well as have the private soldiers. It is somewhat of a contrast to the praise of the private at the expense of the officer when we find the author writing a little further on: "Despite the large number of raw and untrained volunteers engaged, the only troops who ran away were regulars." "A Subaltern" goes so far as to write to the effect that a considerable number of officers showed "a want of foresight and intelligence which no reasonably capable civilian, suddenly placed in command, would have displayed." He at once goes on to make a ferocious attack upon General Broadwood for Sanna's Post, and states that the facts "constitute an indictment for negligence which, in the navy, would assuredly result in a court-martial." A court-martial in the navy does not imply negligence. An officer who loses his ship under circumstances known to be absolutely creditable to himself is court-martialled. In the army, it is true, it has hitherto been considered a reflection upon an officer to be tried by court-martial. This, however, is to be changed in a forthcoming issue of the King's Regulations. The attack upon General Broadwood takes no note of the fact that dispatches from Lord Roberts have been published which show that the Commander-in-Chief is of opinion that General Broadwood was not to blame. It may be that the Commander-in-Chief is wrong, but an anonymous "Subaltern" cannot be at once accepted as a superior authority upon the subject. The author describes the army in this connexion as "a close corporation for the maintenance and whitewashing of inefficiency," and writes of "Bowdlerising despatches and hushing up blunders." Whatever may be the deficiencies of the present Secretary of State for War, it cannot justly be said that he has shown any disposition to hush up blunders in the sense of protecting their authors; and the removal of officers for inefficiency has been proceeding lately at a rate which is, we believe, entirely beyond any precedent either in our own army or in any army except that of the French Revolution. That the facts should in every case be published in a fuller way than by a notice in the *Gazette* of the officer's fate is a highly arguable point. It is difficult to reveal the full facts without exposing to censure other officers (who on the whole have been acquitted of blame) or regiments the future efficiency of which in the field might be prejudicially affected by the revelation. "A Subaltern" is not content with attacking the management of the cavalry at Sanna's Post, but denounces the whole conduct of operations on the day known as Poplar Grove, where he states that 4,000 British cavalry were kept in check by 300 Boers "through the incapacity of their commander"; and goes on to tell us that "General French tried to retain all the initiative in his own hands, with signal want of success." "A Subaltern," having served in an irregular mounted force, is indeed specially severe upon our cavalry, and writes, "The majority of the cavalry officers I heard of seemed to know far less of warfare than their civilian allies." If the author is himself a "civilian ally," he may be prejudiced. But to the author "the average British officer is.....supremely stupid." Some of the "Subaltern's" statements which appear to be as sweeping are, we fear, more nearly true, as, for instance, this: "When the Boers have attacked our convoys they have invariably captured them." "A Subaltern" is as confident in his views about the reorganization of our military system as he is about the incompetence of our generals and officers and the conduct of operations in the field. He sweepingly declares for a military system under which the Commander-in-Chief should also be Secretary of State for War, should sit in the Cabinet for five years whichever party is in power, and should upset the Cabinet if his proposals are not accepted. This strange proposal is, he declares, our present naval system, though we fail to see the slightest resemblance between it and the constitution of the Board of Admiralty. He would, moreover, invariably create the Commander-in-Chief a peer, and thinks that in this way conflict between the War Office and the Treasury

"would be avoided. The Commander-in-Chief would state his demands in the House of Lords, and Parliament would consider them. If these demands were negatived.....the Government would go out. .....But the Commander-in-Chief would remain in the Cabinet of the next Administration."

In this way, the author thinks, we should secure a Secretary for War-Commander-in-Chief "who had nothing to lose or gain from a change of Ministry." He is good enough to admit that "such a system would have its difficulties from the constitutional point of view," but he easily overcomes them. We have laughed at the author for his excursions into questions with which he has hardly proved his fitness to deal, but we repeat that his book is far from being without value and interest, and that, with all deductions, it is worth reading. We note that this representative of Rimington's Guides makes no hypocritical attempt to deny the general prevalence of indiscriminate looting. It will be remembered that in our reviews of previous books on the war we have pointed out how inevitable is looting in the case of all armies in time of war.

Mr. Spenser Wilkinson, in his volume entitled 'The Volunteers and the National Defence,' points out that volunteers ought to be

"trained in shooting and in fire discipline, and..... should be able to march punctually in considerable bodies.....They should also be acquainted with the nature of field-works, and with the tactics of their attack and defence."

Major-General Mackinnon, in his *Journal of the C.I.V. in South Africa*, published by Mr. John Murray, shows how far the picked men of many volunteer corps who formed the infantry of the C.I.V. failed to reach this ideal. The volunteers, so far as they were tested in South Africa, fell short in a degree corresponding with the shortcomings of the regular army. General Mackinnon is properly frank about the weak points of the corps which he commanded. He tells us:—

"It is curious how little the volunteers know about the service rifle; not one in fifty knows anything about the charging or the management of the magazine.....I find some of the volunteer sergeants very deficient in their knowledge of how to instruct, or even *drill* their men without instruction; and *some* of the men are ignorant of the most elementary knowledge of drill."

With regard to their marching, on April 19th he records that after a march of seventeen miles "under perfect conditions of climate and good conditions of road.....a great many men fell out"; and again, June 22nd, "We leave behind here no less than 126 men, who are unfit to go on, fifty-three of them being slight cases of exhaustion and sore feet, and seventy-three being cases of collapse—utter collapse." This inability to march was the more curious as the bad marching of our regulars is attributed by continental critics to beer, while beer was not available in the heart of South Africa on the march; and General Mackinnon records of the men who were on board ship with him on the journey to South Africa, "out of our 500 men 147 were teetotalers." The return of the force to London, which has been much discussed, is fully explained. Lord Roberts sent for the commanding officer (the battalion having shown a strong desire to return home) and said that although

"it was not very convenient to spare them now, still they had done so well that he was determined to let them go, as he knew how important their engagements were at home. He then asked me about dates, and finally said he would try to get the regiment off on Monday next. I rode back to camp and informed the battalion, and there was much cheering."

The battalion had had good luck. It was not very heavily knocked about; 121 men obtained Government employment in South Africa, and 31 received commissions. Unfortunately, many battalions of yeomanry and many companies of volunteers have been as anxious to come home, have had to undergo as much or more hardship, and have not been able to return. In a literary sense, however, the C.I.V. have done well, for they have produced, in addition to the present diary, the excellent volumes of Mr. Erskine Childers and Mr. Basil Williams. The appendices on enteric fever are not clear when taken in connexion with one another, for there are two of them which appear to overlap; but it would seem that inoculation is not proved to have been of much utility. There are not many picturesque touches in General Mackinnon's volume, but we are pleased with the remark of a Western cowboy about a fine day: "God's own private morning, sure." We hardly go with General Mackinnon in thinking that De Wet's offence of having "burnt three weeks' mails" can be described as "a most uncivilized act" in any sense except that in which all war is uncivilized, for surely the enemy were in their right in following the ordinary custom in such matters. Does General Mackinnon suppose that a military mail addressed to an army in the field is ever allowed to pass any belligerent? The well-known tune described as 'Marching to Georgia' should, of course, be "*through* Georgia." The journal is, on the whole, careful and trustworthy.

ENGLISH HISTORY.

Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series of the Reign of William and Mary, 1 Nov., 1691-End of 1692. Edited by W. J. Hardy. (H.M. Stationery Office.)—This is the third volume of Mr. Hardy's Calendar, and contains many documents of great interest and importance. In a preface, which just goes beyond the regulation fifty pages, the editor points out some of the more attractive features of the papers summarized by him. The word "Domestic" must not be too strictly construed, since there is a good deal in the Calendar that illustrates the unfortunate campaign of the allies in the Netherlands, the victory off La Hogue, and the projected descent of the English on France. The strictly domestic intelligence ranges from detailed information about Jacobite plots, a long series illustrating the massacre of Glencoe, and interesting papers indicating the condition of Ireland, to accounts of the illuminations which celebrated the return of William III. from the Continent, and a petition of the canons of Southwell to the Crown to grant their college sufficient means to establish an afternoon lectureship. We note as interesting points the care taken to supply the projected French expedition with specially competent civilian physicians and apothecaries chosen by the College of Physicians; a scheme for setting up a registry office for servants: the grant of a patent to one Thomas Samborne, who

"has contrived and perfected a certain exercise called Fives, which is moderately expensive and in itself innocent and harmless, and very much conducing to the health and refreshment of such as practise it, the same being never heretofore publicly practised in England";

and the stress laid on Cheshire cheese as sound nourishment for soldiers in the field. The

editor is not always careful about details. "Secretary of War" in the index should be "Secretary at War," as in the text; and it is strange that one who has passed through his hands so many contemporary documents should call the "Princess Sophia of Hanover" the "King's sister." But our most serious complaint against Mr. Hardy is that he has disregarded the instruction to editors that "where documents have been printed, a reference should be given to the publication." A glaring instance of this is the famous phrase which has gone through Macaulay into most of the school histories:—

"If McKean [*sic*] of Glencoe, and that tribe, can well be separated from the rest, it will be a proper vindication of the public justice to extirpate that set of thieves."

Neither in preface nor in text is there the faintest suggestion that the "instruction signed by the king" in which this statement occurs has ever been printed before. This is surely not the way to edit the national Calendars. Indeed, the only reference we can discover to any other printed book than the present Calendar is the reference to 'Lighthouses, their History and Romance,' published by Mr. Hardy himself in 1897.

Calendar of Patent Rolls, Edward I., 1272-81. (H.M. Stationery Office.)—This Calendar is the first in chronological order, and the last in order of publication, of the four stout volumes which now give us a complete digest of the Patent Rolls of the reign of Edward I. Like the rest, it is the work of Mr. J. G. Black, who has carried out his task under the immediate supervision of the Deputy Keeper. We particularly welcome this instalment, since it will henceforth supersede the particularly irritating "lexicographical calendar" of the Patent Rolls of these years which a few years ago used to appear by instalments in the appendices to the annual reports of the late Deputy Keeper, and which was so perversely arranged that it was almost impossible to find anything that one wanted in it. It is a matter of sincere congratulation that the present Deputy Keeper should have had this work done over again in a way more accessible to historical scholars, and with the elaborate and helpful indexes which are well recognized as a specially useful feature of the present series. Mr. Black has already given such proof of his skill as a compiler of calendars that there is no need to speak in detail of the way in which he has performed this portion of his task, but both index and Calendar, as far as we have examined them, seem to be well up to the high standard which has already been attained. And yet we cannot help reiterating the wish that the entries, instead of following the arbitrary order of the roll, should have in all cases been reduced to strict chronological order, and that the reference to the place in which any of the documents have previously been printed should be a precise reference to volume and page. A vague reference like 'Fœdera,' without more specific indication, is, however, all that in this volume is commonly vouchsafed to the student. Of the value of the enormous mass of accessible details now revealed to scholars it is impossible to speak too highly. It is true that no startling novelties of importance are to be expected from documents which in their original form have been turned over by many generations of antiquaries. Yet the power of reconstructing the history of the period even in its minutest details is a thing which has an importance of its own. One example, chosen almost at random, will suffice. The list of canons of St. Peter's Cathedral at York printed in Hardy's edition of Le Neve's 'Fasti Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ' is for this period more precise than is the case with many other churches of equal importance. Yet from the present volume it is possible largely to add to and correct that list. Two new canons of the prebend of Fridaythorpe are here mentioned. One Thomas de Hedon, or "Edon," held the prebend between 1279 and 1281. Some time before him the prebend was held by one John de Geytham, who must have been in office between 1250 and 1253, as he was ejected from the possession of a meadow by Robert de Crepping, Sheriff of York, who acted as sheriff from 1250, and perhaps till 1253 ('List of Sheriffs,' P.R.O., p. 161). Le Neve knows of no prebendary of Fridaythorpe before 1312. Again, under the prebend of Riccall, Le Neve (iii. 208, ed. Hardy) says, "Adenulph held this stall, but it is unknown at what time." This Calendar shows that "Adenulph" was Adenulph of Anagni, one of the many Romans who enjoyed English preferment without residence during this period, and that he was canon in 1280. Once more, Le Neve's "Neapol., a Roman Cardinal," who held the prebend of South Cave in 1304 (iii. 211), is traced further back on p. 425, where "Neapoleo de fil(iis) Ursi de Urbe" is canon of York in 1281, and also "staying in parts beyond seas." This foreigner is doubtless Napoleone Frangipani, called Orsini, who was made cardinal deacon of St. Adrian's in 1288 (Mas Latrie, 'Trésor de Chronologie,' p. 1194), though this early date makes Mas Latrie's date for his death, 1342, highly improbable. All these are small things, but even in small things additions to precise knowledge are valuable. We note another curious entry on p. 435, enjoining the giving of aid to Peter Corbet, ordered "to take and destroy all the wolves he can find" in the shires of Gloucester, Worcester, Hereford, Salop, and Stafford. This suggests that wolves, which most of us were told in our youth had been extirpated, even in Wales, by King Edgar, were a real trouble to the Western Midlands at so late a date as 1281.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Francis Letters, in two large volumes, which are edited by Beata Francis and Eliza Keary, and published by Messrs. Hutchinson & Co., do not add much to our knowledge of Sir Philip Francis himself, but they contain some new information about his family. The most important event in Francis's career was the impeachment of Warren Hastings, which he instigated. The two bitterest disappointments of his life were the acquittal of Hastings and his own failure to become Governor-General of India. Writing on December 4th, 1786, he says that the charges against Hastings and Impey "will gibbet their characters to all eternity"; the very reverse has occurred. Many of the letters are too trivial to deserve reproduction. The editing is not good. After the word "yatch" [*sic*] is put, in ignorance probably that this form of writing *yacht* was once common, Bolingbroke always using it in his letters. Several words might have been explained, or noted as curious, such as "mummocked," applied by Francis to mackerel; "felucca," applied by one of his daughters to a hackney coach; "whillings," on which Mrs. Francis feasted; while there must be an error in this passage from Francis's pen: "We catch salmon, jack, and eels every night, and eat them alive next day." It is incorrect to state, as is done in a foot-note, that Dundas was "President" of one committee of the House of Commons, and that Burke was "President" of another. The right word in both cases is chairman. Several things in these letters have an interest for the student. "Honoured Sir" or "Honoured Madam" was commonly used by boys and girls when writing to their parents in the eighteenth century; but it is a novelty to find a husband addressing his wife, with whom he was on affectionate terms, as Francis did his in 1792: "Dear Mrs. F.," and concluding, "And so, my dear madam, I remains yours indelibly." His son Philip addresses his mother as "Dear Mrs. Francis," ending his letter with "your most affectionate and dutiful Son." Francis's daughter begins her letters to him, "My dear Sir." Harriet Francis begins a letter to her mother, "My dear Mrs. F.," on January 4th, 1802, ending with "Many happy New Years to you, my dearest Mrs. F., and God bless you all." After becoming engaged to Miss Emma Watkins, his second wife, Francis addressed her as "Dear Lady and Honoured Madam." His daughter Mary, writing about her mother, twice refers to her, when ill, as "poor fellow." Mr. Keary contributes a 'Note on the Junius Controversy,' in which the *Athenæum* is mentioned in no flattering terms. He omits any reference to the papers entitled 'New Light on Junius,' which appeared in Nos. 3728, 3729, 3732, 3767, and should not be overlooked by any serious inquirer. Francis never alleged that he was Junius, while he emphatically affirmed several times that he was not. Mr. Keary does not believe his word. If this disbelief were justified, then the title of the present work should be 'Additional Private Letters by Junius, with Others from his Family and Friends.'

Mr. J. A. Hobson's *The Psychology of Jingoism* (Grant Richards) is a most able work, the philosophy of which is, however, turned to use in relation to South African questions in a manner too political and too polemical to make it suitable for long notice in our literary pages. Some of the phenomena chronicled as new have been common to all wars. The various views taken, according to the newspaper needs of the moment, as to the numbers of the Boers, remind us of Napier's words: "Cowardice, weakness, treachery, violence, were the only attributes of the enemy: if a battle was expected his numbers were contemptible, if a victory was gained his host was countless." We rather think that at p. 57 Mr. Hobson takes for special words used by the archbishops of the present war the well-known list of blessings asked daily in our churches and our family prayers to "be established among us for all generations."

We have received the first instalment of *The Life and Deeds of Earl Roberts*, by Mr. J. Maclaren Cobban (Edinburgh, Jack), in which the story is carried as far as the close of the Indian Mutiny. The subsequent volumes will treat of the operations in Abyssinia, Afghanistan, Burma, and South Africa with which Earl Roberts has been concerned, and of his work as Commander-in-Chief in India, in Ireland, and at the War Office. The title is appropriate to the career of a man of action; the style, though tending occasionally to become effusive, is sincere; the illustrations are abundant and well chosen. Altogether the work deserves commendation as an endeavour to set forth, in a form at once popular and instructive, the remarkable life and character which have resulted in establishing between the Commander-in-Chief and his countrymen, as the author justly remarks, the mutual confidence of ripe experience.

Inter Amicos consists of some longish letters of Prof. Knight, of St. Andrews, and some brief letters of the late Dr. Martineau's; a sermon of Prof. Knight's preached in Little Portland Street, and a magazine article of his occasioned by his Presbytery taking umbrage at his occupying the pulpit of a Unitarian chapel; an address to Dr. Martineau on his eighty-third birthday, drawn up by Prof. Knight, and many pages of signatures thereto: altogether a good deal of the professor and little of Dr. Martineau. This valuable work is published by Mr. Murray.

Trusts and the State, by Mr. Henry W. Macrosty (Grant Richards), forms the first volume of "The Fabian Series," edited by Mr. Frederick Whelen. We are glad to see that vol. ii. is to contain essays in contemporary politics, among "others" by Mr. Bernard Shaw. We notice that the former volume of 'Fabian Essays in Socialism'

has reached "its thirty-fifth thousand," but the literary skill with which "G. B. S." "chaffed" his brother Socialists in that book must account for a popularity to which the volume before us, in spite of merit, is unlikely to attain. Mr. Macrosty's work, the value of which is lessened by the want of an index, is far wider than its title. A sub-title, 'A Sketch of Competition,' gives a better idea of the contents. We would that the author, who is more competent than was M. de Rousiers to write on trusts, had compiled a bibliography of trusts literature, or at least a list of the chief publications bearing on the subject issued by American universities. But Mr. Macrosty has, in fact, written an historical criticism of competition from a moderately Socialistic standpoint, in which a survey of British trusts forms one anecdotic chapter, and there are also chapters on British trade-unionism and on co-operation. He shares the view now prevalent in the United States, where the matter has been thought out, that trusts make for "collectivization." Mr. Macrosty has some thoughtful passages on the Protection of young countries, heretical from the Cobdenic point of view, but defensible explanations of Mill's famous dictum. We do not quite follow the author when, writing on diminishing profits (as to which he might quote with effect the admirable book of M. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu), he sets down to "the dread of international complications" Foreign Office interference "with British enterprise in Morocco." He probably alludes to an attempt by British subjects to sustain concessions in Morocco granted by local chiefs in contempt of the sovereignty of the Sultan of Morocco. Mr. Macrosty's volume may be warmly recommended.

Messrs. Longman & Co. publish a new edition of the *Queen Victoria* of Mr. Richard Holmes, the well-known librarian at Windsor Castle, reproduced from the illustrated edition of 1897 (of another firm), with a supplementary chapter. The work is unusually careful, and ranks above the many hurried tributes which have been produced or revamped on the occasion.

Thomson has been long in sharing in the renewed popularity of the eighteenth century; but there have been signs of late that his turn was coming. The impulse was probably given by Dr. Morel's elaborate biography; for Thomson has always been read on the Continent, his chief defect, his lamentable lack of style, not being so apparent to foreign readers as to his countrymen. His bicentenary was celebrated last year, and now Mr. Walter Scott has been emboldened to include a selection from his poems in "The Canterbury Poets"; and Mr. William Bayne has contributed a sensible introduction, but perhaps he is needlessly apologetic. No doubt Thomson drank too much; then why not admit it, instead of seeking to minimize it? It was the common vice of the age; and the leader of the Evangelical party in the Kirk of Scotland was notorious for his powers as a toper.

The momentum of the Borrovian revival is increasing. No sooner have we noticed Mr. Murray's excellent edition of 'Wild Wales' than we receive from Messrs. Methuen a charming edition of *Lavengro*, forming part of "The Little Library." It is enriched with a pleasant introduction and useful notes by that distinguished student of gipsy lore, Mr. F. Hindes Groome. A sixpenny reprint of Le Fanu's capital tale *Uncle Silas* has been issued by Messrs. Macmillan.

A neat reprint of Mr. C. F. Keary's clever book *A Wanderer* has been issued by Mr. Brimley Johnson, and deserves to gain new admirers for the writer.

Moby Dick and *White Jacket*, by Herman Melville, have been reprinted in attractive editions by Messrs. Putnam's Sons: and we are glad to notice this, as Melville is unduly neglected—even in literary histories of America which make a fuss about people of lesser talent—and seems almost unknown in this country, if we may judge by some recent criticisms. A man who can sign ship's articles one day and literary articles the next is a new force; Mr. Bullen's stories and revelations are not to be underrated, but it should not be forgotten that Melville and others came before him in describing the sea at first hand. Melville tells the results of his own experiences of a man-of-war and of whaling in these volumes. Readers will endorse Mr. Louis Becke's spirited claim, in the introduction to 'Moby Dick,' for the insight of Melville into "the meanings of the great deep." His style is odd; it may seem too full, too extravagant for cultured indifference, but it does not lack dramatic quality, and it possesses what a whole wilderness of books lack—genuine enthusiasm for things lived, as the French put it.

The Stock Exchange Official Intelligence for 1901 (Spottiswoode & Co.), although it no longer bears on its title-page the name of Sir Henry Burdett, is as notable as ever for accuracy and fulness. The method of arrangement adopted by the new editor has enabled him to shorten the volume; at the same time it is not quite so convenient for rapid reference.

Messrs. Tuck have sent us four packets of their illustrated postcards, with portraits of the King and Queen, studies of celebrated pictures, and seaside views. The designs show remarkable finish. Those of Romney's 'Parson's Daughter' and Gainsborough's 'Mrs. Siddons,' for instance, seem too delicate for the tender mercies of the Post Office.

We have on our table *Heroes of the Reformation: Huldreich Zwingli, the Reformer of German Switzerland, 1484-1531*, by S. M. Jackson (Putnam),—*Joseph Chamberlain*, by A. Mee (Partridge),—*China and her Mysteries*, by A. Stead (Hood, Douglas & Howard),—*Australasia, the Commonwealth and New Zealand*, by A. W. Jose (Dent),—*A History of Political Parties in the United States*, by J. H. Hopkins (Putnam),—*The Intermediate English Grammar*, by C. Hart (Hachette),—*First French Book*, by D. Mackay and F. J. Curtis (Whittaker & Co.),—*An Album of Drawings*, by J. Guthrie (R. B. Johnson),—*A Contents-Subject Index to General and Periodical Literature*, by A. Cotgreave (Stock),—*Outlines of Economics*, by R. T. Ely (Macmillan),—*Scottish Cathedrals and Abbeys*, by the Rev. D. Butler (A. & C. Black),—*The Cyclist's Touring Guides*, by A. W. Rumney: Vol. I., *England South* (Philip & Son),—*Teignmouth: its History and its Surroundings*, by B. F. Cresswell (The Homeland Association, Limited),—*Picturesque Kent*, by D. Moul and G. Thompson (Robinson),—*The Child: his Nature and Nurture*, by W. B. Drummond (Dent),—*The Life Romantic*, by R. Le Gallienne (Hurst & Blackett),—*Observations of Henry*, by J. K. Jerome (Bristol, Arrowsmith),—*The Prettiness of Fools*, by E. Hewitt (Greening),—*Another Englishwoman's Love-Letters*, by Barry Pain (Fisher Unwin),—*The Secret of the Dead*, by L. T. Meade (F. V. White),—*Solvency or Salvation?* by P. E. Bodington (Chapman & Hall),—*Fireside Poems*, by the Rev. J. Stratton (Stock),—and *Salvation beyond Death*, by G. W. Hunt (Mowbray & Co.). Among New Editions we have *A Short Account of the History of Mathematics*, by W. W. Rouse Ball (Macmillan),—*The Pride of Jennico*, by Egerton Castle (Macmillan),—and *The Adventure of Princess Sylvia*, by Mrs. C. N. Williamson (Methuen).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Chatterton (Eyre), The Story of Fifty Years' Mission Work in Chhota Nagpur, with Maps and Illustrations, 4/

Fine Art and Archæology.

Federated Australia: Photographic Views depicting Phases of Australian Life, 2 vols. oblong folio, 10/

Hutton (A.), The Sword and the Centuries; or, Old Sword Days and Old Sword Ways, illustrated, roy. 8vo, 15/

Petty (J.), A Course of Instruction in Perspective and the Projection of Shadows and Reflections, obl. 4to, 3/ net.

Phillipps (E. M.), Pintoricchio, cr. 8vo, 5/ net.

Poetry.

Bird (G.), Ronald's Farewell, and other Verses, 18mo, 4/6 net.

Fletcher (Alice C.), Indian Story and Song from North America, cr. 8vo, 3/6 net.

Political Economy.

Hobson (J. A.), The Social Problem, roy. 8vo, 7/6 net.

Macrosty (H. W.), Trusts and the State, cr. 8vo, 5/

History and Biography.

Allen (R.), The Siege of the Peking Legations, 8vo, 7/6

Barnard (Lady Anne), South Africa a Century Ago, edited with Memoir and Notes by W. H. Wilkins, cr. 8vo, 7/6

Charters of the Borough of Cambridge, edited by F. W. Maitland and Mary Bateson, 8vo, 7/6

Fox (R. H.), William Hunter, Anatomist, Physician, Obstetrician, 1718-83, 1/6 net.

Hume (Martin A. S.), Treason and Plot: Struggles for Catholic Supremacy in the Last Year of Queen Elizabeth, 8vo, 16/

Irving (H. B.), Studies of French Criminals of the Nineteenth Century, roy. 8vo. 10/ net.

Love-Letters of Prince Bismarck, edited by Prince Herbert Bismarck, royal 8vo, 20/ net.

Sichel (W.), Bolingbroke and his Times, roy. 8vo, 12/6 net.

Sternberg (Count), My Experiences of the Boer War, translated, with an Introduction, by Lieut.-Col. Henderson, cr. 8vo, 5/ net.

Geography and Travel.

George (H. B.), The Relations of Geography and History, cr. 8vo, 4/6

Williamson (G. C.), The Cities of Northern Italy, 3/6 net.

Philology.

Schiller: Wallenstein, edited by Max Winkler, 12mo, 3/6

Science.

Allbutt (T. C.), Science and Medieval Thought: the Harveian Oration, cr. 8vo, 2/6 net.

Arbuthnot (Sir R. K.), Details and Station Bill for a Battleship, 12mo, 2/6

Heddle (M. F.), The Mineralogy of Scotland, edited by J. G. Goodchild, 2 vols. imp. 8vo, 36/ net.

Piper (C. Welborne), A First Book of the Lens, 2/6 net.

General Literature.

Bell (R. S. W.), Love the Laggard, cr. 8vo, 6/

Crowley (A.), The Soul of Osiris, a History, 8vo, 5/ net.

Dawe (Carlton), Claudia Pole, cr. 8vo, 6/

Fuechsel (Harriet D.), The Teaching of Cutting Out, 2/6

Gaboriau (É.), The Mystery of Orcival; The Widow Lerouge, cr. 8vo, 3/6 net each.

Gerard (Dorothea), The Supreme Crime, cr. 8vo, 6/

Hare (C.), The Life Story of Dinah Kellow, cr. 8vo, 6/

Hocking (S. K.), The Fate of Endilloe, cr. 8vo, 3/6

Kernahan (Coulson), Wise Men and a Fool, cr. 8vo, 3/6

Ropes (A. R. and M. E.), On Peter's Island, cr. 8vo, 6/

Stockton (F. R.), Afield and Afloat, cr. 8vo, 6/

FOREIGN.

Theology.

Texte u. Untersuchungen, hrsg. v. O. v. Gebhardt u. Adf. Harnack, New Series, Vol. 6, Parts 1 and 2, 18m.

Veröffentlichungen aus dem kirchenhistorischen Seminar München, hrsg. v. A. Knoepfler, No. 5, 5m.

Fine Art and Archæology.

Archives de la Commission des Monuments Historiques, Vol. 3, 110fr.

Les Manuscrits de Léonardo: De l'Anatomie, Feuillets B, par Th. Sabachnikoff, Transcriptions et Notes par G. Piumati, 100fr.

Philosophy.

Goldschmidt (L.), Kantkritik od. Kantstudium? 5m.

History and Biography.

Bartels (A.), Geschichte der deutschen Litteratur: Vol. 1, Von den Anfangen bis zum Ende des XVIII. Jahrh., 5m.

Carrère (J.), En Pleine Épopée, 3fr. 50.

Duret (L.), Histoire de France, 1870-73, 2 vols. 7fr.

Mémoires de Fleury de Chaboulon, publiés par L. Cornet, 3 vols. 16fr.

Roche (J.), Les Budgets du XIXe Siècle, 7fr. 50.

Soubies (A.), Histoire de la Musique en Belgique, Vol. 2, 2fr. 50.

Villon (François), par Gaston Paris, 2fr.

Philology.

Schmidt (C.), Historisches Wörterbuch der elsässischen Mundart, 25m.

Science.

Basch (S. v.), Die Herzkrankheiten bei Arteriosclerose, 9m.

Heitz (P.), Pestblätter des XV. Jahrh., 80m.

Ziemssen (H. v.) u. Rieder (H.), Die Röntgographie in der inneren Medicin, Part 1, 15m.

General Literature.

Gréville (H.), Le Cœur de Louise, 3fr. 50.

Mimande (P.), La Galerie d'un Sous-Préfet, 3fr. 50.

Nion (F. de), La Morte Irritée, 3fr. 50.

Zola (É.), Les Quatre Evangiles: Travail, 3fr. 50.

THE LONDON LIBRARY CATALOGUE.

London Library, St. James's Square, S.W.

I have obtained a good many answers from the queries inserted in the *Athenæum* regarding names, authors, &c., required for the new Catalogue. The following is a list of further queries which have arisen. All ordinary books of reference and catalogues have been consulted, and if there is a query about an apparently well

known person, it is because there is disagreement between two or more authorities.

Will persons who are kind enough to answer give *exact source* of their information, without which no statement can be accepted?

(1) Wanted full Christian names and particulars of—

Bramston (A. R.) and A. C. Leroy. Historic Winchester. 1882.
Jacquemont (le Comte). Un Mariage dans le Monde. Par O. Feuillet. Suiv. de 'El Matarife' per le Cte. Jacquemont. 1876.
Laroche (H.) and G. Fould. L'Enfer des Femmes. 1863.—Madame Gustave Fould?
Macleod (John). Religion: its Place in Culture. 1873.—What John Macleod?
Marshall (A. H.). Lord Stirling's Son. 1895.
Martin (Mrs. C.), otherwise M. J. Martin. Petite's Romance. 1870.—Two Loves. 1878.
Mason (R. Hindry). The History of Norfolk. 1884-5.
Mason (R. H.). Life in Mexico. 1851.
Méliot (M.) and A. Méliot. Dict. Financier. 1899.
Meltop (Thomas L.). Life of W. Magee of Dublin. Second edition. Dublin? *Circa* 1825. Date of publication also wanted.
Mitchell (William). From Private to Colonel. 1892.—What William Mitchell?
Parker (G. W.). Grammar of Malagasy. 1883.
Paterson (M.). Mountaineering below the Snow Line. 1886.
Prendergast (J. P.). Tory War of Ulster, Part 1. 1868.—Did no more appear?
Reflection (A) on our Modern Poesy. An Essay [in verse] Dedicated "to my schoolfellow, Mr. A. Owen." In a contemporary hand: "By Mr. John Phillips of Cambridge." Fol. 1695.—What John Phillips?

(2) Who are the authors of—

Contemporary Annals of Rome. By Roman Correspondent of *Westminster Gazette*. Series I. 1870.—Did no more appear?
Modern Milkmaid (A). *Circa* 1890.—Elinor Hume?
Land of Ararat (The). By a Special Correspondent. 1893.—A. Fraser-Macdonald?
Maude Maynard. By the author of 'A Book for Governesses.' 1876.—Emily Peart?
Memoirs of Jeremy-Diddler the Younger. By the author of 'The New Democracy,' 'Shooting Niagara.' 2 vols. 1887.
Parson's Hornbook (The). Second edition. Dublin. 1831.—Thomas Browne? and if so, which?
People's Answer to the Court Pamphlet. N.d.—Title-page lost in London Library copy.
Société (La) de Londres. Par un Diplomate Étranger. Seconde édition. 1885.
Transport Voyage to Mauritius. 1851.
Hot-Water Cure (A) in Germany. 1845.
Paddiana. 1847.
Recollections of a Pedestrian. 1826.—Thomas Alex. Boswell?

(3) Are these the same person?—

Gobineau (Arthur de). Ternove. 2 t. Bruxelles. 1848.
Gobineau (Le Cte. J. Arthur de). L'Aphroessa. 1869.
Lagrillière-Beauclerc (Eug.). Mission au Sénégal de A. Lebon. Rapport par L. B. 1898.
Lagrillière - Beauclerc (Eug. Claude). Contes Patriotiques. 1886.
Martin (Louis). Essai sur la Vie de Jésus. 1887.
Martin (Louis). L'Anglais est-il un Juif? 1895.
Medley (Julius). The Tree of Life. 1895.
Medley (Julius G.). Autumn Tour in U.S. 1873.
Lhomme (F.) Ed., Chefs d'Œuvre de la Chaire. 1890.—This is Marie Françoi Lhomme.
Lhomme (F.). Charlet. 1892.—Raffet. 1892.
Mason (R. Hindry). The History of Norfolk. 1884-5.
Mason (R. H.). Life in Mexico. 1851.
Renton (Edward). Intaglio Engraving. 1896.
Renton (Edward H.). Heraldry in England. 1887.

(4) Are the following pseudonyms?—

De Powys (T.). Uriel, and other Poems. Vol. I. 1857.—Did no more appear?
Glimpses of Real Life in the Theatrical World and Bohemia, the Confessions of Peter Paterson, a Strolling Comedian. 1864.—Is Peter Paterson a pseudonym?
Pinto (Erasmus). Ye Outside Fools! Glimpses inside the Stock Exchange. 1876.

C. T. Hagberg Wright,
Secretary and Librarian.

ADMIRAL NAPIER.

Merchistown Hall, Horndean, Hants.

There are so many misstatements in the article on my father, the late Admiral Sir Charles Napier, in the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' that I feel I am bound, as his only child—holding as I do all his public correspondence—to guard his memory and fair fame from being unfairly dealt with, either by his detractors or the ignorant. May I therefore ask you to insert in your widespread journal the following contradictions?

It is incorrect to say Napier, before accepting in 1833 the Portuguese command of Donna Maria's fleet, stood out for the pecuniary rewards. He stood out for uncontrolled action, and his friend Admiral Sartorius's assurance that he wished to resign the command; also that his services and those of his officers should be properly adjusted. All Napier's services in Portugal, both military and naval, were highly commended (except by the Tories, who favoured Don Miguel).

The 'Dictionary's' statements relating to the Syrian campaign are most incorrect and unfair, both in his attack on Acre and his convention. In the first instance, the change of wind obliged him to deviate from Admiral Sir Robert Stopford's plan of attack. Letters in my possession prove that the admiral commanding meant no censure, though he had at first differed with him and requested him to withdraw an application for a court-martial that Napier had made.

As to the convention at Alexandria between him and Mehemet Ali, it was approved of by Lord Palmerston, our relations with France at the time fully justifying his action.

Sir Charles Napier's command of the Channel Fleet, and also his services in Ireland during O'Brien's rebellion, were highly approved of by the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Clarendon, Lord Auckland, and many others.

True, he was anxious for the Mediterranean command on Admiral Dundas's assurance that he had not applied for it. In writing to Napier Dundas says, "Contradict on all sides that I am to have the Mediterranean command."

Admiral Napier never, in Portugal or in the Baltic, said he would be in "Cronstadt or heaven"; the same assertion is false as regards the entering into action on the 5th of July off St. Vincent. When commanding the Queen Donna Maria's fleet he wrote, "I am in sight of the enemy, it is a beautiful sight, I am firm as a rock," and that he would be either crowned with cypress or laurel, but in either case he and his wife would meet again.

Fanny Jodrell.

"BOOKS AND LETTERS."

There is certainly a future even for sale catalogues of books, for it is impossible to believe that these once dry compilations—of late years made, for the most part, both instructive and interesting—have as yet reached the highest degree of excellence to which they are capable of attaining. Should any advocate of the superior merits of the old school, when contrasted with those of the new, hope and believe that we have at last effected some sort of a passable compromise in the matter of free education in things bibliographical, let him glance at the recently issued catalogue of books and letters collected by Mr. William Harris Arnold, of New York, which Messrs. Bangs & Co. of that city propose to disperse on May 7th and 8th next. This is primarily a book of reference. It is illustrated, the notes which follow most of the entries are thoroughly up to date, the paper and print undeniably of excellent quality. As an *édition de luxe* it is also noticeable—by far the most artistic compilation of its kind that has hitherto pointed the way to a new order of things. There is nothing the typical bookworm of the English variety dislikes so much as a flood of light streaming through the open door of his sanctum; nay, rather will he close and double-bar it to keep the glamour out. He loves to think that his books are sacred, and that a public recital of their history and contents is nothing less than profanation. With perhaps brutal frankness he may be warned that many people will follow the light, and that nothing but a unique collection of books which nobody beside himself ever heard of before can save his peace.

So far as the actual contents of Mr. Arnold's library are concerned, one is struck with the remarkable similarity that exists between it and the collection formed by Mr. Foote, which, it will be remembered, was sold at New York in 1895. The books in both are and were essentially English, for the most part modern, or comparatively so, and invariably difficult to procure. Many of them also acquired unusual interest by reason of their association with their authors; and as to this, it is noticeable that Mr. Arnold has inserted, whenever he could, autograph letters in the books themselves. Mrs. Browning's 'Poems,' 1844, has a long and unpublished letter with it; and the same remark applies to Robert Browning's 'The Ring and the Book,' a proof copy of the twelve poems with manuscript revisions made before the publication of the first edition. Indeed, almost all the books in this small but choice collection are possessed of some distinguishing feature that renders them practically unique, and some are so exceedingly scarce as to be unknown to all but a very few. Not many people can have seen a copy of 'Helen's Tower,' by Browning, the companion poem to Tennyson's poem with a similar title. This was privately printed on April 26th, 1870, on two quarto leaves. As in Mr. Foote's catalogue, the Browning entries are imposing. They include 'The Battle of Marathon,' 1820; 'Sonnets,' by E. B. B., 1847, no copy of which has hitherto been seen in the sale-rooms; 'Cleon,' 1855; 'The Statue and the Bust,' 1855; 'Gold Hair,' 1864; and other scarce pieces. The most important book in this collection with an eighteenth-century date is perhaps the 'Deserted Village' of 1770, 8vo, about which there is quite a history, dating from the time of the Crampon sale at Sotheby's in 1896 and the note in the *Athenæum* of June 20th in that year. Mr. Arnold has also acquired the complete holograph manuscript of the poem addressed by Keats in 1816 to Charles Cowden Clarke, as well as a long journal-letter from the poet to the wife of his brother George. Indeed, the 'Letters' portion of the catalogue is most important and interesting. Tennyson is represented by 'The Falcon,' 1879; 'The Promise of May,' 1882; and 'Lucretius,' 1868—three very scarce pamphlets; and Keats by some twenty volumes, including a presentation copy of the 'Poems' of 1817. To refer to older authors, there is a fine copy of 'Paradise Lost,' 1667, in its original sheepskin binding, first title with the author's name in large italic capitals; and also a copy of the very scarce first American edition of the same book, published in 1777. As in the case of Mr. Foote's catalogue, several pages are devoted to the publications of the Kelmscott Press, and once again the unique trial page for the projected edition of Shakspeare's plays makes its appearance. It was seen last May in Wellington Street.

Such are some of the rarities in Mr. Arnold's catalogue, which, in addition to being interesting in itself and a sign of the times, as has been said, is also a tribute to the importance of English literature, which many seas disseminate abroad. Books like these cannot fail to become rarer and rarer with the spread of the language in which they are written. It will assuredly not be long before the libraries—which never die—will have engulfed them all. Messrs. Stevens & Brown, the well-known

dealers in Americana, are Mr. Arnold's English agents, and copies of this excellent catalogue can be obtained from them. J. H. Slater.

CURDS AND "CROWDY."

We read in the 'New English Dictionary,' with respect to the word *curds*, that "no similar word is known in Teutonic or Romanic."

It is remarkable that it should have escaped observation that there are numerous "similar words" in provincial English. I hope we have yet several things to learn from the 'English Dialect Dictionary.'

Kluge suggests the right derivation, but only in a very hesitating manner. He says, "Is it a Celtic loan-word, from Irish *gruth*, curds; or [is it] cognate with *crowd*? Compare Lat. *coagulum*, from *cogere*."

The answer is that its close connexion with *crowd* can hardly be missed when once we are on the right track, and I do not think it will ever again be questioned.

The forms given in the 'New English Dictionary' are *crodde* and *cruddе* for the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, the form *curd* first appearing in the latter. The etymology should be obvious, viz., from *crud-* (*crod-*), the weaker grade of the A.-S. *crūdan*, to crowd, press together. A *crud* or *curd* means "that which is formed by pressure," or by being squeezed together, in exact accordance with facts.

The proof of this lies in the numerous related words. Thus prov. E. *crud* is "thickened or coagulated milk, which is formed into cheese, or eaten as food" (E.D.D.). *Cruddle* is "to curdle, coagulate, congeal." The prov. E. *crowd*, to push, squeeze, has the past tense *crud* and the p.p. *crid*, *crud*, *crudden*, *cruden*. The prov. E. (southern) *crids* means "curds," and may be derived from A.-S. *cryd-*, mutated form of the base *crud-* (above). The prov. E. *crowdie* or *crowdy* is "a kind of porridge or oatmeal gruel," and is also called (in Lincolnshire) *cruddy*, simply because it is full of curds; thus Jamieson speaks of "a cog of *crowdy*, that is, of half butter, half cheese." In the Isle of Skye it is "a peculiar cheese," and in Ross it denotes "curds with the whey pressed out." This last form, *crowdy*, proves the etymology beyond all possibility of mistake; for, just as *crud*, *curd* is derived from the weak grade *crud-*, so *crowdy* is obviously derived from the stem *crūd-* of the infinitive *crūdan* itself.

It is hopeful to find that progress in etymology is still possible, and that we need no longer say of *crowdy*, "Derivation unknown." It is, in fact, of pure native origin.

Walter W. Skeat.

ROYAL LIBRARIES AND PAPYRUS IN PHŒNICIA IN THE ELEVENTH CENTURY B.C.

Hampstead, April 13th, 1901.

I am not aware whether any notice has yet been taken in this country of a remarkable discovery recently made in an Egyptian papyrus, establishing the existence of royal libraries in other parts of Asia besides Assyria and Babylonia, and the use of papyrus as a writing material beyond the limits of Egypt, as early as the beginning of the eleventh century B.C.

The evidence of these facts is derived from a papyrus recently acquired and published by the Russian Egyptologist W. Golenischeff, and translated by Adolf Erman in the *Zeitschrift für ägyptische Sprache und Alterthumskunde* for 1900. My acquaintance with it is obtained from an abstract published by the same scholar in the *Deutsche Rundschau* for the present month.

The document is an account of the mission of Wenamun, a minister of the temple of Amun-Ra at Thebes, to Phœnicia, to obtain timber, not procurable in Egypt, for the repair of the sacred bark of the deity. The date is given by Herr Erman as about 1080 B.C.; it certainly was at a time when Egypt had lost all influence abroad and was broken up into a number of petty kingdoms. Arrived after various adventures at Byblos, a Phœnician seaport at the foot of Lebanon, in whose territory the famous cedars were then comprised, Wenamun seeks an audience of the prince Zekarbaal; but he has brought no presents, his country has forfeited her prestige, and Zekarbaal refuses to receive him. At length, however, an unexpected occurrence procures for him admission to the prince's presence, and he prefers his petition for the timber, reminding Zekarbaal that his father and grandfather have contributed on similar occasions. "Yes," replies Zekarbaal, "but they had received valuable presents." To establish the fact he sends for the records of the kingdom, precisely as Ahasuerus does six hundred years afterwards, and proves from these the actual amount of the silver bestowed upon his ancestors. A compromise is arrived at. Wenamun writes to the ruler of Tanis, an Egyptian city in the Delta, to furnish presents, and the Phœnician prince sends seven beams of timber as an earnest. The Tanite sovereign assents, and sends a very miscellaneous assortment of gifts, among which are enumerated *five hundred sheets of papyrus*.

From this history it appears that the Phœnicians, equally with the Babylonians and Assyrians, had their royal libraries, and that their books were probably written on papyrus, instead of stone or clay. The papyrus given to Zekarbaal must certainly have been intended for writing upon, as the quantity is not sufficient for manufacturing purposes. It seems reasonable to conclude that the books of his ancestors produced to Wenamun were written upon the same material, which would carry the evidence for the Phœnician use of papyrus nearly to the date usually assigned for the Trojan war. Since, however, papyrus is regarded as a fit present for a prince, it must be inferred that it was not as yet very generally used beyond the limits of Egypt.

There seems no doubt that Wenamun's narrative is a piece of authentic history. A writer of fiction would not have represented his own country in so humiliating a light. Even were it a romance, the value of its testimony to matters of contemporary usage would not be impaired, for the writer would take care to represent nothing inconsistently with the manners of his time. R. Garnett.

BYRON, KEATS, AND REYNOLDS.

Mr. Prothero writes to justify himself on two points mentioned in our notice last week of the fifth volume of the 'Byron Letters':—

"As to the later days of Reynolds in Newport, where he is buried, his drunken habits were, in my childhood, the talk of the neighbourhood, and the legends of his doings innumerable. My father, who was a clergyman within three miles of Newport, knew him well, and the fact is incontestable.

"As to the asterisks in the two passages which you quote from Byron's letters, I am glad that they produce on your mind the exact effect which I intended to produce, viz., that Byron's words reflect the utmost, and indeed the most unspeakable, discredit upon him. I did this deliberately. I could not print the words; but I cannot think it just to Byron that he should not be discredited as well as favoured by what he wrote."

Much as we regret the publication of the charge against our brilliant contributor of old days John Hamilton Reynolds, we cannot, in face of such evidence, dispute it, and had the authority been stated in the note, we should not have raked the matter up. The words omitted from the letter about Keats were, it seems, no more and no less abominable than we concluded from the arrangement of the asterisks. Mr. Prothero maintains that it is right to let the public know that "Byron was capable of writing this incredibly filthy stuff about men against whom he had only, at most, a literary prejudice." The passage suppressed was quite unprintable, and repeats in coarser language the same crapulous thought that is expressed in another letter which we did not choose to quote. We still think there was no advantage in partially printing the nasty passage.

CRITICA CRITICIZED.

In a volume lately issued Mr. J. Churton Collins has reprinted, with modifications, an article published by him some years ago against my 'Literary History' (vol. i.).

I had left the unsigned article unanswered; I beg permission to say a few words on it now. Unwilling to reply to Mr. Collins in the style which, with "gay irresponsibility," he considers the proper one for criticism, I shall limit my observations to the few facts that are discernible in the midst of his banter.

He wants his readers to believe that my volume was written in a day, at full "gallop." It was fifteen years on the *métier*. It was ordered by no bookseller, it belongs to no series; no limit of time was assigned me.

He wants his readers to think that my book is the work of an untrained amateur, utterly devoid of all preliminary preparation. I began working at English literature in 1875, and have continued ever since: that is something, I believe, in our short lives. As for the training which schools can give, Mr. Collins will easily see, by turning to some dictionary or annual, what my degrees are. I do not know what his may be, but were they the highest a university can bestow, he would find that mine are of no meaner description.

Most of the article bears upon questions of numerals. The period anterior to Chaucer occupies 266 pages in my volume. Why so few? says Mr. Collins. Why so many? another will say.

People there be who think that such criticism is not very deep, and that one author of mediocre value may want more space because more difficult to explain, and another of higher value less space because easier. Admitting, however, this simple arithmetical method, the least that can be expected is that the proffered numbers be accurately given. Mr. Collins never hesitates to give them wrong when they would not have been striking enough if right. "A line for Ordericus Vitalis," he says; Ordericus Vitalis has twenty: "two lines for Giraldus Cambrensis"; he has forty-three: "ten lines for Robert of Gloucester"; he has fifty-one: a page for Layamon; he has two: and so on. In some cases Mr. Collins has found subjects for invective in passages at the end of my volume, which he took for complete notices, when they were *pierres d'attente* for vol. ii.

Adverse criticism is rarely without some profit. Truth and information are always welcome, even when they are thrown at you as Claude Frollo threw the purse at his brother. The brother was displeased at the hurt, but pleased with the coin. I never met with more adverse nor less profitable criticism than the present one. I see very clearly that in matters of numbers and in matters of taste Mr. Collins's opinions and mine differ. My excuse is that I wrote to express my own opinions, not his. He says that my opinions are derived from "manuals." They are not. "Manuals," poor things, are entirely innocent of my judgments on Lydgate or Stephen Hawes. I had duly and personally been bored by Graunde Amoure and La Belle Pucele when I made bold to speak of the dulness of the 'Pastime of Plesure.' Mr. Collins deplores that I did not enjoy its "intrinsic charm, its pathos, its picturesqueness, and its sweet and plaintive music." I deplore it, too; it is never pleasant to be bored.

On Scottish poets of the fifteenth century Mr. Collins considers that I am especially

deficient. He gives a list of them: James I. figures in it. I think he would have improved his case if he had left this name out.

One or two positive facts are mentioned as examples of my manner: being given as examples, they must have been carefully chosen. Here is one: "M. Jusserand has not even taken the trouble to keep pace with modern investigation in his subject, but actually tells us that the 'Speculum Meditantis' is lost!" The exclamative "!" is Mr. Collins's. I did not *even* do that. Think what the rest must be!

My answer is: The English version of my book was issued at the end of 1894. The discovery of the 'Speculum Meditantis' was announced in April, 1895. I gave a second edition of the French text of my work in March, 1896, and the discovery is duly mentioned there on pp. 375-6.

Is this fair play; impartial and honest criticism? It is, I am afraid, more characteristic of Mr. Collins's failings than of mine; for it will be noticed that this remark did not appear in the original article. Having had all the necessary time to verify dates and facts, being (if I am not mistaken) hurried by no bookseller, he quietly added it when remodelling his essay, five years after I had shown that, judging from Mr. Collins's own chosen test, I had "kept pace with modern investigation."

At another place Mr. Collins, wanting to condemn a literary judgment of mine, isolates the four lines he disapproves of from the quotation (one verse) which makes it intelligible and from the sentence in my text which leads to it. Perhaps it is for brevity's sake, one may think; a critic cannot quote a whole book. Of course he cannot; but Mr. Collins did not act from motives of brevity, for he ushers in the said passage by another phrase of mine which has nothing to do with it, and which he picked up at one page's distance in my text.

When a critic wishes to give an example of nothing less than "amazing nonsense," more is due to an author's text; and he must be a very bold generalizer who thereupon observes, as Mr. Collins does, that the example is given *ut ex uno discas omnia*. Though obviously at a disadvantage, being given apart from the *morceau* to which it belongs (and which treats of certain signs of the decay of mediæval art apparent in Dunbar), I reproduce here the passage derided by Mr. Collins, not, however, as he prints it, but as it stands in the English version of my book:—

"Endowed with an ever-ready mind and an unfailing power of invention, Dunbar, following his natural tastes, and wishing at the same time to imitate Chaucer, decks his pictures with glaring colours, and 'out-Chaucers Chaucer.' His flowers are too flowery, his odours too fragrant; by moments it is no longer a delight, but almost a pain. It is not sufficient that his birds should sing; they must sing among perfumes, and these perfumes are coloured; they sing

Amang the tendir odouris reid and quhyt."

(The passage of Dunbar's from which this line is extracted is given in full in my text at the foot of p. 511.)

I have ever been willing to accept advice, especially when kindly given. I hope Mr. Collins was kindly disposed when he offered me his. I find, however, some difficulty in following it. On p. 195 of his book he tells me that I should never leave "the beaten path," and on p. 202 that I should confine myself to the writing of such monographs as I gave "on Piers Plowman and on the Tudor novelists." Perhaps Mr. Collins thinks that when I wrote on those subjects I was following a beaten path.

Of the tone of Mr. Collins's article I shall say nothing. What should be thought of it readers will decide. J. J. Jusserand.

Literary Gossip.

Messrs. Longman have in the press a monograph by Mr. Andrew Lang on 'The Mystery of Mary Stuart,' in which he discusses the character of Queen Mary, and especially her relations with the Earl of Bothwell and the other murderers of her husband, Lord Darnley. By the help of papers placed at his disposal, and by a fresh examination of the State Papers, of a long MS. statement by Sir Robert Melville, and other documents, the author hopes that he has thrown new light on the mysteries of the reign, and especially on the policy and character of Maitland of Lethington. The book will be illustrated with portraits, pictures of historic scenes, coloured designs from contemporary drawings and caricatures, facsimiles of handwritings (bearing on the question of forgery of the Casket Letters), and photographs of the famous Casket at Hamilton Palace.

The fifth and final volume of Mr. Buxton Forman's new edition of Keats's works in "The Complete Library" of Messrs. Gowans & Gray has been delayed through a mechanical difficulty. There is a copious subject index; this, of course, could not be completed in manuscript till the body of the last volume was printed off; and the usual interval of a month between the appearance of one volume and the next has been insufficient for the many processes which an index of considerable dimensions must go through.

The edition of Charles Lamb's works which was to have followed Mr. Forman's 'Keats' in "The Complete Library" has had to be postponed on account of the illness of Mr. Thomas Hutchinson, by whom the 'Lamb' is being edited. 'Keats' will be followed instead by 'Don Quixote' (Mr. Ormsby's translation) in four monthly volumes, as an instalment of a complete edition of the works of Cervantes in twelve shilling volumes.

Mr. Frank Harris's new journal, which was to have been called *The Candid Friend*, is now to be christened *The Plain Dealer*. To judge from the prospectus of the first number, it will not err on the side of timidity. It promises to add to the amusement of its readers by

"drawing attention to the little faults and failings of public men and public institutions. But we shall not do this in any self-righteous spirit; nor put on airs of superiority; nor try to make our own virtues shine by dint of shady comparison—we shall always try to remain friendly to those we criticise."

Mr. Samuel Butler's new book will be called 'Erewhon Revisited,' and will be published in the ensuing autumn by Mr. Grant Richards, who will also issue a revised edition of the famous original work 'Erewhon' at the same time.

Mr. Frederic Harrison got back to London last week, much pleased with his American trip. An American correspondent writes:—

"Mr. Frederic Harrison's personal friends in America have been astonished at the extent of his popularity in this country. He has not only given lectures in our chief universities, and been accorded a special reception by the Authors' Club, but has been the guest of Ministers and Senators at Washington. In New York he addressed the Nineteenth Century Club on men and events at the close of the last century, the Education League on 'Republicanism and Democracy,' and the large hall of the Ethical Culture Society was well filled on Sunday, March 31st, by attentive listeners to his discourse on Positivism."

Mrs. Alec Tweedie, who has been passing the winter in Mexico, is preparing her impressions of that country for publication. The volume will probably be issued in the autumn.

Mr. Fitzgerald Molloy has written a new biography called 'The Queen's Comrade; or, the Life and Times of Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough,' which Messrs. Hutchinson & Co. will shortly bring out in two volumes, with sixteen illustrations. Next month the same writer will start a new serial, entitled 'A Harvest of Ashes,' in the National Press syndicate of newspapers.

Scholars who have made the acquaintance of the late Dr. W. F. Skene's 'Celtic Scotland' will be gratified to learn that Mr. Eneas Mackay, the Stirling bookseller, proposes to reprint a much earlier work on 'The Highlanders of Scotland,' long since out of print, by the lamented author. Dr. Skene's original text and notes will be reproduced intact, but additional notes by Dr. Alexander Macbain will bring the work, where necessary, into line with the views expressed in 'Celtic Scotland.' Mr. Mackay has also in the press a new edition of the Rev. Alexander Macgregor's 'Life and Adventures of Flora Macdonald,' edited, with a life of the author, by Mr. A. Mackenzie, F.S.A.(Scot.).

The writer of 'Some Editors and Others' in the April *Blackwood* continues his reminiscences in the May number. General Eber, the *Times* correspondent at Vienna, who played an active part in the Hungarian revolt, and was afterwards a friend and companion in arms of Garibaldi; Chenery, Delane's successor in Printing House Square; John Blackwood, Kinglake, Hayward, Hamley, Chesney, Reeve of the *Edinburgh*, Laurence Oliphant and Laurence Lockhart, among others, form the subjects of his recollections; and Mrs. Oliphant's Magna Charta Island party, when she entertained John Blackwood and many of his authors, is described. Zack contributes a story, 'Mary Amelia Spot.'

The 'Recollections of Queen Adelaide's Coronation' in *Temple Bar* for May are derived from the journal of Lady Georgiana Bathurst, daughter of Earl Bathurst, who was one of the train-bearers to Her Majesty.

The opening pages of the *Cornhill Magazine* for May contain a tribute from the pen of Mr. Leslie Stephen, its former editor, to the memory of the late Mr. George M. Smith. Mr. Sidney Lee treats of 'Shakespeare and Patriotism,' and Dr. Richard Garnett, C.B., writes on 'A Pagan Conventicle in the Seventh Century'; while Mr. Basil Worsfold advocates the establishment of agricultural settlements in the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies.

Dr. Ingram, the Dean of Peterborough, has written a life of Canon Twells, the author of "At even, when the sun was set," and other popular hymns. The volume will be illustrated with views of the several

churches with which Canon Twells was connected or which he was the means of building. It will be published by Messrs. Wells Gardner, Darton & Co.

Mr. Murray will shortly publish a small volume of imaginative essays by Mr. Henry W. Nevinson, the war correspondent, called 'The Plea of Pan,' and the underlying idea is taken from the old story of Pan meeting the Athenian runner in Arcadia, and sending a message to Athens asking why she neglected him. It is a message which may be applied to the world of to-day. Though containing many allusions to Greek thought, the essays are not Greek even in outward symbolism, but touch on some of the questions and doubts to which the conventions of modern civilization give rise in many minds.

The career of a successful journalist, from the time when he wrote articles for nothing, forms the basis for Mr. James A. Baker's novel 'A Chronicle of Greyborough,' which Mr. Fisher Unwin has in preparation. There is a love interest. The ugly little jealousies to be found in journalism are also illustrated, and so, too, is the bright side of that calling—its generous extension of the helping hand, the kindly hint.

A committee is being formed in Wales to secure combined action on the part of the county governing bodies of intermediate schools, with a view to appealing to the Government to relieve the said bodies of the charges on their sites and schools. It is generally admitted that the schools created under the Intermediate Act are not and cannot be self-supporting with their present low fees. In other words, the Act is costing the ratepayers more than was anticipated.

We observe that some Transatlantic newspapers have been saying that the late Dr. Fitzedward Hall was asked to resign his post at the library of the India Office because of his nationality and his pronounced sympathies with the Union during the Civil War. This is quite incorrect, although we fear that as time went on Dr. Hall to some extent persuaded himself that he had been more or less of a martyr in his country's cause, and so countenanced the statements lately put forth. It would be useless, at this time of day, to go into the causes of Dr. Hall's retirement, but it may be safely asserted that they had nothing to do with his nationality. Indeed, he had been so long in the Company's service before he entered the library, that we doubt if the heads of the office ever suspected that he was not an Englishman.

Mr. Bodley has finished writing his French edition of 'France,' and it will be published in Paris next week by Guillaumin. Mr. Bodley was unfortunate in the translators chosen for his book. He had to refuse two translations as unsatisfactory after they were in print, and then decided to do the work himself. The examples of French books written by Englishmen have been rare since the days when Beckford and Gibbon published some of their works in French even before they appeared in English. The long labour of rewriting his book in French has necessarily delayed the progress of Mr. Bodley's forthcoming work on the Church in France. A Magyar translation of 'France' was produced last year by the Royal Hungarian Academy at Budapest.

A most interesting and valuable Parliamentary Paper was circulated on Monday. It is entitled "Special Reports on Educational Subjects, Vols. IV. and V.: Educational Systems of the Chief Colonies of the British Empire," of which the former (4*s.* 8*d.*) contains the Dominion, and the latter (4*s.*) Australia and New Zealand. The volumes are printed for the Stationery Office by Messrs. Wyman & Sons, and are to be obtained from the usual agents. The example of the great self-governing colonies is shown not to favour that substitution for School Boards of town and county councils which is the policy of the Education Department and of the school-teachers in the mother country. In some colonies the administration is centralized in the State; in others it is with the elective School Boards.

In addition to the Nash copy of Bunyan's 'Pilgrim's Progress,' to which reference has already been made, Messrs. Sotheby's book sale of May 6th and three following days contains an unusual variety of rare and interesting works in early English literature. The rarest of these include R. Greene's 'Menaphon Camilla's Alarum to Slumbering Euphues,' &c., 1589, not quite perfect; W. Painter's 'Palace of Pleasure,' 1566, and the 'Second Tome of the Palace of Pleasure,' 1567, both first editions; a large and fine copy of Sidney's 'Astrophel and Stella,' 1591 (the only other copy known, which for many years had been considered unique, is now in the Malone collection at the Bodleian); Thomas Ravenscroft's 'Briefe Discourse,' 1614, a volume of great rarity and interest to students of the history of music; a fine and clean copy of 'The History of Frier Rush,' 1649, a probably unique copy of an unknown edition; an equally fine example, also believed to be unique, of Shakerly Marmion's 'Cupid and Psyche,' 1637; and yet another volume described as unique, John Greene's 'Briefe Unvailing of God and Man's Glory,' 1641. There are also two interesting specimens of early English typography: a very fine and complete example of 'A Copy of the Letters,' &c., of Henry VIII. to Martin Luther, from Richard Pynson's press, *circa* 1528, of which apparently only imperfect copies are known; and an excellent copy of R. Higden's 'Policronicon,' from Wynkyn de Worde's press, 1495, but with the title and colophon in facsimile.

It is worthy of note that recent discussions on the precarious position of assistant masters in secondary schools have had beneficial results in more ways than one. Apart from the pension schemes adopted by the governors of sundry endowed schools, private benefaction has in at least one instance come into play. Manchester Grammar School has within the past two years received endowments of the value of 8,000*l.* for the creation of a pension fund.

The agitation in Liverpool for a separate university appears to be growing in force. One or two liberal donations have been promised, and it is now anticipated that an endowment fund will be formally opened.

A question has been raised in some quarters whether the judgments in the Cockerton case, declaring it illegal for School Boards to expend the ratepayers' money on the instruction of adults, will interfere with their expenditure on the education of pupil teachers. There is no reason to doubt that the existing law authorizes whatever is necessary for the provision of elementary teaching.

Dr. C. H. Hall, of Watford, has collected, grouped, and illustrated all Chaucer's allusions to the medicine and surgery of his day, and intends to put his essay, when complete, into type.

Prof. Skeat has nearly finished the revised edition of his 'Concise English Dictionary.'

The Rev. John Batchelor, who has lived long among the Ainus, the aborigines in the northern island of Japan, has compiled an 'Ainu-English Dictionary,' and is seeking a publisher for it. May he find one!

From Paris comes the intelligence of the decease of M. L. A. Sabatier, of the Protestant Faculty of Theology in Paris. He was born in the Ardèche in 1839, and was Professor of French Literature at the Lycée of Strasbourg before the Prussian invasion. His most noted books were his monograph on 'L'Apôtre Paul, Esquisse d'une Histoire de sa Pensée,' a work of high merit, and his essay 'De la Vie Intime des Dogmes.' A man of subtle intellect and an agreeable writer, he is a signal loss to liberal theology.—The decease has also to be chronicled of Mr. Goadby, a hard-working journalist on the Liberal side in politics.

In our last week's issue the publisher of Mr. Fergus Hume's new story, 'The Golden Wangho,' was incorrectly stated to be Mr. John Lane, instead of Mr. John Long.

The author of 'A Soldier for a Day' writes:—

"Your reviewer is in error in supposing that the Medaglia al Valore can be conferred only once upon the same member of the Italian army. It can be given ten, twenty times for the same number of brave deeds. I know of several Italian officers who are the proud possessors of three of these medals. If your reviewer lived in Italy, like myself, he would probably be more in sympathy with this united, patriotic, and progressive people. Will you kindly allow me to state once more in your columns that I am *not* Mrs. Spender?"

We note the appearance of the following Parliamentary Papers: Board of Education, Revised Regulations as to Certificates of Age, Proficiency, and School Attendance (1*d.*); Reformatory and Industrial Schools, Great Britain, Report, Part I. (1*s.* 10*d.*); Glasgow University, Annual Statistical Report (1½*d.*); Endowed Charities Reports for the Parishes of St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster (1*s.* 11*d.*).

SCIENCE

Astronomical Notes.

Prof. Max Wolf, of Heidelberg, has discovered a remarkable cluster of nebulæ in the constellation Coma Berenices, nearly due west of the star β and preceding it about thirteen minutes of time. No fewer than 108 are gathered together within a space not greater than the disc of the full moon; four or five of these are

more extended than the others, with central condensation, and some are elongated, but the greatest part are very small and nearly circular in shape. He has also detected some changes of brightness in several of the small planets, one of which (Tercidina, No. 345) appears to be subject to a regular variation in a period of only 229 minutes, *i.e.*, $3^h\ 49^m$ (*Ast. Nach.* No. 3704).

The volume of 'Greenwich Observations' for 1898 has appeared, along with separate copies of the 'Astronomical Results,' the 'Spectroscopic and Photographic Results' (the former are in a state of suspended animation), and the 'Magnetical and Meteorological Observations.' There are also two appendices, one containing a set of refraction tables arranged for use at the Royal Observatory by Mr. P. H. Cowell, chief assistant, the other the second ten-year catalogue of 6,892 stars formed from the transit-circle observations from 1887 to 1896, and reduced to the epoch 1890·0. The previous ten-year catalogue, which was published in 1889, contained only 4,059 stars. A considerable proportion of those in that now before us consists of stars included in Groombridge's famous catalogue of circumpolar stars, published in 1810.

The *Berliner Astronomisches Jahrbuch* for 1903 has recently been issued. No change appears to have been made in the data from those used in the preceding year. Elements of the orbits of more than four hundred and fifty of the small planets are printed, together with opposition-ephemerides of twenty-seven which are suitably placed for observation in the present year. In 1903 there will be two eclipses of the sun and two of the moon. Neither the annular eclipse of the sun on March 29th nor the total one of September 21st will be visible in any part of Europe; indeed, the shadow track of the latter will be confined to the Antarctic Ocean. Both the eclipses of the moon will be partial.

Vol. V. of the 'Annals' of the Cape Observatory has appeared, containing part iii. of the Cape Photographic "Durchmusterung" for the equinox 1875, by Sir David Gill and Prof. Kapteyn.

SALE.

Mr. J. C. Stevens sold on Monday the library of natural history books formed by the late Mr. Philip Crowley, of Waddon House, Croydon. The following were the highest prices reached: Transactions of the Entomological Society, 46 vols. and 4 parts, 38*l*. Catalogue of the Birds in the British Museum, 27 vols., 48*l*. The Ibis, 1859-1900, 75*l*. Proceedings of the Zoological Society, 1830–1900, 60*l*. Lord Lilford's Birds of the British Islands, 7 vols., 63*l*. Biologia Centrali Americana, 35 vols., 90*l*. Great Auks' Eggs, 66 plates, 13*l*. 4*s*. Dresser's Birds of Europe, 9 vols., 56*l*. Grandidier's Histoire Physique de Madagascar, 1875–95, 35*l*. 14*s*. Sander's Reichenbachia: Orchids, both series, 14*l*. Gould's Birds of Asia, 51*l*.; Birds of New Guinea, 45*l*.; Mammals of Australia, 29*l*. 8*s*.; Birds of Great Britain, 49*l*. 7*s*. D. G. Elliot's Monograph of the Cats, 10*l*.; Monograph of the Pheasants, 53*l*. 11*s*. E. T. Booth's Rough Notes on Birds, 25*l*. 4*s*. G. R. Gray's Genera of Birds, 17*l*. 17*s*.

SOCIETIES.

Astronomical.—*April* 12.—Dr. J. W. L. Glaisher in the chair.—The Rev. R. C. Pryor was elected a Fellow.—Prof. Turner read a paper, by Mr. H. C. Plummer, on a method for mechanically compensating the rotation of the field of a siderostat. Prof. Turner had himself at a previous meeting explained the principle of several methods of accomplishing this, but Mr. Plummer's seemed a still simpler arrangement. Prof. Turner also read a paper by himself on a method of correcting the co-ordinates of stars on different photographic plates, especially those for the astrographic chart.—Mr. W. W. Bryant contributed further investigations on the "two-method" personal equation, in which he brought forward many interesting points with regard to changes in the personal equation of three observers at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.—Mr. McClean communicated his observations of the spectrum of the new star in Perseus, and showed photographs, comparing the spectrum of the Nova with those of Nova Normæ and η Argus.—Father Sidgreaves had also a communication on the same subject, in which he pointed out the changes in the magnitude of the Nova and the corresponding changes in its spectrum.—Mr. Sharp had observed changes in the brightness of the star; and Dr. Rambaut read the results of observations at the Radcliffe Observatory, Oxford. Minima had been observed on March 22nd, 25th, 31st, and April 6th, the last minimum being prolonged for two days, after which the brightness again increased. The variations amounted to differences of about one and a half magnitudes.

Geological.—*April* 3.—Mr. H. W. Monckton, V.P., in the chair.—Messrs. J. S. Bridges and T. B. Freeman Sam were elected Fellows.—The following communication was read: 'The Igneous Rocks and Associated Sedimentary Beds of the Tortworth Inlier,' by Prof. C. L. Morgan and Mr. S. H. Reynolds.

Linnean.—*April* 4.—Mr. C. B. Clarke, V.P., in the chair.—A letter was read from the Home Secretary conveying "His Majesty's thanks for the loyal and dutiful address of the President and Council of the Linnean Society."—Mr. G. S. West was elected a Fellow.—Mr. W. B. Hemsley exhibited specimens of Sapium and Hevea (Euphorbiaceæ) and Castilloa (Artocarpaceæ), with a view to clear up certain questions concerning the rubber-trees, by examining a large series of plants and seeds forwarded by Mr. Jenman, Government Botanist in British Guiana. The genus Hevea included ten or a dozen described species inhabiting eastern tropical South America, but none in the West Indies. *Hevea brasiliensis*, the source of the true Pará rubber, was not very different from *Hevea guianensis*, which is restricted to French Guiana, the differences between them being shown in the figures given of the floral structure and seeds in Hooker's 'Icones Plantarum,' plates 2570–77. It was formerly supposed that two species of Hevea might be distinguished in British Guiana, one (*Hevea pauciflora*) having thin leaves and a hairy ovary, the other thick coriaceous leaves and a glabrous ovary; but after examining a large number of specimens, Mr. Hemsley had come to the conclusion that the differences were not constant, and that all the specimens exhibited might belong to one species, and merely represented individual variation. The exhibition demonstrated the difficulty of determining species of Hevea from imperfect specimens, and especially from seeds alone.—A discussion followed, in which Mr. F. N. Williams, the Rev. F. C. Smith, and the Chairman took part.—A paper was read by Messrs. W. B. Hemsley and H. H. Pearson on a collection of dried plants made by Sir Martin Conway in the Bolivian Andes in 1898-9. It contained only forty-six species, but these were of special interest from the great height at which they were found, *i.e.*, between 18,000 feet and 18,700 feet above sea-level. The highest Andine plants on record were stated to be *Malvastrum flabellatum*, Wedd., and a grass, *Deyeuxia glacialis*, Wedd.—A paper was read by Mr. G. S. West on 'Some British Freshwater Rhizopods and Heliozoa.' The observations related to their habits and structure, and comprised descriptions of peculiar forms of some of the commoner types, as well as remarks on several little-known species. Half a dozen species were described as new, and one (*Leptochlamys ampullacea*) was referred to a new genus. Two points of special interest were (1) the presence of a perforation at the apex of the shell in some forms of *Difflugia acuminata*, the shell thus possessing two openings; and (2) the possession of certain characters by members of the genus Vampyrella which sharply demarcate them from other rhizopods. In the latter case Mr. West had been able to observe several of these minute creatures feeding on the cell-contents of a species of Mougeotia. The animal attached itself firmly to the lateral margin of one of the cells of the filament, and in a very short time the long delicate pseudopodia were retracted. At the same time the clear outer protoplasmic zone was continually putting forth and retracting shorter and stouter pseudopodia. That portion of the animal which originally attached itself to the cell very soon had perforated it, a portion of the animal protoplasm passing into the cell, and causing a violent dancing movement of the granules of the vegetable protoplasm. Whilst this was happening, the chromatophore of the Mougeotia cell was observed to be disintegrating at a point immediately opposite the place of attachment of the animal. The author watched the process for about two hours. It was accompanied by much violent movement on the part of the small granules of the protoplasm, but during that time only a portion of the chromatophore and surrounding protoplasm of the vegetable cell had been absorbed by the Vampyrella.—Mr. Harting called attention to the statement made by some authors that Vampyrella did not perforate the cells of Spirogyra and other filamentous Algæ on which it feeds, but devoured their contents by breaking the filaments at the joints.—Mr. West thought it possible that it did so sometimes, but Cienkowski's original observation of the perforation of the cells of Spirogyra seemed to be confirmed by the attacks which he had observed *Vampyrella lateritia* to make on the cells of Mougeotia, a plant which breaks at the junction of the cells much more readily than Spirogyra.

Entomological.—*April* 3.—Mr. Charles G. Barrett, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. Albert Piffard and Mr. Percy Lathy were elected Fellows of the Society.—Mr. Goss read a letter from the Home Secretary, conveying the King's thanks for the loyal and dutiful address of the Fellows on the occasion of the lamented death of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria.—The Rev. A. E. Eaton sent for exhibition, on behalf of Mr. F. M. Halford, a sub-imago of a species of Ephemeridæ of the genus Ephemera, received from Central Africa. It was stated that this was the first time this genus had been noticed from Africa.—Mr. McLachlan remarked that Ephemera usually occurred in cold alpine or temperate regions, and that the Central African example probably inhabited the mountains at a considerable altitude.—Dr. Chapman exhibited cases of *Luffia ferschaultella* from Cannes, and a spider, *Cyclosa conica*, found on the same rocks, the interest of the specimens being in the fact that the spider when at rest has almost precisely the same form and coloration as the cases of the moth.—Mr. W. L. Distant communicated a paper entitled 'Enumeration of the Heteroptera (Rhynchota) collected by Leonardo Fea in Burma and its Vicinity.'

Meteorological.—*April* 17.—Mr. W. H. Dines, President, in the chair.—Mr. W. Marriott read a paper on 'The Special Characteristics of the Weather of March, 1901.' From March 1st to the 12th or 13th the temperature was slightly above the average, the prevailing winds being from the south-west and often strong in force. About the 13th a change set in, when north-easterly winds became predominant and low temperatures prevailed. This continued with increasing intensity until the 29th, the last two days of the month being nearly of average temperature. The most remarkable period was the five days from the 25th to the 29th, when the temperature was more than ten degrees below the average all over the country. The north-easterly winds were strong, keen, and dry. At the Greenwich Observatory the relative humidity was only 52 per cent. on the 26th and 54 per cent. on the 27th. The only other instance during the past fifty-four years of as low a relative humidity in the month of March was on March 1st, 1886. Snow showers were frequent, but not heavy, except on the 20th in the south-west of England, when on Dartmoor nearly as much snow fell as in the great blizzard of March, 1891; and on the 29th, when a heavy fall of snow and rain occurred in the north-west of England and Wales. Although the death-rate was below the average, there was a considerable increase in the deaths due to diseases of the respiratory organs.—A paper by Mr. R. Strachan on 'Vapour Tension in Relation to Wind' was also read.

Philological.—*April* 12.—Rev. Prof. Skeat, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. J. C. Werner was elected a Member.—The President of the Society, Mr. H. Bradley, made his yearly report on the progress of his work as one of the editors of the 'Oxford English Dictionary,' and read an abstract of some of his articles now in proof for his next part of L words. During the year 1900 he had passed 232 pages for press, and his first part of L was published on April 1st. His volume, the sixth, would comprise L, M, N; when Dr. Murray finishes K, completing the fifth volume, he will edit O and P as the seventh; and their co-editor, Mr. W. A. Craigie, is just starting work at Q, to begin the eighth volume. Mr. Bradley is delighted with his new quarters in the old Ashmolean Building, in the fine spacious room of which the Delegates of the Clarendon Press have just established him and Mr. Craigie, with their staffs, slips, dictionaries, and books. He feels sure that the change will help to expedite their work. In the first part of L the only articles of remarkable interest are those on "lady" and "land." The noun "lad," he had to conclude, was from the passive participle of the verb to "lead," "lad," a servant in the thirteenth century, being one of the train of a man in authority, a leader. For his second part Mr. Bradley has seventy pages in proof, stretching from "lap" to the sb. "lead," guidance. "Lea," "ley," or "lay," though often considered as one word, is two, relating to land. (1) "Lea," meadow-land, O.E. *lēah*, O.G.H. *loh*, connected with L. *lucus*, a grove, meant a clearing. (2) "Lea," fallow land, is related to the verb to "lie." "Lavender" is

generally connected with *lavare*, to wash, as lavender is laid with freshly washed linen and used in baths; O.Fr. *lavendre*, L. *lavendula*, *lavandula*, Ital. *lavande*, Fr. *lavande*. But in the tenth century the form is *livendula*, probably connected with *līvēre*, to be livid, and so the plant is, as in Irish, named from grey colour. The development of meaning in "latitude" is interesting. It signified (1) breadth, (2) freedom from restriction. In geography it meant distance from the equator, but in astronomy, by a somewhat curious process which Mr. Bradley explained at length, it had come to mean distance from the ecliptic, distance from the equator being called "declination." "Launch" and "lance" are from two dialectal forms of the same French word, and were long used indiscriminately in a great variety of senses which are now apportioned between the two forms. Thus *launch* meant to pierce, wound, "launch with a spear," and this sense lasted till Dryden. For "to launch the gums" we now say "lance." Another application of the etymological sense appears in "to launch a spear," *i.e.*, to send it on its course; hence, later, "to launch a ship." "Lathe," Kent being divided into five lathes, was the O.E. *læð*, corresponding to the O.N. *lāð*; in Kent it came to mean the territory under a jurisdiction annexed to a particular manor. "Lathe," the turning machine, is from the fifteenth-century Danish *lad*, a fixed framework or stand; in modern Danish *dreje lad* is a turning-lathe. "Lavish" is from *lavare*, to wash; the Old French sb. *lavas* was a deluge of rain; *lavis*, a torrent of words; a man was a "lavasse of speche"; Udal said Mary Magdalene was accused of making "lavasse" of precious ointment; in 1485 folk were "lavasse of their tongues" in the Paston Letters. Mr. Bradley also dealt with "poet laureate," "laurel" in its different forms, "law" in its different senses, and "lay fee" (land held for secular services) for "laity."—A vote of thanks to him for his great services to the 'Dictionary' was unanimously passed.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—*April* 16.—Mr. Mansergh, President, in the chair.—The paper read was 'Modern Practice in the Manufacture and Distribution of Gas,' by Mr. H. E. Jones.

MATHEMATICAL.—*April* 11.—Dr. Hobson, President, in the chair.—Messrs. M. Adlard and J. H. Jeans were elected Members.—Mr. Basset communicated some notes on 'The Projective Properties of Cubic and Quartic Curves.'—Prof. Love spoke also on the subject.—A paper by Dr. F. Morley, which dealt with the summation of a certain gamma-function series, was communicated by its title.—Lieut.-Col. Cunningham, R.E., announced the factorization of the algebraic prime factors of $5^{75}-1$ and $5^{105}-1$.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Mon. Aristotelian, 8.—'The Theory of Subjective Activity,' Mr. H. W. Carr
— Society of Arts, 8.—'Alloys,' Lecture I., Sir W. C. Roberts-Austen. (Cantor Lectures.)
— Institute of British Architects, 8.—'The Classifications of Romanesque and Gothic Architecture,' Mr. F. Bond.
— Surveyors' Institution, 8.—Junior Meeting.
Tues. Royal Institution, 3. Cellular Physiology, with Special Reference to the Enzymes and Ferments,' Lecture II., Dr. A. Macfadyen.
— Statistical, 5.
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—Discussion on 'Modern Practice in the Manufacture and Distribution of Gas.'
Wed. Society of Arts, 8.—'Patent Law Reform,' Mr. A. Siemens.
— Geological, 8.—'Notes on Two Well-Sections,' Rev. R. A. Bullen; 'The Geological and Physical Development of Antigua,' 'The Geological and Physical Development of Guadeloupe,' 'The Geological and Physical Development of Anguilla, St. Martin, St Bartholomew, and Sombrero,' and 'The Geological and Physical Development of the St. Christopher Chain and Saba Banks,' Prof. J. W. Spencer.
Thurs. Royal Institution, 3.—'Naturalism in Italian Painting,' Lecture II., Mr. Roger Fry.
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Chemistry in its Relations to Engineering,' Prof. F. Clowes. (James Forrest Lecture.)
— Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.
— Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, 8.—'Some Pictures in the National Collection,' Dr. Todhunter.
Fri. Physical, 5.—'The Thermodynamical Correction of the Gas Thermometer,' Prof. Callendar; 'The Production of a Bright-Line Spectrum by Anomalous Dispersion and its Application to the Flash Spectrum,' Prof. R. W. Wood.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'Polyphase Electric Working,' Lecture I., Mr. A. C. Eborall. (Howard Lectures.)
— Royal Institution, 9.—'Colour in the Amphibia,' Dr. H. Gadow.
Sat. Royal Institution, 3.—'Climate: its Causes and its Effects,' Lecture II., Mr. J. Y. Buchanan.

Science Gossip.

It is with much satisfaction that we learn that the fine collection of butterflies left by the late Mr. J. H. Leech is to be offered to the Trustees of the British Museum. We trust that no conditions or restrictions will diminish the value of this handsome gift.

Dr. D. T. MacDougal, of the Botanical Gardens, Brown Park, New York, is going to issue, through Messrs. Longman, a text-book on the 'Physiology of Plants.' The same firm will publish 'Researches on Cellulose,' by Messrs. C. F. Cross, E. J. Bevan, and C. Beadle, authors of 'Cellulose: an Outline of the Chemistry of the Structural Elements of Plants.'

A special meeting of the Geological Society was held on the evening of Wednesday, March 27th, the President in the chair. The Rev. J. F. Blake and Mr. R. Bullen Newton moved:—

"That the general collection in the Society's Museum be limited to such specimens as have been or may hereafter be definitely referred to, by name, description, or figure, in the Society's publications, or in such other works as may be agreed upon by the Council, and that the remaining specimens be disposed of in such a way as the Council may direct."

But an amendment moved by Sir Henry Howorth and seconded by Prof. W. Boyd Dawkins was carried by a small majority.

The Congo Government has just issued the first report by Capt. Lemaire on his two years' mission in Katanga. It relates principally to astronomical observations, by means of which many topographical errors have been set right by this explorer. Capt. Lemaire prefaces his own work by remarking that the dispute with France in 1886 about the delimitation of the equatorial frontier was due to imperfect astronomical determinations, that the position of so well known a place as Matadi was 50 kilomètres out, and that the track for the railway to Leopoldville was over-estimated by 75 kilomètres. With regard to Katanga, this officer found that not a single place of importance in the southern and eastern districts of the State had been correctly located. In the Congo-Zambesi region one important point was not less than a degree out of its place, and well-known falls, lakes, and camps along a line of 500 miles were 20 miles and more from the position assigned them on the map. The west coast of Tanganyika is brought back further west, and the mouth of the Lou-Kouga as much as 32 miles. As a consequence of this alteration, the Lualuba branch of the Upper Congo is 37½ miles nearer the great lake than was supposed.

At the eleventh Congress of the Meteorological Society at Berlin Dr. von Zeller gave a brief survey of the condition of the science in the present day, and Geheimrath von Bezold read a paper on 'Die Meteorologie um die Wende des Jahrhunderts,' in which he pointed out that during the early part of the last century what was called meteorology was little more than climatology. The Verein für vaterländische Naturkunde presented the Congress with an interesting chart of the weather during one hundred years. The chart was begun by a man named Müller in Calw, and was continued by his two sons.

Mr. Douglas Freshfield will give an account of his recent journey 'Round Kanchanjanga,' illustrated by lantern-slides from Signor Sella's photographs, at the Alpine Club Hall on Friday, May 3rd, at 8.30 p.m., for the benefit of Mrs. Watts-Hughes's Home for Destitute Boys, in Islington. Tickets, 10*s*. each, can be had of the Hon. Secretary of the Alpine Club, 23, Savile Row, W.

Amongst the foreign scholars nominated as honorary members of the Austrian Zoologisch-Botanische Gesellschaft on the occasion of its recent fifty years' *Jubiläum* (March 30th) we find the names of Dr. Ray Lankester, Mr. A. R. Wallace, and Mr. Agassiz, of Cambridge, U.S.

FINE ARTS

THE NEW ENGLISH ART CLUB.

The rising generation of artists, those who are but just emerging from the schools, are year by year taking a more assured position at the New English Art Club. There is among these younger men a curious bias in favour of the mid-Victorian period. The Pre-Raphaelites were compelled to illustrate this period by the force of circumstances and by the theories of realism which some members of the group adopted; but these artists, of whom Mr. Orpen and Mr. McEvoy may be taken as typical, affect the surroundings of what has usually been considered as a peculiarly distressing period with evident gusto: they find inspiration in the hot mahoganies and varnished walnut woods and the glaring local colours which the discovery of aniline dyes and arsenic wall-papers ushered in. It is true that there is no attempt in their pictures at an historical reconstruction of the life of the period—that would, we fancy, be repudiated as savouring too much of the subject-picture; there is no rigorous archæological consistency between the costume, which often savours of an earlier period, and the furniture; all that these artists aim at is a flavour of antiquated fashions and the slight suggestion of strangeness and unfamiliarity which they bring with them. There is also, perhaps, a little harmless ostentation in their indifference to the actual beauty of the thing represented, their determination to find and give pleasure only in the manner of representation. Mr. McEvoy, for instance, in *The Engraving* (No. 53), lets one see what a cruel discord of colour the London lodging-house room actually presented, and how, by the sheer skill and determination of his treatment, he has conjured it into something that, apart from its associations, is positively pleasurable. In any case the work of these painters affords considerable promise for the future; it is uncompromisingly scholarly and sincere; there is no attempt to shirk the difficulties of complete realization of form; if anything, they err at present on the side of a too insistent, too prosaic, delineation. The forms are realized, too, with a vigorous directness of handling which shows that they have acquired considerable mastery of their craft. Their work is often student-like, but it is never amateurish or incompetent.—Mr. Orpen, indeed, distinguishes himself already as gifted with quite unusual facility and brilliance of expression. In *A Mere Fracture* (57) he shows, too, a capacity for seizing expressive movement and gesture which will, we think, inevitably lead him to more definitely dramatic motives. The nervous concentration suggested by the action of the doctor's fingers, and the intentness of his expression as he sounds the injured limb, are perfectly rendered. A certain arrested air, as though the figures were part of a still-life group, would, we think, disappear if Mr. Orpen were more frankly to allow the incident to control the composition. There is among some artists a strong prejudice against dramatic and narrative treatment, a prejudice which Mr. Orpen is clearly bound to overcome before his talents find their completest expression. It is interesting to note in such pictures the signs of a revival of that peculiarly English conception of *genre* composition which Hogarth originated, and which, though it has often degenerated into mere illustration, has at times been the motive of a sincere and straightforward prose style.

Among the more familiar work at the New English Art Club, Mr. Rothenstein's *Interior* (75) shows how much his influence has been felt by the artists already mentioned. It is the gayest and pleasantest of his recent works. The composition, with its frank acceptance of the rectangular lines of the room, is admirable. The sensation of air and light which pervades the large spaces of the composition, the spontaneity and easy movement of the figure at the window, and the clear notes of the flowers and *bric-à-brac* on the harpsichord, all convey a mood which is entirely delightful and somewhat new in Mr. Rothenstein's work. In harmony of tone, in luminosity and gaiety of colour, it surpasses everything he has exhibited hitherto.

In Mr. Steer's piece, *Hydrangea* (66), the

brilliance of its colour and the flickering play of sunlight on the pale stuffs of sofa and dress are charming. As an impression of a particular scene it is complete, but it is rather a sketch pushed to its furthest limits than a picture. Mr. Steer appears to dread lest any conscious intellectual activity on his part should impair the freshness of his vision. He will rather admit what is accidental and extraneous than criticize and reconsider what the circumstances provided. Much in his picture is as it happened, not as a conscious and purposeful designer would have ordered it. The drapery is often neither expressive of the forms that underlie it nor harmonious in line with the main scaffolding of the composition. His delicate colour-sense and his feeling for atmospheric envelopment of tone enable him to arrive at some kind of unity, but his distrust of calculated effect, his tendency to improvise in the presence of the thing seen, deliver him over at times to the tyranny of the accidental. His portrait of *Mrs. Moffat Lindner* (113) is one of the decided and incontestable failures which such a method of unpremeditated effort must occasionally result in, however gifted the painter may be.

Mr. Furse is his diametrical opposite in this matter; it is impossible to conceive his ever failing as frankly, as unhesitatingly, as Mr. Steer. He is intellectually too alert not to find a substitute where inspiration may be lacking; his work will always wear the appearance of masterly and intentional design. Unfortunately, he seems to lack Mr. Steer's strong instinctive feeling for sensuous charm, and in spite of the skilful engineering of his large portrait, *Mrs. Geoffrey Buxton* (92), it leaves us singularly unaffected. It is, let us admit, a work of such ambitious scale and design as very few living artists could co-ordinate and carry through with the same assurance, the same air of finality and completeness, that Mr. Furse displays. But the cold, hard illumination, the lack of any mystery and depth in the quality of the paint, render it curiously unsympathetic. It is a work to be wondered at rather than enjoyed. Mr. Furse's treatment of paint has undergone a change since his earlier works, which we regret. In his portrait of Lord Justice Henn Collins and his small portrait of Lord Roberts he aimed at deriving the utmost charm of transparency and luminosity from the methodical use of rich impasto and glazes. His portraits at this exhibition suggest that he has been allured by the example of Mr. Sargent's summary and contemptuous treatment of the medium. To paint the reflected light on a cheek as a definite patch of orange pigment, as Mr. Furse has done in this portrait, is to ignore the possibilities which oil paint affords for expressing the subtler beauties of flesh. The older masters never forgot that, whatever accidents and modifications the local colour of flesh admits, it is none the less a homogeneous substance, and not a mosaic of different coloured stuffs.

Mr. Muirhead's *Interior* (122) is the best thing we have yet seen of his—large and well massed in design, rich and sober in tonality. A landscape, *Evening* (62), by him is also dignified and reposeful.—Mr. Thornton's *Lombard Landscape* (56), though it evinces no great accomplishment in the execution, has the charm of a mood really felt and understood.

Among the water-colours, Mr. MacColl's Nos. 18 and 22 show the art of suggestion carried to its furthest limits. They are like some charming people whose silences are replete with beautiful possibilities.—Mr. Rich, Nos. 9, 10, and 25, ventures further in the materialization of his visions than most of the water-colour artists in this exhibition. His few direct washes of colour, restricted almost as severely in scale as those of the early English school, convey the illusion of a possible reality. He is, we think, one of the few artists of the day who have thoroughly mastered the conventions and learnt to respect the limitations of water-colour art.

Fine-Art Gossip.

In the British Museum the exhibition of etchings and drawings by Rembrandt which has been on view in the Print and Drawing Gallery for the last two years is about to be replaced by one of miscellaneous drawings of the English and foreign schools, selected from those which have been acquired by the department by gift, bequest, or purchase during the last six years. While the change is being made the gallery will be closed to the public from April 22nd to May 16th inclusive.

Messrs. Colnaghi will open to-day an exhibition of the etched work of Sir Seymour Haden. It will be succeeded later on by an exhibition of such of his etchings as are not included in the first show, and thus the public will have placed before it a nearly complete collection of the artist's achievements. The exhibitions will each of them be open for three or four weeks.

The private view of the New Gallery is announced for to-day, and it will be open to the public on Monday.

Messrs. Henry Graves & Co. have issued invitations to a private view for to-day (Saturday), at their galleries in Pall Mall, of water-colour drawings entitled 'Woods and Waterways,' the works of Mrs. F. A. Hopkins. The public will be admitted from Monday next until May 4th inclusive.

At Mr. Gutekunst's gallery an exhibition of etchings by Mr. F. Laing commences to-day.—Col. R. Goff exhibits water-colour drawings by himself of 'Views in Italy' at the Rembrandt Gallery, 5, Vigo Street, from to-day till the 25th prox.—The private view of Miss H. Thornycroft's water-colours at her studio, 2a, Melbury Road, takes place next Saturday. The works will be open to the public on the 29th inst.

Several mezzotints of unusual quality, from pictures by Sir Joshua Reynolds, will be sold at Messrs. Christie's on April 30th. Amongst others there are proofs of the coveted Ladies Waldegrave, Mrs. Hope of Amsterdam, Miss Kemble, Lady Taylor, Lady Herbert, the Duchess of Marlborough and her daughter, the Hon. Mrs. Beresford and the Marchioness Townshend and Mrs. Gardiner (sometimes called 'The Three Graces'), and the rare full-length of Mrs. Carnac. The special interest attaching to this sale is that these prints come direct from Sir Joshua's portfolios, and were inherited by his niece Lady Thomond, from whom they have descended to their present possessor, so that they now come into the market for the first time.

Messrs. Longman promise for the coming season 'The Art of Building a Home: a Collection of Lectures and Illustrations,' by Messrs. Barry Parker and R. Unwin.

An old friend of the late Mr. Eddis writes that the latter died, not in London, as we stated last week, but at Shalford, near Guildford, where he lived after retiring from the active exercise of his profession.

The Louvre has recently acquired, and has placed on view within the last few days, another example of Sir Henry Raeburn (the French papers print his name "Rœburn"), a portrait described as of Mrs. Anna More. The Louvre has already possessed since 1886 a specimen of Raeburn's work in a portrait of a disabled sailor in uniform. Indeed, there are in Paris at least a dozen excellent Raeburns. Thanks largely to M. Sedelmeyer, the early English school of painters has become quite popular with French collectors.

The comparatively small, although rapidly increasing, collection of Oriental art at the Louvre has lately been enriched by the acquisition of the celebrated inlaid copper vase from the Barberini Palace at Rome. It is specially important from the silver incrustation, with its elaborate engraving, being probably of the same period as the vase itself. A further acquisition in another branch of the department is an example of Paduan fifteenth-century *graffiato* maiolica. It is an elegantly ornamented bowl supported on three lions in the round.

Mr. Keeley Halswelle's picture 'Kilchurn Castle, Loch Awe,' was sold for 189*l.* at Christie's last Saturday.

From Paris is announced the decease of M. V. de Brozik, a pupil of Piloty and a Bohemian by birth, who frequently exhibited large historical pictures at the Salon. For some years past he had been Director of the Academy of Fine Arts at Prague, but three months ago he returned to Paris in a dying state.

The excavations on the island of Ægina, which Prof. Furtwängler has undertaken under commission from the Prince Regent of Bavaria, have had an auspicious beginning. On the second day (April 2nd), according to a telegram from Athens to Munich, two magnificent marble heads were brought to light. They are assigned to the groups of Greek and Trojan warriors in the Aegineten-Saal of the Glyptothek at Munich, which were brought from Ægina in 1811.

The exhibition of Mr. Walter Crane's pictures in Frankfort-on-the-Main has attracted much attention. Yet, while his versatility is greatly admired, and his influence on decorative art is fully recognized, it is chiefly as an illustrator that he is prized in Germany, where his children's books are exceedingly popular.

The series of drawings by Old Masters which for more than half a century have been exhibited at the Louvre, in the suite of rooms looking on to the quadrangle, are now removed; their place will be occupied by a collection of old French decorated furniture, taken mainly from the Garde-Meuble.

MUSIC

Musical Gossip.

The Clarendon Press has undertaken the publication of an elaborate history of music in six volumes, to be written in collaboration by Prof. Wooldridge, Sir Hubert Parry, Mr. Fuller Maitland, Mr. E. Dannreuther, and Mr. W. H. Hadow. To each author has been allotted a separate period, so delimited as to make one consecutive treatise. Prof. Wooldridge will write on the early and later ecclesiastical periods, Sir Hubert Parry on the seventeenth century, Mr. Fuller Maitland on the period of Bach and Handel, and Mr. Dannreuther on the "romantic movement." It is hoped to publish at least three of the volumes during the coming year.

The Stock Exchange Orchestral and Choral Society held their third subscription concert at Queen's Hall on Tuesday evening. The programme opened with Tschaïkowsky's Symphony No. 5 in E, and in this fine work the orchestra, under the able direction of Mr. Arthur W. Payne, acquitted itself well. This 'Polish' Symphony, as it is called, presents many points of interest—at times, indeed, the restless rhythm, the flamboyant orchestration, and the romantic sadness strongly foreshadow the 'Pathetic'—yet it does not reveal the composer in his strongest moods, his finest workmanship. Madame Beatrice Langley and Mrs. Arthur Stothert were heard to advantage in Bach's Concerto for two violins and orchestra in D minor, especially in the lovely Largo. The choir sang smoothly and solemnly Mendelssohn's quiet motet 'Beati Mortui' and Sullivan's "The long day closes," in memoriam F. H. Read, the first president of the Society, and Sir John Stainer, for many years vice-president. Mr. Read, born in 1821, lived for nearly forty years at Walthamstow, which he raised to be an important musical centre; to him that town owes its spacious Victoria Hall. The second part of

the Stock Exchange programme included Dr. Cowen's four Old English Dances, which were given under his direction. Miss Maggie Purvis proved an acceptable vocalist.

Wagner's 'Siegfried' is to be produced early next year at Paris, with M. Jean de Reszke in the title *rôle*, Mlle. Actée as Brünnhilde, and MM. Delmar and Renaud as Wotan and Mime respectively. This will be the fifth Wagner work produced at the Grand Opéra. Up to the present have been given 'Lohengrin,' 'Walküre,' 'Tannhäuser,' and 'Meistersinger.'

The Emperor William has selected Verdi's 'Otello' and Nicolaï's 'Merry Wives of Windsor' for the Wiesbaden Festival performances, which will take place between May 15th and 20th. There will be special stage decorations; those for the Nicolaï opera have been designed by the Emperor himself.

The first Richard Wagner-Verein, established in 1871 by Emil Heckel at Mannheim for the purpose of helping to realize Wagner's scheme of giving performances of the 'Ring' at Bayreuth, has been dissolved. Its mission has been accomplished: the genius of Wagner has triumphed.

The *Allgemeine Musik-Zeitung* of April 12th prints an interesting letter written in 1883 by Eduard August Grell, former director of the Singakademie, to a lady in answer to some inquiries she had made of him concerning Mendelssohn. Grell relates how he was constantly in the Mendelssohns' house when young Felix was studying with Zelter; and, although he does not wish in any way to belittle the part which Mendelssohn played in the production of Bach's 'Matthew' Passion at Berlin in 1829, he claims the earliest honour of having rescued that great work from oblivion for Zelter. Felix Mendelssohn and other pupils of Zelter used to attend the weekly meetings of the Singakademie, at which, among other works of Bach, were performed the choruses from the 'Matthew' Passion. Grell distinctly remembers that it was arranged between Mendelssohn's father and Zelter to give a complete performance of the work, one object of the latter being to make his gifted and industrious pupil, young Mendelssohn, known as a conductor. Zelter, as Grell notes, was a pupil of Fasch, and it was through that master that his interest in Bach's works—very probably in the 'Passion' itself—was kindled.

Carl Laeisz, a wealthy shipowner and lover of art, has recently died, and left a sum of 1,200,000 marks for the erection of a great concert-hall at Hamburg.

A story is going the round of the Italian papers, so states *Le Ménestrel* of April 14th, to the effect that at a recent performance of Berlioz's 'Damnation de Faust' a daughter of the composer, eighty-five years of age, was present, having made a long journey to witness her father's triumph. But "se non è ver, non è ben trovato," for Berlioz had no daughter—only a son, who died some years before his father.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Sun. Sunday Society Concert, 3. Sunday League, 7, Queen's Hall.
Mon. Madame Beatrice Langley's Concert, 3, St. James's Hall.
Wed. Miss Dorothy Baly's Violin Recital, 8, Steinway Hall
Thurs. Joachim Quartet Concert, 3, St James's Hall, Royal Choral Society 8, Albert Hall.
Sat. London Ballad Concert, 3, Queen's Hall; Mr. Manns's Benefit Concert, Crystal Palace, 3.30.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

Lyceum.—'Coriolanus,' played in Three Acts.
St James's.—'The Wilderness,' a Comedy in Three Acts. By H. V. Esmond.

Somewhat mistrustfully Sir Henry Irving has carried out a long-cherished purpose of producing Shakspeare's 'Coriolanus.' We say mistrustfully, since the changes that have been made in the disposition of the scenes amount to a virtual reconstruction of the play; and some of the characters, notably Volumnia, are much altered. In the case of Caius Marcius the omissions consist principally of scenes of action. The interrupted fight with Tullus Aufidius disappears, as does the scene in which, entering Corioli alone and having the gates shut on him, Caius Marcius earned his cognomen of Coriolanus. Against the banishment of these things nothing needs be urged. Their due presentation calls for a robust style, which is not always a desirable possession and has never been an attribute of Sir H. Irving. Stage fights other than those between dual combatants are by no means easy of presentation, and a man who has to assign verisimilitude to a combat of one against half a dozen or more must have a lightning-like rapidity of action and an impetuosity of attack not to be maintained when the encounter has to be bloodless. Rendered as 'Coriolanus' now is, its interest is purely psychological. Caius Marcius hated the fierce democracy of Rome, and his character, as seen in Plutarch and in Shakspeare, has to be gathered from the expression of his loathing. No language which he, and after him Menenius, can use is strong enough to express his contempt for the plebeians and his resentment against the laws which placed power in their hands and those of the tribunes. When deprived of the one endowment of splendid bravery, which has now to be taken for granted, he is a turbulent, haughty, exacting, and wholly unmanageable being, such as subsequent history has scarcely given us, except perhaps in Charles the Bold. This being in the hands of Sir Henry is shown with exemplary fidelity, the feature most distinctly indicated being sardonic contempt. Until the tribunes proceed to deeds of active hostility, laying upon him violent hands, he scorns to recognize his antagonists, speaking of them to the aristocrats and not to themselves. The scorn which animated him when asking their votes penetrated their thick skins, and rendered inevitable his loss of the half-accorded office of consul and his banishment. The most effective scenes were those without and within the house of Aufidius, the latter being especially fine. No violence of speech or gesture marred a performance which was throughout self-contained and convincing. There was little effort, moreover, except perhaps to avoid the points in search of which his predecessors travelled far. The famous speech "I banish you," uttered by Coriolanus to those who are sending him into exile, was delivered without any form of emphasis. Miss Terry was not the Volumnia of our conception, but was a sweet and gracious creature, the influence of whose intercession might well be fatal, as it proved. Mr. Laurence Irving and Mr. Hearn were well contrasted as the tribunes, and Mr. J. H. Barnes rendered good service as Menenius Agrippa. Mr. Tyars made a strikingly martial and impressive figure of Cominius.

'Coriolanus' is not dramatically stirring, and, since the days of Kemble, it has been no great favourite with managers. Macready even, though Barry Cornwall in a rather inflated sonnet applied to his Coriolanus Shakspeare's line concerning Julius Cæsar, "This is the noblest Roman of them all," does not seem to have been at ease in it. Sir H. Irving has won in it an honourable *succès d'estime*, which it may well be held is the utmost triumph now to be hoped. The scenery from Sir L. Alma Tadema's designs is picturesque, though centuries later, we should suppose, than the alleged date of the action.

Mr. Esmond's new comedy, which, if we may judge by the reception awarded it, has brought back to the St. James's the sunshine of success, is a clever, cynical, and not wholly convincing work. It treats with considerable freshness, and indeed with some absolute novelty, a familiar theme, and it furnishes a satire on modern manners bolder than any modern writer has dared to depict. Something like forty years have elapsed since in his earliest poem the present Laureate told us how in society "the half drunk leaned over the half drest." As a rule, the half drunk are no longer much in evidence. 'The Wilderness,' however, shows a world lower than that depicted in 'The Season.' It is made up of masculine sheep waiting to be devoured and feminine wolves in search of prey. Such watchdogs as there are are on the side of the wolves. Of the sunny-cheeked girls, smelling, as Byron says, of "bread and butter" or of hot muffins, which in the play are in great request, all are in chase of rank and fortune. Dalliance with "detrimentals" is indulged in to what might be held a compromising extent, but when the husband is caught the lover, for a time at least, is sent away.

In the last act, when the marriage is accomplished, comes the departure from precedent. Sir Harry Milanor, although caught in Mabel Vaughan's toils, is, in words H. J. Byron loved to repeat, "not such a fool as he looks." He is, in fact, a model of intellect and worth. With him his newly made wife enjoys happiness so profound that it appals her with a sense of her own unworthiness. Horrified at her past baseness, she broods over what means are best to employ in order to obtain a title to what she has stolen. After sending away with "a flea in his ear" the lover who comes secure of the reward for his patience, she determines, in spite of the dissuasion of those whom she consults, to tell her husband all. This she is unable to do, since he discovers the truth for himself. Both undergo a bad quarter of an hour, and then, as is becoming in comedy, all is well. This is fresh and sympathetic, and it gives rise to some powerful situations, of which much is made. Whether continuous happiness is probable under the conditions presented may be doubtful, but Mr. Esmond is entitled to take his own view. His treatment is at least judicious and thoroughly popular, and the scenes with her lover first, and with her husband afterwards, which are provided for the wife, are strong and satisfactory, and were received by the public with clamorous enthusiasm. Miss Eva Moore played her part to the life, and has at a bound established her reputation. Mr. Alexander displayed in the earlier acts his old charm of method. In the last act he seemed to fear that the piece was not strong enough, and to determine at all risks to make it go. This heresy of modern growth comes generally as a result of too long a

run. It now begins to influence our chief actors at the outset, and in so doing forms a serious menace to the stage, perhaps the most serious with which it is confronted. Mr. Esmond is to be congratulated on respectable accomplishment, and the management upon what can hardly fail to be a remunerative success.

Dramatic Gossip.

The library of the late Mr. Charles John Wylie, of Earl's Terrace, Kensington, which Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge will sell on May 14th, contains a series of dramatic memoirs extra-illustrated with rare portraits and views. The best specimen of this kind of book-making is Dr. Doran's 'Their Majesties' Servants,' which is extended from two volumes to ten by the addition of over 1,300 scarce portraits and views; to this collection there is a specially compiled index. There are also extra-illustrated copies of Thomas Dibdin's 'Reminiscences,' with nearly 230 portraits of actors and actresses; of J. T. Smith's chatty 'Book for a Rainy Day,' and of Joseph Spence's 'Anecdotes.' The last-named is extended from one volume octavo to four in quarto size, and several of the 370 portraits with which it is illustrated are scarce. Some of the "grangerized" books come down quite to our own days; *e.g.*, the Bancrofts' 'On and Off the Stage,' 1888; Vincent's 'Recollections of Fred Leslie,' 1894; and Miss Emily Soldene's 'Recollections,' 1897, are all similarly treated.

The reopening performance by Mrs. Langtry at the Imperial, announced for Thursday, has been postponed to Monday next on account, it is understood, of the theatre not being quite ready.

The production at the Prince of Wales's by Mr. Hawtrey of 'The Man from Blankley's' is fixed for Thursday next.

'The Adventure of Lady Ursula' has been withdrawn from the Duke of York's, at which the next venture will be musical comedy.

Mr. Tree will produce at Her Majesty's, on the afternoon of May 2nd, 'Macaire,' by R. L. Stevenson and Mr. W. E. Henley. In this he will play Macaire to the Bertrand of Mr. James Welch, other parts being taken by Messrs. Gerald Lawrence, Lionel Brough, Luigi Lablache, George Hawtrey, and Oscar Asche, Miss Lily Brayton, and Miss Tilbury. He will also revive 'Beau Austin,' by the same authors, with himself, Mrs. Tree, Mr. F. Terry, and Mr. H. Kemble in their original parts, and with Miss Carlotta Addison in that first taken by Miss Rose Leclercq.

A new adaptation of 'Ruy Blas' is being prepared for Mr. Lewis Waller by Mr. John Davidson. Mr. Waller will also produce next month at the Coronet Theatre 'The King's Rival,' a new rendering by Mr. G. Du Maurier of the often-adapted 'Don César de Bazan' of Dumanoir and D'Ennery. Faith in the romantic drama is not yet extinct.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell promises for the present season a translation by Mr. James Monteith Graham of Echegaray's 'Mariana.'

In order to avoid clashing with other entertainments, Miss Janette Steer has postponed until the 27th inst. the production of the new rendering of 'The Queen's Necklace.'

Mr. Charles Frohman has acquired the American rights of Mr. Esmond's latest success 'The Wilderness.'

The committee appointed by the Playgoers' Club, at the suggestion of Mr. Alexander, for the purpose of reading new plays have an arduous task before them, no fewer than three hundred works having been sent in.

'The Mandarin,' a play by Mrs. Alicia Ramsey and Mr. Rudolph de Cordova, produced on Monday at the Grand Theatre, Islington, is founded on events recently witnessed in China. The supposed date of the action is, however, given as 1888. Miss Dorothea Baird, Mr. Charles Fulton, Mr. de Cordova, and Mr. Yorke Stephens took the principal parts.

We copy from the *Era* the statement that Madame Sada Yacco and M. Kawakami have returned to Japan with 40,000*l.* earned in Europe and America. Madame Yacco purposes devoting her share to a theatre in Tokio for the performance of plays by Japanese writers or translations from the European. The site for this house has been given by the emperor.

The acting rights of an adaptation of 'The Palace of the King' of Mr. F. Marion Crawford, which has been successfully given in America, have been secured by Mr. Arthur Collins and by Miss Jessie Millward, who will play the heroine on its production in London.

Mr. Edgar Bruce, a well-known London manager, who has died while on a holiday in Wales, had made his name as an actor in America and Canada as well as in England. His career began in 1868. He was seen at the Criterion, the Court, the Royalty, the St. James's, the Globe, and elsewhere. His greatest success was in 'The Colonel,' founded by Mr. Burnand on 'Le Mari à la Campagne,' and produced at the Prince of Wales's, February 2nd, 1881. In this he succeeded Mr. Coghlan. Mr. Bruce had for some years practically quitted the stage.

The death has also been announced of Miss Helen Forsyth, an actress with a gracious personality, whose promise scarcely ripened into performance. In parts such as Molly Segrim in 'Sophia,' Norah Desmond in 'The Bells of Haslemere,' Ivy Harden in 'The Union Jack,' and Mrs. Marchmont in 'An Ideal Husband,' she was seen to some advantage. She played at many leading theatres—Haymarket, Lyceum, Adelphi, Vaudeville, Criterion, &c.

The mental condition of Mr. Maurice Barrymore, who is now in Belle Vue Hospital, New York, seems to render his return to the stage doubtful. Mr. Barrymore was born in India in 1847, his real name being Herbert Blythe; he has shown himself a good actor in a line in which he has few competitors, and has written more than one successful play. In addition to Miss Ethel Barrymore, who appeared recently at the Lyceum, he has two sons on the American stage, on which he is himself best known.

The farewell performance of the Deutsche Theater, which for six months has held possession of the Comedy, took place at the Apollo on the afternoon of the 12th inst. It consisted of 'Nora, oder ein Puppenheim,' in which Fräulein Clara Sella made an excellent Nora, Herr H. Wolff was Helmer, and Herr Hans Andresen, Dr. Rank.

To Correspondents.—A. M.—S. S.—J. M.—A. J.—H. C.—received.

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THE ATHENÆUM

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No. 3835. SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1901. PRICE THREEPENCE
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BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held on WEDNESDAY, May 1, at 4.30 P.M. A Paper will be read by Mr. T. CATO WORSFOLD upon 'The Porta Nigra a Treasure of Treves.'
There will be no Evening Meeting.
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His Grace the LORD ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY will preside at the 111th ANNIVERSARY DINNER of the ROYAL LITERARY FUND, at the WHITEHALL ROOMS, HOTEL MÉTROPOLE, W.C., on FRIDAY, May 17, at 7 for 7.30 P.M. precisely.
Gentlemen willing to act as Stewards are requested to communicate as soon as possible with the Secretary.
A. LLEWELYN ROBERTS, Secretary.
7, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.

AUTHORS' CLUB.—The ANNUAL LADIES' DINNER will be held at the HOTEL CECIL on MAY 20. As the accommodation is strictly limited, Members wishing to attend are requested to apply at once to the SECRETARY, Authors' Club, 3, Whitehall Court, S.W.

READERS' DINNER.—The Stewards regret to announce that the DINNER has been POSTPONED, the Chairman, Mr. SHERIFF LAWRENCE, being unable to return to London. Notice of the new date will be given as early as possible.
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Guildhall, Norwich, April 24, 1901.

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Applications for the above posts, accompanied by a limited number of testimonials, should be made not later than MAY 24, 1901, to the DIRECTOR, National Physical Laboratory, Old Deer Park, Richmond, Surrey.
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M. A. BOYD, Secretary.

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PHILIP H. WICKSTEED in *Manchester Guardian.*

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SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1901.

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LITERATURE

The Autobiography of a Journalist. By W. J. Stillman. 2 vols. (Grant Richards.)

It is a pity that the friend who, "with a tone of authority," persuaded Mr. Stillman to compile these memoirs did not also persuade him to keep them within the limits of a single volume. Several of his reminiscences are interesting, others are fairly amusing, but they are set out in unnecessary detail and are often unconvincing. In his opening chapter, somewhat incoherently praising his mother to the disparagement of his father, Mr. Stillman confesses that a habit of fibbing was formed in him as a child by the merciless floggings he was subjected to on the smallest provocation in his strait-laced and Seventh Day Baptist New England home, and, though he claims to have acquired in later years a rare capacity for fearless truthfulness, some of his statements need confirmation.

In some respects his early years were remarkable. He began by being such "a prodigy" that he knew his letters "before he could articulate them," and at the age of three he "was put on a high stool to read the Bible for visitors." At seven, he tells us, "I was saved from a probable idiocy in my later life by a severe attack of typhoid fever, out of which attack I came a model of stupidity." At fourteen, however, his talents returned to him, and thenceforward he was able to push his way through the world with considerable success, although he blames his father for "a certain vagarious tendency" which produced in him "the probable hereditary basis of the inconsistency of purpose and pursuit" which, he modestly avers, has made his life "comparatively barren of practical result."

Mr. Stillman's intention was to be an artist, and he was about twenty when in 1850 he paid his first visit to Europe and made the acquaintance of Ruskin, whose "apostle" he was for some time after his return to America. It was as a champion of "Ruskinian doctrine" and as "the American Pre-Raphaelite" that he was known among his friends before he went to Paris for some instruction, and after that experience he started, and edited while it lived, a New York art magazine, the *Crayon*, which brought him into acquaintance with the famous Bostonians of that day, and especially with Emerson, Lowell, and the rest of the Adirondacks, of whose club he appears to have been the principal manager, and about whom he gossips pleasantly without saying much that is fresh. On a subsequent and longer visit to England he saw more of Ruskin, and was intimate with Dante Rossetti and many others. His account of the fate of a picture that he brought with him from America, regarding it as his *chef-d'œuvre*, unconsciously throws light on his artistic capacity and individuality:—

"The artists who came seemed to be interested in my work, especially in the 'Bed of Ferns,' of which Rossetti—whose opinion I valued more than any other, for he was very honest and blunt in his criticisms, and not at all inclined to flattery—expressed himself in strong terms of praise. As it was the first thing in which I had attempted to introduce a human interest in the landscape, I was naturally inclined to consider it my most important work, and I was dismayed when Ruskin came to see me, and, in a tone of extreme disgust, said, pointing to the dead deer and man: 'What do you put that stuff in for? Take it out; it stinks!' My reverence for Ruskin's opinion was such that I made no hesitation in painting out the central motive of the picture, for which both subject and effect of light had been selected. Unfortunately, I habitually used copal varnish as a medium. When Rossetti called again, he asked me, with a look of dismay, what I had done to my picture. I explained to him that on Ruskin's advice I had painted out the figures, and exclaiming, 'You have spoiled your picture!' he walked out of the room in a rage. However, I sent it to the Academy as it was, and had it back, 'Not hung, for want of room,' or something equivalent. I then tried to remove the pigment which hid my figures; but the varnish was refractory, and, after a vain attempt, I finally cut the picture up and stuck it in the fire."

To Ruskin Mr. Stillman attributes his undoing as an artist. When he discovered that "from the point of view of pure art he [Ruskin] was entirely mistaken," it was too late for him to put in practice his own truer theories. That, however, was not before Ruskin had taken him for a holiday in Switzerland, expecting that in return he would make serviceable sketches of some of the scenes they visited. Unfortunately, "our moods rarely agreed: he wanted things which were to me of no interest, and I could not interest myself vicariously enough to do them to his satisfaction."

Before the outbreak of the American Civil War Mr. Stillman had applied for the United States consulship in Venice, "intending to write the history of Venetian art." After some years of waiting he was sent to Rome instead; but neither there nor in Crete, to which he was before long transferred, was he happy. "All the disasters of his subsequent life" he attributes to his "having accepted the miserable and delusive advantage of an official position." His experiences, however, furnished profitable material for articles in newspapers and magazines, and led to his being regularly employed as a correspondent of the New York *Tribune* and other newspapers, his last and longest engagement being with the *Times*. The most readable chapters in his book are those dealing with Montenegrin and Herzegovinian affairs between 1875 and 1877. Mr. Stillman's judgment is not always to be relied on, but he is at his best in his descriptions of the semi-civilized people whose wrongs and whose efforts to redress those wrongs he helped to bring to the knowledge of Western readers a quarter of a century ago. Of Prince Nicholas he draws a flattering picture, and he considers that "in military courage the Montenegrin probably stands at the head of European races."

"While lying at the headquarters at Orealuk (where the Prince had a little villa), waiting the opening of the campaign of 1877, I was walking on the terrace with him one day after dinner, when I noticed a boy of sixteen or eighteen standing at the end of the terrace with his cap in his hand, the usual form of asking for an audience. 'Now I'll show you an interesting thing,' said the Prince, as he made a sign to the boy to approach. 'This boy is the last of a good family, whose father and brothers were all killed in the last battle, and I ordered him to go home and stay with his mother and sisters, that the family might not become extinct.' As the boy drew near and stopped before us, his head down and his cap in his hands, the Prince said to him, 'What do you want?' 'I want to go back to my battalion,' the boy replied. 'But,' replied the Prince, 'you are the last of the family, and I cannot allow a good family to be lost; you must go home and take care of your mother.' The boy began to cry bitterly. The Prince then asked him if he would go home quietly and stay there, or take a flogging and be allowed to fight. He shook his head and stood silent a little while, and then broke out, 'Well! it isn't for stealing; I'll take the flogging!' that being the deepest disgrace which can befall a Montenegrin. And he broke down utterly when the Prince finally said that he must go home, for his family was a distinguished one, and he was not willing that no man should be left of it to keep the name. 'But,' said the boy, 'I want to avenge my father and brothers,' this being the highest obligation of every Montenegrin. The boy went away still crying, but when he had gone the Prince said, 'I know that he will be in the next battle in spite of anything I can say.'"

In the intervals of his employment in Eastern and Southern Europe Mr. Stillman passed much time in England, and was in more or less intimate relations with the Rossettis and others; but his gossip about them is neither so instructive nor always so kindly as it might be.

Itinerary of King Edward the First. By Henry Gough. 2 vols. (Paisley, Gardner.)

These two large and handsome volumes are uniform in size, binding, and general "get-up" with the 'Scotland in 1298' which Mr. Gough issued through the same publishers in 1888. Both works are dedicated to the late Marquis of Bute, who seems to have inspired the two undertakings; and in both the aim seems to have been to collect in a convenient form the bare facts as to certain aspects of the reign of the would-be conqueror of Scotland.

Mr. Gough has no doubt put a great deal of hard work into the present volumes, and deserves much credit for having gone to the fountain-head by consulting a large number of unprinted records in the Public Record Office. The materials are abundant, and from them Mr. Gough has extracted a pretty full

and substantially accurate list of the movements of Edward I. from his accession to his death. Of Mr. Gough's pains in following his authorities we can speak as highly as of his diligence in seeking them out. But with all its merits and usefulness, the book shows some slight shortcomings in scholarship which will necessitate caution on the part of the reader in using it. Mr. Gough has given not only the towns or places where the king rested, but also "the name of the county or province in which each place is situated, without regard to modern edicts for the removal of ancient landmarks." Unfortunately, he is not sufficiently well informed to be always able to carry out this excellent ideal. In England and Scotland, where his course is mostly plain sailing, he is excellent, but on the Continent he is less successful. He begins by putting Orvieto in the "county or province" of Perugia, which is not particularly happy. Abbeville should rather be in Ponthieu than vaguely "in Picardy," and Bayonne was certainly never in "Béarn." More precise definitions than "Gascony" or "Guienne" could often have been given. Moreover, in defiance of his principles, Mr. Gough's Welsh place-names are invariably assigned to their modern county, regardless of the fact that half the Welsh shires had no existence before the reign of Henry VIII., and the rest had very different boundaries from what they have now. Nor is Mr. Gough always particularly successful in his identification of place-names with their modern equivalents, though full allowance should here be made for the extreme difficulties of his task. But while fully sharing his inability to identify all the corrupt forms of the official scribes with any modern places at all, we think he might sometimes have done better than he has. In fact, the indexes of the official Calendars of Patent Rolls which have been published since he set to work would have in some cases afforded him hints as to more precise identifications, though these, especially in the early volumes, leave something to seek. In Wales in particular Mr. Gough's own texts, especially those quoted in the notes, more than once enable one to decide against him. For instance, "Llanbedr," at which Edward was in July and November, 1284, is plainly not "probably Llanbedr, Merioneth," because both on i. 157 and on i. 161 the forms given in notes, "Lampadrevawre," "Lanpader," point conclusively to Llanbadarnvawr and its castle of Aberystwyth. And in the same way the Abergele, of December, 1294, is clearly the well-known town of that name, and cannot possibly be, as is tentatively suggested in the index, Abergwili. In the former case a further difficulty is that Edward cannot well have travelled from Carnarvon to Llanbadarn and back in one day. In fact, here and in several other places Mr. Gough would have done well to put the records to the test of geography. He is clearly conscious that the dating of a document at a place does not always testify to the king's physical presence there, but he does not always grapple with sufficient courage the hard problems suggested by this fact. For example: Can Edward have possibly stopped at Pontigny on July 26th, 1289, if he was on July 25th at Senlis and on July 27th at Amiens?

In some cases Mr. Gough has corrected in the index erroneous statements in the text, as on ii. 58, where St. Jean d'Angely had been identified with Saintes, despite the evidence of the note. Places like "Pounz" (Pons), "Lascurr'" (Lescar), "Useste" (Uzeste), "Blanchefort" (Blanquefort), "Belynium" (Belin), "Morlanne" (Morlaas), and "Camperan" (Camparrian) might easily have been recognized. In fact, Pons is identified in the index, although not in the text. Indeed, so uncritical is the South French part of the book that we cannot but regret that Mr. Gough did not content himself with putting down the original form of the name he found in the rolls, as several of his identifications are most uncertain; and yet it is unfortunately impossible even to conjecture amendments, as he seldom preserves the actual spelling of the name on which his guess is based. In every case where there is the slightest doubt as to the modern equivalent, the name as spelt in the roll should invariably be inserted. It may also be reasonably suggested that the chronicles have not been always fully utilized and compared with the records. Take, for example, the king's visit to Lanercost on September 11th, 1280, recorded in the chronicle published under the name of that monastery, to which visit Mr. Gough has made no reference.

The introduction, modest and careful as it is, shows occasional similar limitations of scholarship. For example, Hemingburgh (i. 340, Eng. Hist. Soc.) does not say that Edward was in Paris when he received news of his father's death, but that he was in Gascony—an even grosser error than that which Mr. Gough rightly condemns. And it was his son John, not Henry, the tidings of whose decease were received about the time when Edward heard of his father's death. Francesco Accursi hardly "decided" the difference between Edward and Gaston of Béarn. Carelessness is shown in the binding of the early sheets of the second volume, which cuts the Scottish calendar of dates there given into two and repeats some pages of the Itinerary. Mr. Gough's own notes to the Itinerary tell us what we hardly want to know—as, for example, that Macclesfield is a township in the parish of Prestbury—but do not always clear up the real difficulties of the text.

Besides the Itinerary, Mr. Gough has rather unnecessarily reprinted a few scraps of chronicles and documents, and (much more usefully) has added a series of appendices on Edward's visits to Scotland, and to each of them a map is attached, marking in the king's route, for which we have nothing but praise. Altogether Mr. Gough has made a real contribution to his subject, and those who can use his materials best will, while correcting and supplementing him on some points, feel greatly indebted to him for his pains and labour. They would have praised him still more warmly had he been content with writing down the names he found in his rolls, and not obscured too frequently the results of his researches by unnecessary conjecture. But though the Welsh and French parts are thus to be used with hesitation, the English and Scottish sections of the Itinerary are much more trustworthy.

"These from the Land of Sinim": Essays on the Chinese Question. By Sir Robert Hart, Bart., G.C.M.G. With Appendices. (Chapman & Hall.)

The responsibility of a writer on a little-understood question is in direct proportion to the reputation he enjoys as an authority on the matter in discussion. By common consent Sir Robert Hart has been regarded as possessing unusual familiarity with China. It is known that for forty years he has been resident in Peking and in daily communication with the highest officials of the empire; that for the same period he has managed and directed the imperial maritime customs; that for a short space he held the office of British Minister to the Court of China; and that his knowledge of the Chinese language is almost that of a native. It is only natural, therefore, that the ordinary citizen—the man in the street—should be ready to pay full attention to his views and to accept his facts; and consequently it was doubly incumbent on Sir Robert Hart, when he determined to publish, to reveal the true position, and only to draw legitimate inferences from recognized facts. But in the work before us instead of the expected bread he has given us a stone; and it is difficult to understand how a man of his reputation and ability can have brought himself so to view events as to mislead those who, in default of personal knowledge, were ready to accept him as an authority.

He starts with the proposition that the Boxer association was "patriotic in origin" and "justifiable in its fundamental idea." Such phrases may lead the reader to assume that it was a new society, formed to meet the exigencies of the present crisis; but as a matter of fact it came into being more than a hundred years ago, and has had a chequered existence, in common with the White Lily sect and many others, since that time. But on this point Sir Robert Hart has been corrected by his imperial master, who in a recent edict proclaimed that the present crisis was "really due to the encouragement given to the Boxers by certain princes, nobles, and ministers who ought to have known better," and without whose support the sect would have continued to drag on, as usual, an insignificant existence. Sir Robert apparently regards the Boxers as patriots because they massacred foreign men, women, and children; and on the same principle he applauds Li Ping-hêng, the late Governor of Shantung, because he proved himself their aider and abettor.

Luckily or unluckily, Sir Robert's inferences are not only fallacious, but contradictory. He predicted that the Boxer movement would "spread like wildfire all over the length and breadth of the country." But has it? As he states on p. 100, the provinces, with the exception of Pechili, are in their normal condition; and it seems quite certain that as long as official approval is withdrawn from the Boxers their "patriotism" will ooze out at the tips of their fingers. The fact appears to be that the Boxers were merely tools in the hands of the dowager empress's clique, and that their patriotism was as unreal as were the magical powers which they claimed to possess, and in which Sir Robert Hart

seems, from several passages in his work, to place some credence. If he believes in their patriotism, we can quite imagine his placing faith in their magic.

As to the offence of which foreigners have, in his opinion, been guilty, he is an equally unsafe guide. He quotes the well-worn sayings of Wênhsiang and Prince Kung, the first of whom declared that, if we would do away with our "extra-territoriality clause, merchant and missionary may settle anywhere and everywhere"; while the latter affirmed that, if opium and missionaries were removed, foreigners would be welcome. Following these divergent views, Sir Robert asserts on one page that extra-territoriality is the head and front of our offence, and on another that first and foremost stands the missionary question. Again on this point also his imperial master has set him right. In the first edicts which were issued proclaiming war on the foreigner no reference was made either to extra-territoriality or missionaries, and the only crime by which foreigners were stated to have drawn down upon themselves the imperial wrath was the craving for Chinese territory which had found expression at Kiaochow, Port Arthur, and Weihaiwei.

As a matter of fact, the position as represented by Sir Robert is the fiction of his own imagination, and in no way tallies with the reality. Throughout his pages he commonly ignores the very just causes of complaint existing on the side of foreigners, and gives prominence to any contention which by any special pleading can be adduced against them. In spite of all that has happened, he is loud in his praise of Chinese civilization, and he urges that we should "treat China and the Chinese in just the same way as we treat any other civilized power or people—say America and the Americans." On another page, however, he tells us that none of the Court officials realizes how grievously they have by their atrocious conduct offended all the laws and traditions of civilized states; and he almost melts into tears at the stern necessity which brought Prince Ching back to Peking after the capture of the city. "What," he writes, "must have been his feelings, poor Prince, as his sedan-bearers carried him through the well-known, but now deserted and scarcely recognizable streets, while his Japanese guard marched alongside, and the sentries of Italy, Russia, France, Germany, America, England, and Austria stared at him as he passed."

While thus unnecessarily sympathetic, he has only a few and perfunctory words of pity to expend on the victims of the cold-blooded murders and atrocities which were committed on European men, women, and children by the countrymen of the prince who, according to him, is to be pitied because for a brief space he was exposed to the gaze of European sentries!

If Sir Robert Hart were not entitled to be recognized as a man of honour, his book would naturally be accepted as a piece of special pleading, and as the effort of a man to defend the cause of those whose "rice he is eating," as the Chinese say. But this is out of the question, and we can only regard the strange distortion of view which it represents as being the unfortunate result of a forty years' residence within the walls of Peking.

A History of the Church in Scotland, from the Earliest Times down to the Present Day. By John Macpherson. (Paisley, Gardner.)

In this volume Mr. Macpherson provides the world with a history of the Church in Scotland from the days of St. Ninian to the present dispensation of Dr. Rainy. We do not propose to examine his account of recent affairs, where the judgment may easily be biassed, but we are sorry to say that Mr. Macpherson does not appear to have really enabled his readers to understand the attitude and the ideals of the Kirk of Knox and Melville. His work, in fact, is "popular," and the temper is less that of critical history than of Presbyterian tradition. Authorities are rarely cited. At the beginning of each chapter a list of books is supplied; the books are usually modern; and the author "avoids as far as possible the details of civil history." Consequently the evolution of the Kirk cannot really be made intelligible in this book. For a hundred critical years the civil history of Scotland is the history of the attempts of the preachers to dominate the State and to control the "natural" freedom of the subject. True, many, perhaps most, of the subjects wished to have it so. True, the civil Government, whether of Morton, or James VI., or of the later Stuarts, was an extremely bad Government—corrupt, perfidious, and often cowardly and cruel. None the less, that Government was really engaged in a struggle for the freedom of the State as against the theocratic pretensions of the preachers, and in this struggle the State was eventually successful. Charles II., James II., Claverhouse, Grierson, and the rest, by their dragooning so far broke the spirit of the ministers that, after 1688, the claim to a "covenanted prince" was abandoned, except by "the Societies." Presently there was peace.

It does not appear to us that the essential aspects of the Reformed Kirk can be distinctly viewed in the light of Mr. Macpherson's book. Chaps. iv. and v. deal with the Reformation, and with affairs to the death of James VI. Six pages only (109–115) touch on the convention which followed the treaty of Leith, the Confession of Faith, the First Book of Discipline, and the Book of Common Order. To understand what the Kirk was, or what it aimed at being, the logic of its position, and the attack on that logic (logically successful) by Ninian Winzett, a careful analysis of the documents was necessary. None is attempted. Ninian is not named. Readers are merely referred to the works of Dr. Mitchell and Principal Lee. Consequently the general reader cannot, we think, understand the Kirk's idea of its relation to the magistrate; its power of inflicting civil ruin by excommunication; its theory of the interpretation of Scripture; its ability to persecute and its pleasure in persecution; its dealings with witchcraft; its espionage on private life; and the singular and unhesitating pretensions of the preachers (or some of them) to inspiration, to prophecy, to the healing of diseases, and other supernormal gifts. Without a distinct understanding of all this, and of the sufferings of the Catholics under all this, the modern Presbyterian knows nothing of the Kirk, when she was terrible as an army with banners. After the convention of December, 1567, after Moray became Regent, witch-burning and persecution of priests to the death were at once introduced. To be sure, the one priest whom we know to have been executed for performing the rites of his Church richly deserved what he got on another count. He had broken the seal of confession to implicate Archbishop Hamilton in the murder of Darnley, with which he had probably no concern. If the modern Presbyterian reader does not know what a persecuting Kirk his own was, how violently opposed to freedom of conscience, he cannot understand what slender reason she had to complain when her own turn of being persecuted came round, and how little in spirit she was improved by experience.

A want of proportion manifests itself in this history, when but six pages are allotted to the Book of Discipline, the Confession of Faith, and so on, as against four pages to the obscure affair of "the Hon. Patrick Graham," who was translated from the bishopric of Brechin to that of St. Andrews in 1465. Graham was certainly concerned in the most cynical of all political arrangements—the Boyd-Kennedy "band" for monopolizing power and good things. On his translation from Brechin he paid to Rome 3,300 gold florins, an instalment of his debt to the Papal Court. He also put down large sums for the Commendatorships of Paisley and Arbroath, the richest benefices of the Church. This trafficking with Rome in gold was forbidden by Scottish law; and Graham is said to have been driven to Rome by the Boyd faction, and (as Mr. Macpherson puts it) to have "continued to reside at the Papal Court." A glance at the Acts of Parliament proves that he was in his place during the early years when historians tell us that he was in exile. In August, 1472, he got a bull for the erection of St. Andrews into an archiepiscopal see. This action was unauthorized by the Scottish Government. Graham returned as nuncio to raise a tax for a Crusade. Nothing could be less popular: the clergy united against Graham, paid a subsidy to James III., and made Graham's life wretched. By 1476 a nuncio examined him, and pronounced him to be a lunatic of the wildest kind. Burton says:—

"If we are to admit only a portion of the report made to Rome by a commissioner appointed to inquire into his conduct, he had made considerable advances towards insanity in the exercise of his new powers."

Mr. Macpherson says nothing of Graham's share in the Boyd-Kennedy "band," nothing of his heavy payments to Rome for his "bloated pluralities," nothing of the tax for the Crusade, but regards him as a martyr to purity in clerical appointments, "determined to put an end at once to practices which were really equivalent to the secularization of ecclesiastical offices and functions." If such appointments were to be jobbed, it was perhaps as patriotic to bribe the king as to pay the money to the Pope. Under James I., says Mr. Macpherson, a measure was passed "forbidding any cleric to obtain any pension out of a secular or religious benefice by purchase." Now the Vatican records attest Graham's huge payments to Rome. Why is he to be called "the pure and high-minded bishop"?

"It would seem that the Court affected to take offence at Graham for going to Rome without the royal permission, and obtaining there, without first having a commission from the Crown, confirmation of his election to the highest dignity in the national Church." The last he had done in 1465, many years before he became a lunatic. The visit to Rome without permission was illegal, according to Mr. Macpherson himself (p. 54). We are much in the dark about Graham, but the favour in which he is held by historians appears to rest on the traditions of Buchanan and Ferrerius, which are certainly inaccurate. The space bestowed on "the Hon. Patrick Graham" might have been devoted to a more critical and thorough account of what the Reformed Kirk really was or wanted to be.

The details of Mr. Macpherson's history need revision. It is unlucky to call Lollius Urbicus "Sollius" on p. 2. It is unlucky, on p. 1, to write, "There is absolutely nothing to suggest the notion that the Druidism described by Cæsar.....was known and practised in the northern portion of the island," and then to introduce "King Brude surrounded by his Druids" and "Christ as the great Druid" (pp. 17, 18). That there were Antipopes at Avignon "from 1378 to 1714" (p. 54) is not a strictly historical remark. Was "Gavin Douglas of Dunkeld" alive and active in 1525 (p. 76)? Most people are inclined to believe that he died in England before that date. How could David Beaton be "the first and last cardinal which [*sic*] Scotland has ever had" (p. 91), if Henry Wardlaw "in 1384 had been created cardinal" (p. 53)? Is "objectional" good Scots for *objectionable?* "More objectional than anything he had written before" (p. 418) is a phrase intelligible only on that supposition.

Mr. Macpherson's book, in short, is "popular." But his treatment of the Culdees and of St. Margaret shows an advance on popular tradition. It is not worth while to dispute about other traditions, such as the story of Claverhouse pistolling John Brown with his own hand. We learn that Tytler's and Burton's theory, that George Wishart was the emissary to Henry VIII. of the would-be murderers of the cardinal, "is now emphatically set aside by all reputable historians." Who are "the reputable historians" who can be placed on a level with Burton, since Burton? There is no evidence to convict Wishart, except his association with the infamous Brunston, and of that there is no proof till just before Wishart's death. Nobody can know the truth, in the absence of the necessary documents for several months previous to the murder. Perhaps what Knox approved is not what his master Wishart desired to do. On the other hand, Knox's anecdotes are not valid evidence against Mary of Guise. That Buchanan wrote the 'Detectio Mariæ Reginæ' shortly before Mary was imprisoned at Loch Leven (June 16th, 1567) is a perilous admission (p. 121), for Buchanan cites the Casket Letters, which were not seen by the Lords till June 21st. "The genuineness of the Casket Letters can no longer be doubted," says Mr. Macpherson; but if he is right as to the date of the 'Detectio,' he has disproved the genuineness of the Letters. In fact, the 'Detectio' as published is posterior to 1568, though drafts of it, differing from the published book, were in existence at the end of that year, and are extant in manuscript.

Harrow. By J. Fischer Williams. (Bell & Sons.)

Within the compass of 215 pages Mr. Williams has provided a highly readable and accurate account of Harrow and its progress from the charter granted to John Lyon in 1571 down to the present day. That there was a school at Harrow before Lyon's time is strongly held by some, notably by Mr. Thornton in 'Harrow School and its Surroundings'; but Mr. Williams wisely refuses to discuss the point on the data before us, though he indicates in Appendix A, which seems fair and sound reasoning, that he is no supporter of the pre-Leonine theory. At any rate, the school as at present constituted was founded in 1571, and Mr. Williams shows how thorough and thoughtful was the provision made by the founder in his plans. The programme of school work, which is given in full, was purely classical, and may well be contrasted with Appendix C, which shows the curriculum of the present day. One may notice among other things that in the first (or lowest) form writing was not considered a necessity, which tends to show how much more the memory was brought into play in those days.

Of the earlier masters there is little of general interest, but notable men were Thackeray, "the second founder"; Sumner; Dr. Parr, who did *not* become head master; Heath, who substituted the annual speeches for the shooting for the silver arrow, which he put down; and in later times Dr. George Butler, who found Byron rather a "handful." In 1844 Dr. Vaughan succeeded to the head-mastership, and at this point Mr. Williams considers that the present age begins and the historian's work is done. We may take leave to regret his decision; we could well have trusted him to dwell on later times with tact and good taste. In fact, his knowledge and discretion might have made the book even more interesting to old boys who are not yet very old.

In all these earlier years there are two notable dates. In 1809 the inhabitants of the village applied to the Court of Chancery to establish and restore the charity of John Lyon in accordance with what they considered to be the founder's intentions. Had they been successful in their appeal, the school, as it was then and now, would have ceased to be, and a small local school, such as at present exists in the Lower School of John Lyon, would have taken its place. But the attack failed; the Master of the Rolls declined to expel the "foreigners," and showed clearly that the classical education which John Lyon had deliberately instituted was naturally not such as suited many of the inhabitants.

Then, again, the same question came up at the time of the Public School Commission in the sixties, and was finally settled by the extinction of foundationers' privileges, on the entirely adequate ground that they were benefiting the wrong class of people, and the foundation on a permanent basis of the Lower School, which the tact and prudent generosity of Dr. Vaughan and his successor Dr. Montagu Butler had instituted and supported.

Much has been done to improve and develope the school since 1844, but we must not fail to mention the enthusiastic celebration of the tercentenary in 1871 (the outward and visible sign of which is the new speech-room) and the founding of the Harrow Mission in 1882 in the slums of Notting Hill. Besides these there have been numerous additions to the school buildings, and costly gifts in the shape of new playing-fields, to say nothing of the foundation of scholarships and prizes, all of which are duly recorded in the Commemoration of Benefactors on Founder's Day.

But it is the Harrow of modern times that has most interest for modern readers, especially for non-Harrovians; and here, too, Mr. Williams is lucid and interesting. By the aid of excellent photographs he introduces his readers to the school buildings. Those who know Winchester, or Eton, or the Close at Rugby, will look in vain for a main cluster of buildings round or adjoining the playing-fields; the nature of the ground forbids it. But though scattered, Harrow's buildings are really fine: the old schools particularly, the chapel, the new speech-room, and the museum buildings are all worthy of a great school. The useful little plan at the end of this book shows how much the munificence and forethought of friends of the school did in the way of acquiring land in Dr. Welldon's time, thus preserving for the school a green oasis in what may some day become a mass of building.

The life of the boys is well described: there are again photographs to show some of the boarding-houses, and the reader learns all that he can want to know of "fagging" and "whoppings." "Fagging," as all will acknowledge who have gone through it at Harrow, is an excellent institution, and, in houses where there are the normal number of lower boys to share it, never falls too severely on the fags. "Monitors' whoppings" used to be, and we hope still are, most rare occurrences; they tend to strain the otherwise perfectly good relations between the governing and the governed classes. The head of each house, usually with the cordial support of the sixth form in the house, may have occasion once or twice at most in each term to "whop" some member of his house for grave or repeated breaches of house rules; but a strong head has ample power and prestige to keep his house in order without many appeals to the last punishment.

Both in work and games Harrow is now holding its own with other schools: the scholarship test is misleading when applied to a school where so many boys do not need help to secure a university education; but the formation of the twelve at the top of the school is undoubtedly an improvement on the old plan of a large sixth all working together, the tendency of which was to send boys to the university far less widely read than, for example, the upper boys of Eton.

Cricket and football and rackets, the last always a strong point at Harrow, are adequately noticed, and it may be hoped that Lord Bessborough's "Colts," which are not

mentioned, still exist and flourish. Much good accrued to the school cricket from the care and attention paid to the young players in this way. A great deal has been done of late years to extend the cricket-fields, especially by the splendid addition of the Nicholson ground.

On the other side of the hill the football field has been permanently secured, and improved by draining—no small point, as Harrovians of twenty years ago will readily admit; while beyond it lies the best of school bathing-places, Duck-puddle or "Ducker" in Harrow phraseology, now enlarged and much improved. It was at Harrow, by-the-by, that the termination *-er* had its origin, but she is not to be held responsible for the later and more distorted forms which disfigure the Oxford man's vocabulary.

Mr. Williams's last chapter is devoted to school music; he does full justice to the genius and personality of Mr. Farmer and the poetry of Mr. Bowen, whose recent loss the whole school deplores, and of whom we may safely say that he never performed a greater service to the school which he has helped in so many ways than when he wrote 'Forty Years On.' It may well be that the unison singing, which prevails both in chapel and the house-singings, is not the highest form of art, but no man who has passed through his time at Harrow will allow that any other form of singing could possibly appeal in the same way to the school at large or produce the same heartiness in the chapel services.

Enough has been said to show that Mr. Williams's book is deserving of hearty approval: it is well turned out, and the illustrations, except that of the football field, are good and judiciously chosen. In fact, this little book may be recommended both to those who know Harrow and those who wish to make acquaintance with her history and present conditions.

NEW NOVELS.

His Own Father. By W. E. Norris. (Hurst & Blackett.)

Mr. Norris has such a happy manner of reintroducing well-worn favourites under a fresh aspect to his deservedly numerous admirers, that the latter have no cause to quarrel with him if his industrious pen cannot always add fresh portraits to an already well-stocked gallery. Capt. Clough, the well-groomed, well-mannered Englishman, indefatigable in the service of his friends, but refusing to take himself or his own feelings seriously whilst there is a chance of their proving inconvenient to the object of his affection, is a familiar figure, but one it is always a pleasure to meet. Mrs. Hamilton, the mother of the fair Daphne, is a comparatively fresh study; and the tortures of indecision suffered by this refined, but rather limited lady, whose one wish, after all, is to please her daughter, even at the expense of her most natural prejudices, are told with much ingenuity of detail. The means taken by Otto von Kahlenburg to overcome what proves to be a baseless objection to his marriage are also ingenious, but suggest a straining after novelty. Daphne herself is as calmly self-reliant as are the majority of Mr. Norris's heroines, and, considering her age, the choice of the young Austrian is entirely natural, if not commendable. Mrs. Perkins, the redundant matron, trailing her many marriageable daughters from one foreign place to another, provides a refreshing example of one of the author's most humorous personalities.

Lysbeth: a Tale of the Dutch. By H. Rider Haggard. (Longmans & Co.)

In an "author's note" which is more to the purpose than most of its kind, Mr. Rider Haggard declares that he,

> "by an example of the trials and adventures of a burgher family of the generation of Philip II. and William the Silent, strives to set before readers of to-day something of the life of those who lived through perhaps the most fearful tyranny that the Western world has known."

The subject is suitable enough for the exercise of the author's undoubted gifts, and he treats his readers to most thrilling scenes of combat and terror, and adventures so complicated and detailed that the reader does not wait to question whether some of them do not cross the bounds of possibility. Yet the real incidents of the wonderful struggle of the Netherlands for freedom are some of them not less miraculous than the voyage of the Swallow to the Haarlem Mere. The exploits of Foy and Red Martin (the inevitable strong man, or Dutch Umslopogaas) are the most prominent feature of the book, though it takes its name from Foy's mother, who suffers from girlhood to widowhood from the treachery, cruelty, and greed of the detested Spaniard. Both action and suffering are amply illustrated, and we discern in the characterization—notably in the case of Adrian, Foy's half-brother, the well-intentioned moral weakling who brings disaster on his family—an advance in that part of the writer's art. Some compression in the author's asides and reflections would have improved the book, but as he has in hand something of a polemic, he may have desired to make deductions for the benefit of the "general reader." The illustrations by Mr. Jacomb Hood deserve a word of mention.

The Silver Skull. By S. R. Crockett. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

Mr. Crockett has been bold in undertaking this stirring romance. He acknowledges the great assistance he has derived from the papers of the late General Church, but it is difficult in a short journey to gain a real acquaintance with Apulia. The priest, Don Ciro, and his horrible confederacy of cut-throats, with their token of the silver skull, were real actors in that period of anarchy, no doubt, but the author has given a melodramatic tinge to events that in themselves were sufficiently horrible.

The Ship's Adventure. By W. Clark Russell. (Constable & Co.)

A new book by Mr. Clark Russell—when that is said not much is left to say. All the world—at any rate, all the world that reads tales of the sea—knows his strong and his weak points by this time: his real love and knowledge of the sea and all its moods and ways, his capacity for putting his people in strange situations and bringing them through unharmed, his generally healthy and manly tone; and, on the other hand, his defective sense of humour and lack of power to control his extensive and peculiar vocabulary. His latest book affords examples of all these characteristics, with perhaps a balance in favour of the first group. At times his metaphor is a little unlucky, as when the hero "thought by the look in the girl's eyes that she was beginning to bend on signals of distress, which would be *hoisted* in a pearly *downpour* presently," or when "Julia dredged her lover's face with her eyes"; but on the whole his phrases are more chastened than we have known them. Most readers will follow the hero and heroine with breathless interest on their desperate cruise, and sympathize with the plucky seaman's triumph when he has at last got a crew to work his ship, and sees the man-of-war paddle-steamer which had supplied it "slapping along at ten and pouring incense of soot to the extremity of the visible universe," while "the York was doing twelve, and overhauling her with foam to the figure-head."

The Three Days' Terror. By J. S. Fletcher. (Long.)

The frightful face on the cover of Mr. Fletcher's book prepares the reader for a blood-curdling entertainment within. A very weird imagination is displayed in the author's conception of the destruction of one hundred yards round Charing Cross in the busiest time of the day by a chemical agency which, without noise or visible impact, converts in the space of forty minutes men, horses, and buildings into a species of cigar ash. The pretext for this attack, its details, and its effects on statesmen and people, are described with a minute and circumstantial picturesqueness worthy of Defoe. The chapter entitled 'A Night of Grim Despair' is particularly notable in this kind. The strange adventures of Miss Beachcroft and her companions on their enforced voyage to the northern island of the terrible dictators are less convincing, as the supernatural is harder to deal with than the primitive emotions of men; but some cheery sailors, English and German, who provide the love-making, afford a fresh and breezy antidote to the horrors of the island, and show another side of Mr. Fletcher's realism.

Pro Patriâ. By Max Pemberton. (Ward, Lock & Co.)

With the best will in the world, we find it impossible to regard 'Pro Patriâ' as a satisfactory tale of adventure. There is a certain amount of ingenuity, it is true, displayed in elaborating the scheme by which England is to be invaded by France, but the motives which animate the plotters seem hardly adequate, and there is a haziness about the part played by the fine old French colonel which detracts from the strength of the narrative. All through a feeling is latent in our mind that the whole business is a got-up job for the purpose of letting Mr. Pemberton describe a number of hair-breadth escapes. That is not the way of a good tale of adventure: however impossible it may appear if looked at calmly, it at any rate convinces the reader for the time being. Then the hero and heroine, as always with Mr. Pemberton, are intolerable: if he would give them no character at all it

would be better, but he gives them a horrible smug grocer-like self-righteousness which entirely alienates our sympathy.

What Men call Love. By Lucas Cleeve. (White & Co.)

An experienced reader does not set to work very cheerfully to read a novel described as "a story of South Africa in the days of Cetewayo." Finding that this book opens well and goes on well, one is inclined to praise it too much. Still it deserves a good deal of praise. The first half of it, or more, is very good indeed. The lazy, plausible good-for-nothing, who pretends that it is his wife's fault that he has been obliged to become an African settler, and who does nothing but loaf and amuse himself in an aimless sort of way, while his wife does all the work, is excellently presented, and the author's imagination of the mental and moral problems of married life under such conditions reaches a high point. The pathetic situations are dealt with in a strong and well-restrained style, showing very considerable literary power. The author's political opinions are expressed in a way that is not acceptable to a sound artistic taste, and the upshot of the story is not quite satisfactory. These seem to be the only defects in a novel which can be read with great interest.

Anna Lombard. By Victoria Cross. (Long.)

It is unfortunate that Victoria Cross has chosen to narrate this novel in the first person under the character of a man. The fact is that Victoria Cross, however much or little she may understand women, has very little conception of a good man's characteristics: her hero is evidently meant to be admirable for his patient fidelity to the object of his love, but the fidelity is not comprehensible in a decent man when one considers the horrible creature Anna Lombard is represented to be; and the fidelity is still less comprehensible when one realizes the purely physical nature of his passion, as becomes apparent from the self-revelation of the man. The fact is that the hero is a miserable edition of Des Grieux, without even that poor creature's honesty and without his compensations. Anna Lombard's ill-regulated sensuality is disgusting, and her deceitfulness is pitiful. The author evidently means one to admire both her and her prurient lover, but they are not admirable; still less are they consistent or probable people. It is an inartistic book.

Mountains of Necessity. By Hester White. (Blackwood & Sons.)

Major Evans, as a bachelor, resents, to the point of mania for so sane a man, his enforced monthly contribution to the maintenance of the widows and orphans of his brother officers in the Indian Staff Corps. Therefore, upon what he imagines to be his death-bed he is seized with the ingenious idea of benefiting one woman whom he knows slightly in preference to the unknown multitude. The story following upon such a novel enterprise can scarcely be expected to keep up to the same standard of originality, but it is readable. The husband and wife who start with indifference or aversion, and end by falling in love with one another, are often enough to be met with in fiction, and this particular couple are conventional types. Flora Niel, or Evans, is perhaps a more than usually stiff-necked young woman, who seems to delight in raising mountains (or molehills) of necessity between herself and her good fortune, whilst the major is a remarkably patient man. The author writes with pleasant appreciation of India, and, without being at all forcible, presents on the whole a less dreary picture of Anglo-Indian society than some of her fellow-novelists in the same field. She need not, however, in these days have troubled to provide conscientious translations in the foot-notes of those Indian words and expressions, such as *maidan*, *syce*, &c., which must be familiar to the least travelled of her readers.

Suor Giovanna della Croce. Matilde Serao. (Milan, Fratelli Treves.)

Matilde Serao calls her new book a "romanzo," but it is in reality no novel—only a series of vivid sketches of Neapolitan life bound together by a thread of connexion which gradually becomes more and more attenuated. Here are the materials for a work of fiction, but probably the able author's absorption in journalism has prevented her from attempting the more arduous part of her task. The last chapters, in fact, are journalism pure and simple: descriptions of a common lodging-house, and of an Easter dinner to Neapolitan beggars, which might have appeared separately in any newspaper or magazine. The volume is dedicated to M. Paul Bourget, with whom the writer has no spiritual affinity. She is indeed greatly indebted to French novelists, but it is to novelists of a more robust type than M. Bourget.

GENEALOGICAL LITERATURE.

The Aldermen of Cripplegate Ward from 1276 to 1900. By J. J. Baddeley. (Baddeley.)—Mr. Baddeley, in recording the succession of the aldermen for over 600 years in his own ward, has produced a handsome volume, which should be specially interesting to the inhabitants of Cripplegate. In olden times the responsibilities of a Cripplegate alderman seem to have been disproportionately heavy compared to his privileges, and many of the eligible burgesses declined the civic honour. The fines imposed on modest objectors appear to have been abnormally heavy, and, translated into the values of modern money, almost impossible and impracticable, and sometimes even an experience of Newgate was found needful to remove their objections to freedom and power. None of the Cripplegate aldermen has been perhaps exceptionally distinguished, but associated with their lives are recorded many historical incidents and accounts of local customs. The earliest known is Henry de Frowyck, 1276, of the powerful Guild of Pepperers; John Banquell, the Common Clerk, succeeded him in 1286. He was selected as escort to Cardinal Albano in his journey to Scotland to negotiate a truce for France with Edward I., and he was killed, at the coronation of Edward II., by a wall falling on him. Adam Bamme, goldsmith, elected alderman in 1384, was M.P. for London at the Parliament held at Cambridge, 1388. An interesting account of his payments and expenses is preserved. He was Mayor in 1390 and in 1396, and brought corn from abroad for the people during the great dearth. He died in the middle of his second mayoralty, and by order of the king the famous Dick Whittington fulfilled his duties for the remainder of his term. John Woodcock, Mercer, had also an interesting career. He, too, became Mayor, and was the first to institute a religious service before the election of his successor, who was Richard Whittington, for the third time then Mayor. John Swynnerton, Merchant Taylor, 1602, became Master of the Merchant Taylors' Company in 1607, and received James I. and his queen at a great Company feast. Swynnerton became Mayor in 1612, and the pageant 'Troia Nova Triumphans,' written by Thomas Dekker, was performed at his installation, when he entertained the Count Palatine, while the pageant got up during his mayoralty at the opening of the New River was contrived by Middleton. Rowland Heylin, Ironmonger, 1624, printed at his own cost a portable Welsh Bible and a dictionary, and other Welsh works. Samuel Cranmer, Brewer, 1632, the last male heir of Archbishop Cranmer's eldest son, does not seem to have done much. Christopher Pack, Draper, 1641, was a strong Parliamentarian; and Sir John Robinson, Clothworker, 1658, was an enthusiastic Royalist, and received Charles II. and the royal family at his inauguration as Lord Mayor, when 'London's Triumph' was performed. The most popular alderman seems to have been Sir William Staines, Carpenter, 1793, who became Lord Mayor in 1800, on the day that Nelson returned to London after the battle of the Nile. The admiral took part in his procession. Alderman Matthew Wood, 1807, was trustee for the Duke of Kent, and practically responsible for his daughter Victoria having been born on English soil. He was much honoured by the late Queen, and was the grandfather of Sir Evelyn Wood. Probably with more trouble Mr. Baddeley might have collected even more interesting details; for instance, in regard to Sir John Branch. He was so anxious to escape election that he invoked Queen Elizabeth's aid, but in vain, for he had to go on in civic life to the chair. Mr. Baddeley might have found some interesting little suggestions in a rare old poem called 'The Epicedium. A funerall song upon the vertuous life and godly death of the right worshipfull the Lady Helen Branch,' who died in 1594, about ninety years old, and was buried in St. Mary Abchurch. She was a daughter of William Nicholson, formerly Mayor of London, and married first John Mynors, and second Sir John Branch. All virtues and beauties were attributed to her, and the chief poets of the time were called on to extol her. The special literary interest of this poem is that it refers to the 'Rape of Lucrece' in the very year of its publication, and the special interest of the British Museum copy lies in the contemporary MS. notes which illustrate it. Mr. Baddeley's book sets a good example, which might well be followed by public-spirited men in other wards. He has not forgotten to provide his readers with a good index, and he deserves their thanks for doing so.

Marriage Registers of St. Dunstan's, Stepney. By T. Colyer-Fergusson. (Privately printed.)—The task that Mr. Colyer-Fergusson has set himself is a heavy one, and he deserves gratitude for undertaking it. The volume before us, though of more than 300 pages, only covers the marriages in this register from 1697 to 1719, but we learn that if a strong desire for the continuance of the transcript is expressed, it may be possible to provide it at some future time. An index of some 360 columns adds greatly to the value of the book, and enables one to realize the large proportion of foreign refugees among the local population at the time. Mariners and members of trades associated with shipping are also, of course, numerous.

RECENT VERSE.

We have received from the Unicorn Press *The Bacchante, and other Poems*, by Walter Hogg, and *Vigil and Vision*, by William H. Phelps. These two pretty little books are clad in charming green covers, printed in excellent type upon excellent paper, and both are considerably above the level of the poor little collections of verse born of idleness and vanity, and by their parents thrust out, shivering and ashamed, one pityingly fancies, into a world that will none of them, to find at last their sad and suitable asylum in the "Twopenny Box." Likeness to each other, save in the matter of superiority to many other little green-and-gold books, these volumes have none. Their authors seem to be as far apart in thought as in style, and while the style of Mr. Walter Hogg is perhaps more agreeable, his conceits more charming, his metres more attractive, and his fancy lighter and prettier, there can be no question that Mr. Phelps wins our interest by at least a conscientious pursuit of thoughts deeper and more original, and possesses an imagination more serious if less attractive than Mr. Hogg's.

Mr. Phelps's fondness for the sonnet is a matter for regret. This form hampers and hinders all but the greatest poets, who in the pride of their genius have condescended to show with what an air fetters may be worn. Also it happens, for some reason or other, to be a form peculiarly detested by the English people. And if you are going to write dull poetry, you shall find it easier to be dull in a sonnet than in any other known mould of verse. The monotony inevitable in a volume of sonnets is apt to deaden the reader's sense, till he "cannot see what flowers are at his feet." This is always a pity; and Mr. Phelps's flowers are sometimes worth seeing. One reading this work may be conscious of a malignant pleasure in any hostile reflection which comes to break the sameness of his appreciation of the thought attempted or achieved. For instance, we ourselves experienced quite a thrill of uncharitable satisfaction when we became aware of the naïve egoism, the delightful and childlike consciousness of being the centre of the universe, which breathes in some of these poems. It is the sonnet form which has betrayed the heart that loved it. In a book of varied verses this egoism would have found covert among the friendly undergrowth of trochees and dactyls. Resisting the temptation to establish our case by quotation of a really amusing example, we give instead the sonnet entitled 'The Individual Mystery':—

I am the master of my mystery;
And, sovereign of myself, though serf to all,
I will and work within the encircling wall
Of self, that houses or divines me,
Whose busy angels none may hear and see;
And whether, O thou world, my inmost hall
Resound with Lenten woe, or Carnival
Of Pagan joyance, what is that to thee?

Though thou shalt draw into thy dust and din
My alms of word and work, cast freely out,
My veiled and central self thou shalt not win,
Besiege it as thou wilt with death or doubt,
And haply thou shalt never match, without,
The spectral images I find within.

The following sonnet will serve to show the bent of Mr. Phelps's mind. The thought is true enough. It is intelligibly expressed, and there is in it much to admire and nothing to resent, save the unnecessary and clumsy title, 'Man's All-Pervasive Spirit':—

The spirit of a man is infinite,
And circles through him in unending space,
And that which moulds and rules his body and face
And sees itself with dimly conscious light,
Is but the thick slow centre, heated white,
Round which its rare unconsciousnesses trace
Their revolutions through all time and space
Where thought may follow not, nor dreams take flight.

So he may gather through his fleshly bars
Loose glimpses of himself from all that wears
Man's form; if, like an all-enlightening sun,
He holds all men as parts and visible stars
Of his own soul, as he is part of theirs;
For all souls intermingle and are one.

The lighter vein worked by Mr. Hogg yields us pretty specimens enough. For example:—

A CLOUD AT NOON.

Behold the venturous cloud that dares
Of all the hidden host alone
To mount upon the golden stairs
Hung from the sun's resplendent throne.

. . . . . .

And rises, brightening, till she seems
Athwart the golden sphere to rest,
The golden freightage of his beams,
Transfigured, bearing on her breast.

She sinks in that too fierce delight
And fades, her snows dissolved in space,
A Semele, more frail and bright,
Scorched in a mightier Jove's embrace.

And this 'Song':—

When pallid Dawn comes up the sky,
And day and night for moments brief
Touch hands and lips, the waking sea
Bethinks her of some ancient grief.

Haggard and wrinkled, gray and grim,
She moans the burden of her care,
The ghost of that wild thing that leapt
By day the wind's wild sport to share.

Belike the voices of the dead,
Tossed in her boundless charnel caves
Since man's first ship was drawn to death,
Haunt her above her beating waves.

Or else there presses on her heart
The weight of immemorial age,
Before the sun brings back to mind
Her youth's eternal heritage.

The book contains more serious pieces, and to the book we refer our readers. Any one interested in modern verse might do worse than add these two Unicorn volumes to his collection.

Heartsease: a Cycle of Song. (Nutt.)—Grace and a certain charm, as of the innocent confidences of happy youth that loves to play with imagined sorrows, cling about the unambitious verses which go to make up this slender volume. We do not say that the author is young in years; young in heart and soul she undoubtedly is, and one feels for her little poems the pitying tenderness which is given to the first verses of a dear child—a tenderness qualified by the reverence due to childhood, and in this case by a strong sense that the author, if she be young in years as in temperament, may yet do very pleasant and worthy work. This being so, we esteem it a real misfortune that the author of 'Heartsease' found no friend — no competent printer's reader even—to point out to her the glaring defect of her book. We ourselves are so much her friend as to take this task upon us here and now. The majority of these poems are marred by the habit of repetition, effective enough on occasion, but by the author of 'Heartsease' nurtured and encouraged till it assumes the proportions of a conquering vice. For example:—

O, give me greeting, but a silent greeting;
Love me a little, love me with your eyes,
For my heart goes beating
In our broken meeting.
O, take my heart and bid me not be wise!

This, the first stanza in the book, is pretty enough, and strikes at once a note that pleases. But the note becomes deafening as one turns the leaves, to find, in a book of sixty-seven pages, each bearing from eight to twelve lines only, no fewer than forty-five lines wherein the author depends for her effect on this same trick of repetition. We could quote eighteen examples from the first sixteen pages. This is merely irritating, and after the first few pages wholly ineffective. We advise the author to beware of this her so evidently besetting sin. The prettiest of her verses suffer from it. For instance:—

WHEN YOU ARE GONE.

O, Love is glad when you are near,
O, dear, most dear,
The heart is gay
That feels your heart in touch and tone—
With you alone
Love pleads to stay.

O, Love is sad when you are gone,
Sad and undone,
And full of tears—
The day hath lost its life and grace,
And on its face
One sees the years.

And 'Time's Tricks,' a poor title to a poem which deserves a better, is marred by the tricks of the author:—

"Time soothes the bitter sorrow," so we say,
"The heart that wept to breaking smiles to-day.
The living wake in us some need, some care;
And we seem false—false to the days that were.
'Tis not that we forget."……Thus, thus we lie—
Lie to our coward hearts, so grief goes by.
And then there breathes a perfume, lost for years,
A perfume that he loved—and lo, our tears
Flow forth in anguish, and the old wild pain
Grips the poor heart so that it breaks again.

Enough has been said to make plain to our readers—and, we trust, also to the author of 'Heartsease'—the very damaging nature of the habit to which she has made herself—unconsciously, no doubt—a slave.

BOOKS ON EGYPT.

Christian Egypt, Past, Present, and Future. By the Rev. Montague Fowler. (Church Newspaper Co.)

Egypt and the Hinterland. By F. W. Fuller. (Longmans & Co.)

The Origin and Early History of the Coptic Church. By the Rev. A. de Vlieger. (Lausanne, Bridel.)

A Handbook for Travellers in Lower and Upper Egypt. Tenth Edition, revised by Mary Brodrick, Ph.D. (Murray.)

L'Arabo Parlato in Egitto: Grammatica, Dialoghi e Raccolta di circa 6,000 Vocaboli. Per cura di C. A. Nallino. (Milan, Hoepli.)

"Christian Egypt" is, of course, a misnomer. One might as well speak of "Methodist England." In a population of nearly ten millions, according to the census of 1897, there were only 637,000 native Christians, or about 7 per cent., most of whom belonged to the Coptic Church. Besides these there were 93,000 foreign Christians of miscellaneous sects, including about 11,000 Protestants. The title of Mr. Fowler's book, however, is an indication of the growing interest that is being taken in this small minority of the Egyptian people. There is no doubt that the Copts have long suffered from an unjust prejudice, due partly to the peculiar character which is developed under the influence of centuries of harsh subjection, partly to the vulgar obloquy which attaches to a people noted for financial and official aptitude, and in some degree, doubtless, to the drawbacks of an obscure heresy. Travellers in Egypt, until recent years, have seldom taken kindly to the Copts. They have called them ignorant, cringing, corrupt, and unclean in person, and it is to be feared the last charge is not unfounded. Ignorant, however, they are not in comparison with Mohammedans of the same social class; and they are yearly becoming better educated, whilst the subservient character inevitable in a downtrodden minority is unmistakably disappearing under the present equitable rule. That there still remains an official prejudice against these quick and business-like accountants, for this is their real speciality—a prejudice not unlike that which exists in India, and for similar reasons, against the Bengali—cannot be denied; still the Copts are doing their best to live it down, and by their services to show themselves worthy of trust. One is only afraid that the excessive attention now paid to them by English writers may increase overmuch their natural tendency to a "guid conceit" of themselves, and that too much emphasis laid upon the question of creed may hamper the English officials in their administration of a Mohammedan country. The Copts have certainly the vogue at present. Mr. A. J. Butler began it with his scholarly work on their churches. Mrs. Butcher, the wife of the genial Archdeacon of Cairo, carried it on in her 'Story of the Church of Egypt,' a book full of interest and sympathy, though in places more remarkable for zeal than knowledge. Working independently, the Rev. A. de Vlieger, the author of 'De Hollandsche Zending in Egypte,' finding a widespread ignorance of the history and tenets of the Copts, drew up a scholarly though very brief summary in his 'Origin and Early History of the Coptic

Church,' treating the subject from the broad point of view of the student of ecclesiastical history. Mr. Fuller, of whose book we shall speak presently, devotes considerable space to the Copts, especially treating of the thorny question of the "distinct claims of the Christians of the Sûdân," who appear to number only seventy-seven families, but will doubtless exercise the zeal of the missionaries and the tact of the Government in the near future.

Next, the Rev. Montague Fowler, of All Hallows, London Wall, presents us with a general history of the Christians of Egypt from the tradition of St. Mark's mission to the present day, together with ample statistics of the present condition, numbers, and prospects of the various bodies included in the general term. He would have been wiser, we think, had he confined his remarks to the present day and left the history out. Of the existing state of the Christian communities he knows something. He went to Cairo principally to try to persuade Lord Cromer to agree to the plan of creating an Anglican bishopric for Egypt—a plan of which that astute diplomatist, keenly alive to the risks and inconvenience of the "missionary question" as known in China and elsewhere, had prudently fought shy. The Archbishop of Canterbury, however, lent his support to Mr. Fowler's scheme, and Lord Cromer finally signed a moderate and guarded appeal for subscriptions to a bishopric endowment, "on the distinct and definite understanding" that so far as the Sûdân is concerned the depôt at Khartûm "will not be used as a centre of missionary activity," and that "the active episcopal functions of the new bishop will, for the present, be confined to Lower and Upper Egypt." This is really the point of Mr. Fowler's substantial volume, and the account of the present state of the Anglican communion in Egypt, and of the various other Christian bodies with which it is likely to be in more or less close relations, will be useful and interesting to those who have this subject at heart. A great deal, as he says, will depend upon who the first Bishop of Egypt will be; and we can imagine that Lord Cromer looks forward with some anxiety to the day when the necessary endowment will be collected and an appointment made.

When Mr. Fowler deals with mediæval history, however, he is on quite different ground. As far as we can see, he has made no special or independent researches, and page after page of his history appears to be little more than an abridgment of Mrs. Butcher's work. If she makes a mistake, he copies it, and other errors or misrepresentations creep in in the process of abridgment. It cannot be said that this is fair to an author who, whatever her defects in scholarship, devoted much time and labour to her work; and a few references in foot-notes and acknowledgments in the preface represent rather inadequately Mr. Fowler's indebtedness to his predecessor. It is useless to criticize in detail a history which is not only at second hand—and often at third or fourth hand—but is apparently lacking in a critical appreciation of authorities and is not free from unsupported assumptions. A few instances must suffice. On the vexed question of the Mukaukis, which has baffled many scholars, Mr. Fowler feels no hesitation. The Mukaukis, whether sending presents to the Prophet Mohammed, or "betraying" Babylon to 'Amr, was one and the same man; his name is the Greek title μεγαυχής; he belonged to "the National Church"; he "betrayed the garrison of Babylon to the Saracens," and was "a traitor to his Emperor, a traitor to his Church, and a traitor to his country," recalling (without acknowledgment) Mrs. Butcher's words, "he was false alike to his emperor, to his Church, and to his country." But Mrs. Butcher was too well-informed to describe the Mukaukis as a "National" Copt; there is no evidence to show that he was, but every probability that he was a Melchite. The Greek title is a mere guess of Prof. Karabacek's, possible, but quite doubtful. If Al-Mukaukis was a title, there is no evidence that the Mukaukis who sent presents to the Prophet was the same who afterwards defended Babylon. As to the "betrayal," the treaty made with 'Amr (which the Arab general did *not* refuse, as here stated) was extremely favourable to the Christians, and if the garrison refused to accept it, there is nothing to prove that the Mukaukis "betrayed" them. To argue that the Mukaukis was the prime traitor is to ignore the fact, recorded by Tabari on early authority, that the Coptic Patriarch advised his people to side with the Arabs at the siege of Pelusium, and that after the treaty of Misr the Copts voluntarily assisted the invaders with supplies and transport. The legend of Armenosa's defence of Bilbeis is here accepted without a word to suggest that it rests upon the statement of a single writer. The vulgar error that the Saracens offered "the choice between death or Islam"—instead of "tribute or Islam"—is repeated. The battle of Heliopolis is confounded with the fall of the fortress of Babylon eight months later. On the surrender of Alexandria "the Byzantine troops" were not "to be immediately withdrawn," but were allowed eleven months' grace. Nor is it true that any "spoliation" occurred. We have the testimony of John of Nikiu that 'Amr permitted no injury to churches or persons. As for the legend of the burning of the Alexandrian Library, surely Mr. Fowler might have known that there is no mention of it earlier than the thirteenth century, six hundred years after the event. The death of the Patriarch Cyrus is placed here in 643, whereas the statement in John of Nikiu is precise, "25 Magabit, the Thursday before Easter," which can only be in March, 642. The death of the Caliph 'Omar is set down in 647 instead of 644. But it is idle to multiply instances of the careless, and we must add ignorant, blunders which disfigure this "history." The reader may safely ignore the first half of this somewhat pretentious volume.

Mr. Fuller's 'Egypt and the Hinterland,' on the other hand, is not in the least pretentious; and if we cannot say that it offers much novel material, at least it makes no claim to originality. It is a careful and temperate survey of the course of policy and events in Egypt since the bombardment of Alexandria, bringing the history down to the death of the Caliph at the battle of Omdobrikat, and adding an excellent chronological synopsis of the rise and fall of "Mahdiism" in the Sûdân. It runs on much the same lines as Sir Alfred Milner's book, but, without attempting to supersede that classical exposition of England's work in Egypt, it enjoys the advantage and free use of Lord Cromer's latest reports, and brings matters down to the most recent date. For example, it includes a summary of Harari Bey's admirable report on the finances of the Wakf department, until lately as insoluble a mystery as the Man in the Iron Mask, but now perfectly revealed and in the way to become orderly; an account of the excellent and most necessary work done by the sanitary engineers in overhauling the *meydâ'as* or ablution-tanks in the mosques; a description of the new dams at Aswân and Asyût, and of a recent visit to Khartûm (few people, we fancy, realize that Omdurman is a city five miles long); and a reference to the admirable ordinance lately enacted for the protection of wild animals and birds in the Sûdân. Mr. Fuller has made ample use of Lord Cromer's reports, as we have said, and one merit of his book is that it presents in a brief compass some of the chief results recorded in these valuable annual surveys. In short, we do not know of a better work to put in the hands of any one who wishes to know generally what has been done in Egypt in the past twenty years, and what reforms are still desired, such as the abolition of the capitulations and consequent abandonment of the Mixed Court, the reform of the *mehkemas*, &c. The educational reports are specially interesting, and show that at last the Egyptians have realized the permanence of the British occupation. In 1889 74 per cent. of the pupils in the Government schools learnt French, to only 26 per cent. learning English. In 1898 the figures are almost reversed: 33 per cent. learn French, to 67 per cent. learning English. In 1899, according to Murray, the figures were 22 and 78 per cent. By the way, the enlightened Director of Education in Egypt, Yacoub Pasha Artin (as he signs himself), would hardly recognize his name in Jaq'ub, where at any rate the *'ain* has got into the wrong place. "Fastasia," "al-Ushmun*iel*," "Dioclesian," and the "classic Arabic *Ulama'a*" as plural of *'Alim* are probably misprints; but it is an error in the author to write of "a work on traditions called 'El Sahihein,'" when of course the term applies to the two separate collections of traditions, each called '*es-Sahîh*,' of el-Bukhârî and of Muslim. Mr. Fuller's book is written in a clear and interesting manner, and is evidently the result of much inquiry and of many visits to Egypt.

Miss Brodrick effected a remarkable improvement in remodelling Murray's 'Handbook of Egypt,' and the tenth edition has been brought up to date in the usual manner by additional pages. Whether it is correct to say that "Egypt Proper now includes the Sûdân as far as..... the Equatorial Provinces" may be questioned, since the Sûdân is not solely under Egyptian rule. A picturesque if unsavoury feature of Cairo has disappeared—like so many others—in the old Khalîg; and this canal, once sung by poets and rejoiced in by "riparian owners" insensible to smells, is now a dry bed run over by an electric tramway! The historic festival of "cutting the dam" is no more. Another electric tram, as we all know, runs from Cairo to the Pyramids. We are glad to learn that nearly 250 kilomètres of agricultural roads were constructed in 1899—roads are a crying need of the country. The most extraordinary announcement, however, is that the Azhar University "has applied *on their own initiative* for thirteen professors from the Government schools for the purpose of teaching mathematics, geography, history, &c." No more vital reform in Muslim education could be imagined. There are brief notes on the discoveries at Abû-Sîr, Deshâha, Behnesa, Abydos, Nekada, &c., and of course announcements of Cook's hotels at the Cataracts and at Aswân, and another on the island of Elephantinê. It is all highly progressive and touristical, but very soon people who want to see the real East will have to go further afield than Egypt. Mr. Murray would do well to have the Mohammedan part of his guide revised by an Arabic scholar; there is a profusion of accents, but too often in the wrong places—*e.g.*, Nasîr, Moallâka, Muayyâd. Under the heading of mosques that of Abû-Bekr ibn Mazhar seems to occur twice over, and no mention is made of the enlarged grants allotted to the Commission for the Preservation of the Arab Monuments.

Prof. Nallino's manual of spoken Arabic in the Hoepli series is quite excellent. We wish, for the sake of our countrymen who do not belong to the generation that regarded Italian as a necessary elegant accomplishment, that it had been in English. Signor Nallino steers a wise course between a too literary and a too vulgar style, and the result is a very safe as well as comprehensive guide. Of course, he has profited by the works of Spitta, Vollers, and Spiro, as well as the Beyrût professors; but he brings to his work his own clear arrangement and good ear for pronunciation. He has much to say on the methods of transliteration, notably of Mr. Fiske's vigorous efforts to induce the Egyptians to adopt his system, promulgated in numerous pamphlets and sheets issued from Florence. We fear the indefatigable American professor will not carry his point yet awhile.

It is only fair, in conclusion, to draw special attention to the very full and useful dialogues and vocabularies appended to this convenient little manual.

ECONOMIC LITERATURE.

The Johns Hopkins Press publish, in the well-known and most valuable series "Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science," a small paper-covered volume, by Mr. Willoughby, of the United States Department of Labour, on *State Activities in Relation to Labor in the United States.* We are struck in the perusal of this excellent publication by the fact that only twenty-one States out of forty-five have as yet any factory and workshop law or system of inspection, while several of the twenty-one have systems so rudimentary that they may almost be looked upon as non-existent. We hear every day of the enormous manufacturing activity of the Southern States, but those States which are meant have at present no factory laws. The factory legislation of the United States is, however, fast growing, and we have no doubt that within a short time the powerful trade organizations which represent labour, with the help of the publications of the Labour Department at Washington, will have brought up the laggards to their place. As regards what we call sweating legislation, among the eight States which have special laws of the kind Massachusetts has proceeded on the same lines as New Zealand in insisting on the sweating dens being licensed. Objection was taken in 1895 to legislation in this country on these lines, for obvious reasons; and, although powerfully supported, such a proposal was negatived on a division by the Standing Committee on Trade in the House of Commons. Mr. Willoughby appears to favour it. There is, of course, a good deal to be said both ways.

Messrs. Warne & Co. publish *The Gospel of Wealth*, by Andrew Carnegie, a volume which contains a reprint of twelve articles, including that which gives the book its name, and which when it appeared in the *North American Review* excited a good deal of attention.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The shock which young realists receive when it dawns on them that Zola is often in his writings an idealist of the first water is less great than that of the ordinary public at the discovery that the Iron Chancellor was in private life one of the most sentimental of sentimentalists. The fact is that Prince Bismarck was intensely national, and that the German mind is constituted in a sentimental fashion; and *The Love Letters of Prince Bismarck*, as the two volumes of letters to his wife are styled in the translation which unfortunately reached the weekly papers from Mr. William Heinemann only after it had already been reviewed in the daily papers, reveal to the world not only the warm family feelings which were well known to all to have existed in the case of Bismarck, but a curiously national, rather than a personal, mode of expressing them. Those of our readers who have not perused the original letters in the course of the winter, or been sated by the copious extracts from the not very well executed translations which have been printed by the daily newspapers, ought certainly to buy the book, for it is a revelation of the touchingly pretty modes of family speech common among Germans of rank and education. Some passages are beautiful, but it would be a mistake to think them peculiar to one man, however great. Prince Bismarck was a gentleman of exquisite courtesy in private life, and one of the most agreeable hosts that ever set visitors at their ease. But the only peculiarity in this fact is that the prince should have preserved, through a station of extraordinary power and a public career of constant irritability and fighting, that winning charm of domestic manners which is almost universal in the family life of the best Germans of good houses. The translation, though far from perfect, is in this sense pleasant—that it retains the native German turn of the letters in English which is intelligible. It is marred by some mistakes in names, and some peculiarities in the spelling of foreign names which are a little provoking, but not important. Bismarck's own powers as a linguist were so great, his idiomatic knowledge of English so perfect, and his French and Russian so good, that it is somewhat surprising to find even in him a great carelessness about foreign names. The Russians spell phonetically when they write their names in foreign tongues, but the English letters are not always of the same value or pronunciation as the German letters employed in Germany for Russian words. This fact spoils many German maps of Slavonic countries for English use, and is illustrated in the volumes before us by the name of Jussupow. It will be seen that in this word the German phonetic treatment of the Russian letters will lead the English reader into no fewer than four distinct and marked blunders of pronunciation. We may note, too, that the name is also printed as "Jussupoff" in at least one place. The Polish spelling of the Emperor of Russia's native title (no longer officially used in Russia, by the way), with a *Cz*, makes the spelling of his Windsor Castle (almost in the same line) with a Z extremely awkward. The Russian spelling is usually Tsar and Tsarskoë, while here we find together Czar and Zarske. All through the volumes the translator gives us, for the copying office of embassies and the workroom of the secretary in great private German houses, "chancellory." Now "chancery" for this purpose is good old English, while "chancellerie" is invariably used in the dispatches of English diplomatists, but the particular form adopted in the text is both hideous and unusual.

A History of the Four Georges and of William IV. By Justin McCarthy and Justin Huntly McCarthy. Vols. III. and IV. (Chatto & Windus.)—Mr. Justin McCarthy has been reinforced by his son Mr. Justin Huntly McCarthy in the preparation of the second half of his latest history—an interesting literary partnership. We cannot pretend to discriminate between their respective hands, but a distinct change of plan seems perceptible in the volumes before us. The reign of George III. is treated chiefly from its biographical side, public events serving as frames for the portraits. When we come to the Reform Bill and the other measures of the Grey and first Melbourne Ministries, the writers go at some length into the Parliamentary debates, though they skim lightly over the earlier and barely less momentous crisis of Catholic Emancipation. This sudden incursion into very familiar politics looks suspiciously like the desperate expansion of a volume into a prearranged number of pages. It stands, at any rate, in absurd contrast with the perfunctory manner in which Mr. Justin and Mr. Huntly McCarthy wind up the reign of George III. We very much question if a reader approaching them with an uninformed mind would gather from them the slightest indication that the Duke of Wellington ever fought a campaign in the Spanish Peninsula. This 'History of the Four Georges' ends as it began—history for the circulating library, and nothing more. The writers gossip agreeably enough about Hannah Lightfoot and "Perdita" and Mrs. Fitzherbert; they retell with amiable discursiveness the tale of the ups and downs of John Wilkes's tempestuous career. But any serious attempt to estimate the merits of Pitt's finance or the constitutional importance of the Regency Bills is nowhere to be found. Their history made readable cannot even be called accurate and well informed within its very unpretentious limits. If an age is to be represented by a series of sketches of its great men, that of George III. should certainly include a sailor like Rodney and a statesman like Mr. Windham. Lord Shelburne had far finer political instincts than Sheridan, yet he is abruptly dismissed, while pages are devoted to Sheridan's courtship of Miss Linley. Some of the most accessible memoirs, again, would seem to have been overlooked, since a dive into Wraxall would have saved Mr. Justin and Mr. Huntly McCarthy from the misleading statement that "no proofs of the wit that endeared" Lord North "to his contemporaries have been preserved." Lord North ought really to be as well known to us as Lord Melbourne, whom in disposition he much resembled. Wedderburn's famous attack on Franklin is so loosely described as to leave a doubt whether it occurred in the House of Commons or at a meeting of the Privy Council. The latter was the scene, of course; but what do the writers mean by talking of "an illustrious audience, that numbered amongst its members the most famous men of that time or any time"? The Privy Councillors were, for the most part, dull King's Friends, with no claims to renown about them. The Messrs. McCarthy tread on firmer ground when they come to the Warren Hastings impeachment, since they have Sir James Stephen's 'Impey and Nuncomar' to help them along. They do not seem, however, to have consulted Mr. G. W. Forrest's masterly edition of the Hastings dispatches, since due allowance is not made for the necessities that drove the Governor-General to his exactions.

Vol. IV. is an improvement upon its predecessor. Weightier historians might have failed to hit off the faults and genuine abilities of the fourth George as dispassionately as have Mr. Justin and Mr. Huntly McCarthy. That king was a poor creature, but no fool; and here, almost for the first time, justice is done to his abilities. Diluted Greville is thought sufficient, unfortunately, for his brother William IV. And, speaking generally, we must accuse the writers of having been content to take the facile, accepted view, without troubling to test it by recent additions to historical knowledge. After the publication of the Peel papers, for example, it is most unfair to call Lord Liverpool "a curiously narrow-minded, hide-bound politician." Despite the brilliant libel in 'Coningsby,' that holder of a protracted Premiership must be accounted to have been a valuable colleague in the Cabinet, though he may not have shone in debate. Then, again, the old accusations are flung at Lord Castlereagh—accusations of subservience to the Holy Alliance when it set forth to suppress popular liberties. That was the Whig charge against him, it may be, but his dispatches do not bear it out. His protests, indeed, at the Congresses of Troppau, Laybach, and Verona were as firm as any of Canning's, and he warned Spain that the recognition of her American colonies was merely a question of time. Mr. Justin and Mr. Huntly McCarthy place ingenuous confidence in Miss Martineau, though she wrote on incomplete evidence and in the temper of a partisan, though an honest one. It is surely about time that her hastily formed judgments were reconsidered, even in histories whose presumptive mission it is to lie upon the drawing-room table.

Mr. Grant Richards publishes *The Staffordshire Potter*, by Mr. Harold Owen, a work mainly historical and of considerable merit, at once well written and complete. The present condition of the Potteries is dealt with by two contributors. The author adds what he calls an epilogue, in which he discusses recent attempts to bring about an arrangement between masters and men in accordance with suggestions put

forward by Mr. William Owen, who is, we believe, the father of the author, and to whom the volume is dedicated. The epilogue is followed by a most interesting chapter from the pen of the Duchess of Sutherland on 'The Dangerous Processes in the Potting Industry.' The duchess has already written several most excellent letters, from the side of those who desire further interference with the trade on public grounds, which have appeared in the local newspapers of the Potteries, and chiefly in the *Staffordshire Sentinel*. She sums up the whole controversy in her chapter with perfect fairness, and on the whole supports the views which have been put forward by Dr. Thorpe and the other Government chemical experts who have reported on the matter.

The Official Year-Book of the Church of England (S.P.C.K.) is, as we have before said, a valuable work; but, as we have also said, it would be still more valuable if the editor retrenched utterances *sermoni propriora*—properer to a sermon.—Mr. Folkard, the librarian, has written an appropriate monograph on the *Wigan Free Public Library* and its twenty-first birthday.

We have received from Messrs. William Dawson & Sons their list of subscriptions to English and foreign newspapers. This includes some sixteen hundred English papers and magazines, besides almanacs and annuals; about one thousand American and Canadian publications, as well as full lists of those published on the Continent. The information contained in the booklet is most useful, and much pains must have been taken in its collection. The cost of each subscription is stated, except in the case of the Japanese journals. Among the most expensive are the German, the *Hamburger Nachrichten* costing as much as 5*l.* 4*s.* for the year, being only twelve shillings less than the *Times* complete, including foreign postage; in addition to this there are twenty others costing 4*l.* and upwards.

We have on our table *Bret Harte*, by T. Edgar Pemberton (Greening & Co.),—*David Livingstone*, by T. B. Maclachlan (Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier),—*Felix Reville Brunot, 1820-1898*, by C. L. Slattery (Longmans),—*Russia and the Russians*, by E. Noble (Boston, U.S., Houghton & Co.),—*The Teaching of Latin and Greek in the Secondary School*, by C. E. Bennett and G. P. Bristol (Longmans),—*Greek Unseens in Prose and Verse, Intermediate Section* (Blackie),—*Ovid: Metamorphoses III., 1-130*, edited by W. P. Steen and B. J. Hayes (Clive),—*Shakespeare's King Lear and Indian Politics*, by W. Miller, D.D. (Luzac),—*Secondary and Technical Education Authorities in England and Wales*, by W. G. Clay (Author, 5, Paper Buildings, Temple),—*Algebra for Elementary Schools, Part II.*, by H. S. Hall and R. J. Wood (Macmillan),—*The Self-Educator in German*, edited by J. Adams (Hodder & Stoughton),—*Secondary Teaching*, by C. Osborn and F. B. Low (Scott),—*Elementary Teaching*, by C. Osborn (Scott),—*Questions on Military History*, by Lieut.-Col. H. M. E. Brunker (Gale & Polden),—*The Strange Case of Francis Tidir*, by P. Woodward (Banks),—*The New Dispensation at the Dawn of the Twentieth Century*, by J. Wilson (New York, Lemcke & Buechner),—*Sick Nursing*, by C. Osborn (Scott),—*Cranford at Home, a Play for Ladies*, by L. Oldershaw (R. B. Johnson), *Gunpowder Treason and Plot*, by H. Avery and others (Nelson), *Tales of Tenmalirama*, by P. S. M. Natesa Sastri (Luzac), *The Story of Roger King*, by B. Paul Neuman (Hurst & Blackett),—*Their Road to Fortune*, by Mrs. Houston (Cassell),—*Colloquies of Criticism* (Fisher Unwin),—*Sintram and his Companions*, by De la Motte Fouqué and A. M. Richards (Freemantle),—*Victoria Vale*, by W. Woollam (Stock),—*The Under Dog, and other Verses*, by the Rev. C. J. Boden (Kegan Paul),—*The Ballads and Shorter Poems of Frederick v. Schiller*, translated by G. Clark (Williams & Norgate),—*A Series of Sonnets*, by the Rev. J. Morgan (Stock),—*The House of Wisdom and Love*, by M. E. Dowson (S.P.C.K.),—*An Introduction to the New Testament*, by B. W. Bacon, D.D. (Macmillan),—*Easy Lessons on Israel in Egypt and the Wilderness*, by W. Taylor (C.E.S.S.I.),—*Éloge de André Chénier*, by J. Bertheroy (Paris, A. Colin),—*Études de Littérature Contemporaine, Seconde Série*, by G. Pellissier (Paris, Perrin),—and *Estudios Sociales*, by V. Arreguine (Buenos Aires, Sud-Americana de Billetes de Banco). Among New Editions we have *The Scenery of Scotland*, by Sir Archibald Geikie (Macmillan),—*Things Chinese*, by J. Dyer Ball (Low),—*The Sea Wolves*, by Max Pemberton (Cassell),—*The Christian Doctrine of Immortality*, by S. D. F. Salmond, D.D. (Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark),—and *Cassell's Guide to London* (Cassell).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Eck (H. V. S.), The Incarnation, cr. 8vo, 5/
Hackett (J.), A History of the Orthodox Church of Cyprus, A.D. 45-1878, 8vo, 15/ net.
Laity in Council, by Members of the Anglican Communion, 8vo, 10/6
Ollivier (M. J.), The Passion, Historical Essay, from the French by E. Leahy, 8vo, 6/ net.
Paterson (W. R.), The Eternal Conflict, cr. 8vo, 6/
Tuck (R.), Sermon Seed, Fifty-two Studies for Sermons, 6/

Law.

Emery (G. F.), A Treatise on Company Law under the Acts, 1862-1900, 8vo, 21/ net.
Godden (W.) and Hutton (S.), The Companies Acts, 1862-1900, cr. 8vo, 5/ net.

Fine Art and Archæology.

Westerbourg (Karl Emich, Count zu Leiningen), German Book-Plates, trans. G. Ravenscroft Dennis, 12/6 net.

Poetry and the Drama.

Downing (C.), The Messiahship of Shakespeare Sung and Expounded, 8vo, 5/
Jellicoe (S. C.), Sonnets and Songs, roy. 16mo, 3/6 net.
Songs of Alcæus, Memoir, with Literal Verse Translations by J. S. Easby-Smith, cr. 8vo, 10/6 net.

History and Biography.

Benenden Letters: London, Country, and Abroad, 1753-1821, edited by C. F. Hardy, 8vo, 15/ net.
Duff (Sir M. E. Grant), Notes from a Diary, 1889-91, 2 vols. cr. 8vo, 18/
Fitzgerald (P.), Fifty Years of Catholic Life under Cardinals Wiseman, Manning, Vaughan, and Newman, 2 vols. 21/
Gibbon, The Student's: Part 2, From A.D. 565 to the Capture of Constantinople by the Turks, by J. G. C. Anderson, cr. 8vo, 5/
Records of the Borough of Leicester: Vol. 2, 1327-1509, edited by M. Bateson, revised by W. H. Stevenson, 4to, 25/ net.
Ridgeway (W.), The Early Age of Greece, Vol. 1, 8vo, 21/
St. John (H. C.), Charles St. John's Note-Books, 1846-53, roy. 8vo, 7/6 net.
Shuckburgh (E. S.), A Short History of the Greeks to B.C. 146, 8vo, 4/6
Stillman (W. J.), The Autobiography of a Journalist, 2 vols. roy. 8vo, 24/ net.
Swift (Jonathan), The Journal to Stella, edited by G. A. Aitken, cr. 8vo, 6/
Wetmore (Helen C.), The Last of the Great Scouts, 8vo, 6/
Wilmot (Hon. A.), The History of South Africa, cr. 8vo, 5/

Geography and Travel.

Beckett (R. A.), Romantic Essex, cr. 8vo, 3/6 net.
Deasy (H. H. P.), In Tibet and Chinese Turkestan, 21/ net.

Science.

Coulter (J. M.), Plant Studies, an Elementary Botany, cr. 8vo, 7/6 net
Jordan (D. S.) and Kellogg (V. L.), Animal Life, 7/6 net.
Reynolds (O.), Papers on Mechanical and Physical Subjects: Vol. 2, 1881-1900, roy. 8vo. 21/ net.
Roberts (E. W.), The Gas-Engine Handbook, 18mo, 8/6 net.
Scott (C. B.), Nature Study and the Child, cr. 8vo, 6/
Young (C. G.), The Stalk-Eyed Crustacea of British Guiana, West Indies, and Bermuda, 8vo, 12/6 net.

General Literature.

Another Woman's Territory, by Alien, cr. 8vo, 6/
Blackie (J. S.), The Day-Book of, selected by his Nephew, A. Stodart Walker, 8vo, 6/
Boldrewood (Rolf), In Bad Company, and other Stories, 6/
Carnegie (A.), The Gospel of Wealth, 8vo, 8/6 net
Colloquies of Criticism; or, Literature and Democratic Patronage, cr. 8vo, 3/6 net.
Crockett (S. R.), The Silver Skull, extra cr. 8vo, 6/
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FOREIGN.

Theology.

Halevy (I.), Die Geschichte u. Literatur Israels, Div. 2, 2 parts, 8m. 50.
Jüngst (J.), Kultus- u. Geschichtsreligion, 1m. 60.
Margel (M.), Der Segen Jakobs, 1m. 50.
Werner (H.), Die Flugschrift "Onus Ecclesiæ," 2m.

Fine Art and Archæology.

Kunstgewerbliche Alterthümer aus dem Landesmuseum in Zürich, Part 1, 10m.

Philosophy.

Diels (H.), Herakleitos v. Ephesos, 2m. 40.

History and Biography.

Cordier (H.), Histoire des Relations de la Chine avec les Puissances Occidentales, 10fr.
Dépêches de M. de Fourquevaux, Ambassadeur de Charles IX. en Espagne, 1565-72, publiées par l'Évêque de Beauvais, Vol. 2, 7fr.
Fontes Rerum Austriacarum: Part 2, Diplomatari et Acta, Vol. 51, 12m. 30.
Seligman (E.), La Justice pendant la Révolution, 1789-92, 8fr.

Philology.

Lebreton (J.), Études sur la Langue de Cicéron, 10fr.
Marsillac, Les Vraies Origines de la Langue Française, 3fr. 50.

Science.

Ethnographische Sammlungen des ung. N. Museums, Vol. 2, 3m.
Houdaille (F.), Les Orages à Grêle et le Tir des Canons, 3fr. 50.
Jahresbericht üb. die Fortschritte in der Lehre v. den pathogenen Mikroorganismen, 15th Year, Part 1, 10m.

General Literature.

Couvreur (A.), La Source Fatale, 3fr. 50.
Dimier (L.), La Souricière, 3fr. 50.
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Vannoz (L.), Le Triomphe de l'Harmonie, 3fr. 50.
Yver (Colette), La Pension du Sphinx, 3fr. 50.

THE LATE BISHOP OF OXFORD.

The death of the Bishop of Oxford has deprived the learned world of its greatest mediæval historian. The right to this title will, we think, be universally admitted, without any disparagement of the merits of the distinguished specialists in this country and abroad. An historian who has traversed the whole ground of a nation's mediæval history in the spirit of scientific research is not easily matched, and it is safe to assert that the late bishop's record has no complete parallel in any other country. At the same time, we must remember that his widespread reputation is largely due to his appreciation of the grave defects of our own national system of historical study and to his readiness to avail himself of the results of the scientific methods of research employed by foreign scholars. This cosmopolitan view of an historian's qualifications, though generally accepted in the present day, was rarely considered by scholars some thirty years ago, and the late bishop, in his capacity of Regius Professor of History at Oxford, may be regarded as its first distinguished exponent.

But this is not the only explanation of the rapid and successful accomplishment of such a vast undertaking as a "constitutional history" of England to the end of the Middle Ages. In attempting to appreciate the rare value of Dr. Stubbs's contribution to the study of our constitutional history, it should also be remembered that the historian had first served an apprenticeship (so to speak) as an investigator of original sources in connexion with his memorable editions of mediæval chroniclers in the Rolls Series. To this period of his historical career belong such masterpieces of textual criticism as 'Benedict Abbas,' 'Roger of Hoveden,' 'Walter of Coventry,' and the 'Memorials of St. Dunstan,' to say nothing of the 'Epistolæ Cantuarienses' published with the 'Itinerary' of Richard I. under the title of 'Chronicles and Memorials of the Reign of Richard I.' The last-mentioned work was the first edition of a mediæval chronicle

published by Dr. Stubbs in the Rolls Series, but earlier still he had shown his quality as an editor in the scholarly edition of the curious tracts relating to the "Invention" of the Holy Cross of Waltham Abbey.

The remaining editions undertaken by Dr. Stubbs for the Rolls Series were published after the appearance of the first two volumes of the 'Constitutional History,' and for this reason they have perhaps attracted less attention than the editor's 'Benedict' or 'Hoveden.' They include 'Ralph of Diceto,' 'Gervase of Canterbury,' the 'Chronicles of Edward I. and Edward II.,' and William of Malmesbury's 'De Gestis Regum' and 'Historiæ Novellæ.' The whole series of these editions in the Rolls Series comprises nineteen volumes, published within a period of twenty-five years—a truly remarkable feat when we remember that during the same period the editor produced his monumental history, the 'Councils' and the 'Select Charters,' the 'Early Plantagenets' and the 'Oxford Lectures,' besides preparing with infinite care the several new editions of his works that were demanded from time to time. Even before his earliest contribution to the Rolls Series Dr. Stubbs had been engaged upon a critical study of the authorities for the episcopal successions in England. His 'Registrum Sacrum' was issued in 1858; and this early interest in ecclesiastical history was maintained throughout his life, being responsible for the important edition of the 'Concilia' begun (with Mr. Haddan) in 1869, the sketch of the history of ecclesiastical courts contained in the Report of the Royal Commission in 1883, and the chapters on canon law in the 'Oxford Lectures.'

Possibly the selection of ecclesiastical documents suggested the famous collection of texts illustrative of English constitutional history by the Clarendon Press, a work which has perhaps exercised a more powerful influence upon the method of historical study than even the 'Constitutional History' itself. This was begun in 1874, and it is not unfair to remark that its characteristics, though not its scope, had been foreshadowed in the prefaces of the author's editions of the Chronicles and in his introduction to the 'Select Charters.' That the 'Constitutional History' itself has been far less widely read than many text-books of equal repute in other branches of science is a fact which must unfortunately be deduced from the figures of the several editions issued during the last twenty-five years. At the same time, there are probably few serious students who have not made a more or less intimate acquaintance with the great work at second hand. A later generation has discovered the art of reading such books by adhering to the narrative portions and discarding the didactic. Thus we find that only four editions of the second volume of the 'Constitutional History' have appeared, as against eleven editions of the first and third volumes. On the other hand, the demand for eight editions of the 'Select Charters' must be regarded to some extent as a set-off against this disparity.

The published historical works of the late bishop, however, by no means represent the whole of his labours in the field of history. In a country which has no State-aided system of advanced historical study his knowledge and advice were always in demand, and were always at the service of the cause of historical research. An accomplished antiquary himself, of the best school of the past century, the Bishop of Oxford possessed qualifications for mediæval research which were not cultivated by some of his most brilliant contemporaries. It may be safely said that he availed himself to the utmost of his opportunities, and that he neglected no available sources of information. His own definition of "historical genius" was "an unlimited capacity for taking pains," and there was certainly no limit to his own capacity. The study of history was a passion with him, but it did not stop short with the mere intellectual pleasure of successful research. The discovery of new materials was regarded as only a preparation for historical construction. How far a professed historian, and especially a mediæval historian, is justified in building up an elaborate structure of constitutional theory upon a foundation of documentary evidence which has not been subjected to the test of "diplomatic" examination is a far-reaching question, which does not in any case touch the honour of the great builders of the past. It is possible that the chief claim to "historical genius" in the future will consist in the possession of sufficient courage to reject spurious evidence, and to sweep away the cobwebs of myth which still hang thick upon the walls of our chief temples of learning. It has sometimes been remarked that the intensity of the destructive criticism which can now be brought to bear upon any considerable work of historical construction will, before long, make the writing of "large histories" impossible. Criticism of this character was frequently directed against Dr. Stubbs's own work, but it was usually flattened by the impact. That the late bishop was able to the last to keep abreast of the highly scientific research of our time is a striking testimony to his own historical genius.

SALES.

Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge commenced on Monday last the sale of the library of the late Sir W. A. Fraser, Bart. Remarkably high prices were realized, as the following lots in the first two days will show: Ackermann's Repository of Arts, 1809-28, 40 vols., 37*l.*; The Microcosm of London, 1811, 18*l.*; Select Views in London, 1816, 17*l.* Alken's British Sports, 318 plates, 1821, &c., 225*l.*; National Sports, 1825, 35*l.* Cannon's Historical Records of the British Army, 42 vols., 20*l.* Sixteen Large Coloured Groups of Austrian Military and Naval Costume, 48*l.* Autograph Letter of Lord Nelson to Lady Hamilton, 1801, 38*l.* Charles Bar, Costumes des Ordres Religieux et Militaires, 864 coloured plates, Paris, 1778-89, 44*l.* Baudoin (S. R.), Exercice de l'Infanterie Française, 56 coloured plates, Paris, 1757, 38*l.* Illustrations of Bedfordshire Antiquities, original MS., with drawings, 1868, 49*l.* Bickham's Musical Entertainer, 2 vols., 30*l.* Le Bon Genre, 115 coloured caricatures, 1801-22, 91*l.* Boydell's Shakespeare Gallery, 2 vols., 1803, 24*l.* 10*s.* Bryan's Dictionary of Painters, with 1,890 extra illustrations, 11 vols., 80*l.* Bucks' Views, 59*l.* Bunbury's Caricatures, &c. (67), 33*l.* Five Pamphlets by Dr. R. Price and others, with MS. notes by Edmund Burke, 24*l.* Robert Burns's Poems, Kilmarnock reprints, with an original letter from Burns to "Clarinda" and one from her to Burns, 3 vols., 1867-9, 40*l.* Byron's Hours of Idleness, first edition, large paper, 1807, 24*l.*; Hours of Idleness, with *Edinburgh Review* Critique, and English Bards, illustrated with portraits, views, original drawings, autograph letters, caricatures, &c., 3 vols. folio, 238*l.*; Letters, Journals, Life, by Thos. Moore, with Leigh Hunt's Byron and his Contemporaries, extra illustrated and extended to 23 vols., 1828-30, 80*l.* Sir Julius Cæsar's Life, by E. Lodge, original drawings of the portraits, &c., 1810-17, 33*l.* 10*s.* Camden's Britannia, extra illustrated, 6 vols., 1772, 64*l.* Caricatures by Cruikshank, Heath, and others, (500), 50*l.* Caricatures on George III. and George IV. by Rowlandson, Gillray, Bunbury, Cruikshank, Woodward, &c. (637), 120*l.* Chapman's Homer, N. Butter, n.d., 23*l.* 10*s.* Chronicles, 34 vols., 1803-27, 30*l.* 10*s.* Clarendon's Rebellion, extra illustrated with 346 portraits, &c., 36*l.* Club Life in London, extra illustrated with the Kit-Cat Club portraits and other mezzotints, and nearly all the scarce pamphlets of the eighteenth century relating to the clubs of London, &c., 17 vols., 500*l.* Collins's Odes, first edition, 1747, 30*l.* 10*s.* Cook's Voyages, complete set of the plates in several states, with original drawings from the Hamilton Palace library, 70*l.* Coronation of George IV., with coloured costume portraits, J. Whittaker, 1822, 69*l.* Costumes, with some plates by Hayter and W. M. Craig, E. Orme, Singleton, &c. (50), 136*l.* Covent Garden Theatre O.P. Riots, 1809, caricatures, squibs, broadsides, newspaper cuttings, satirical ballads, musical compositions, with views and coloured caricatures, 66*l.*

Messrs. Puttick & Simpson concluded on Monday a four days' sale of books, including the library of a baronet and other properties. The collection comprised several interesting items, the following being the more important prices: Shakspeare's Works, Third Folio, fine copy, but wanting two leaves, 385*l.* Moreau le jeune and Freudenberg, Suite d'Estampes pour servir à l'Histoire des Mœurs et du Costume, two series, fine impressions, 395*l.* First editions of Empedocles on Etna, 3*l.* 3*s.*, and Jane Eyre, 12*l.* 5*s.* Egan's Finish to Life in London, large paper, 22*l.* 10*s.* FitzGerald's Euphranor, 4*l.* 15*s.*; Polonius, 3*l.* 15*s.*; Dramas of Calderon, 11*l.* 15*s.*; Salaman and Absal, 13*l.*; King Œdipus, 7*l.* Grimm's Popular Stories, 2 vols., 16*l.* 10*s.* Meredith's Poems, first edition, presentation copy, 16*l.* Creighton's Queen Elizabeth, 9*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Stevenson's Ticonderoga, 3*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* Symonds's Renaissance in Italy and Italian Literature, 2 vols., 11*l.* Ackermann's Repository, 21 vols., 12*l.* 12*s.* La Belle Assemblée, 18 vols., 7*l.* Gay's Fables, 2 vols., first edition, 1727-38, 18*l.* 5*s.* Malton's Views of Dublin, 6*l.* Milton's Paradise Lost, fifth edition, 3*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* Pickwick Papers, Nos. 1 to 18, 15*l.* 10*s.* Jackson's French Court and Society, 5*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Thackeray's Vanity Fair, in parts, 46*l.* The sale also included two highly interesting autograph letters of the late Lord Tennyson, one relating to his marriage, which brought 21*l.* 10*s.* and 31*l.* respectively. Of the Kelmscott Press publications the following were the chief prices: The Glittering Plain (1891), 19*l.*; Biblia Innocentium, 22*l.*; Herrick's Poems, 15*l.* 10*s.*; Sigurd the Volsung, 22*l.* The price of 385*l.* for the Third Folio with the 1664 title-page establishes a record.

BYRON, KEATS, AND REYNOLDS.

Oakley House, Oakley, Bedford.

I am astonished that the editor of the *Athenæum* should publish a private letter, not addressed to him, but entrusted to his care to forward to its destination; a letter which passed into the editor's hands in a closed envelope; a letter which he has neither been requested nor permitted to print; a letter which, obviously and on the face of it, was never intended for the public, and does not bear the meaning imputed to it in his editorial comment.

Your conduct is a breach of confidence which, in a private individual, would be highly discreditable, and I claim from you the only reparation that you can offer, namely, the publication of this letter as it stands.

R. E. Prothero.

*** We greatly regret our unfortunate mistake, but the letter Mr. Prothero sent was not marked as private, nor did it contain a hint that it was to be regarded as confidential. Had we understood Mr. Prothero's desire, of course not a word of the letter would have appeared in this journal, nor any reference to it. As it is, we apologize to Mr. Prothero for the error which has caused him pain, and which was the result, on our part, of an entire misconception of his wishes.

SOME UNPUBLISHED EPIGRAMS BY THOMAS FULLER.

I have now before me a small manuscript book, the contents of which, written in a very minute handwriting, appear to have been gathered together about the middle of the seventeenth century. The compiler was evidently a person of good taste in literature, and his selections consist chiefly of extracts from the poets of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Probably most of the pieces were copied from printed books, but some of them, I think, must have been communicated to the writer by their authors in MS., or otherwise obtained by him from manuscript sources. I have not been able as yet to determine which pieces have been and which have not been printed, but I hope later on to communicate the result of my inquiries to the readers of the *Athenæum*. On the present occasion my design is to draw attention to some hitherto unpublished epigrams by Thomas Fuller, which I have found in the manuscript.

Dr. Grosart, in his edition of Fuller's poems, printed fifty-nine epigrams. These were first discovered by Mr. W. C. Hazlitt, in a copy of Crashaw's poems, where they had been written on some blank pages by Dudley Lovelace, the brother of the famous poet. The manuscript now before me contains sixty-six epigrams by Fuller. They are given in the same order as in Grosart's edition, excepting that the additional epigrams in my MS. are interspersed among the fifty-nine already known. With this preface, I will now proceed to quote the newly discovered epigrams, which, as will be seen, have all the quaintness and curious turns of wit by which Fuller's writings may be distinguished from those of all other authors:—

On ye Two Harlots.

Oh more than Gordian knot—but see a wonder,
A sword but cald for cuts it cleane assunder.

A Prayer.

Give Jacob's ladder him that princes hallows;
To him that princes hate give Haman's gallows.

On Tyths.

The greatest sinne Ovid the tenth doth call,
In England sure the tenths are least of all.

On New England.

That of the wine our Saviour said, most true
Is of our England sure in every letter;
None that do taste the old desire the new,
For why, he saith, the old is better.

On Bishop Cranmer.

When Cranmer yong in Cambridge towne did tarry
He chanced with a vintner's neece to marry;
Him therefore papists ostler call in scorne,
Pray what was Christ then in a stable borne?

On Women.

Dowrys of old men gave: dowrys men doe
Now take with wives, and lose bi' th' bargain too;
Woman she is man's helpe—but see againe
What David saith, the helpe of man is vaine.

An Equivocation.

When Jesuits unto us do answer *vai*,
They do not English speake, 'tis Greek they say.

This last epigram is printed by Grosart on p. 166 of his edition in the following form:—

The Liar.

When Jesuits unto us answer, Nay,
They do not English speak, 'tis Greek they say.

There are many variations from Grosart's edition in the manuscript I am quoting from, and in all cases the MS., I think, gives the better readings. Most of them, however, are small textual differences which little affect the sense; but there are two or three variations of some importance, and these seem worth recording. The epigram which Grosart numbers 18 appears thus in the manuscript:—

On Sinne.

We paint the divel blacke; us to requite
The blackamores do paint the divel white;
Thus misers count spendinge the onely vice,
And spenders make it to be avarice;
And every man whereof himselfe is free
That he conceives the only sin to be.

Here Grosart prints "juglers" instead of *misers* in the third line, and thus makes nonsense of it.

The epigram numbered 53 in Grosart's edition reads thus in the manuscript:—

On Jehosophat.

When he with wicked Ahab took a part
He said to him I 'me never as thou art;
But with the Aramites wel matcht was hee
Who truely took him Ahab for to bee.

Here Grosart's reading of the last line quite destroys the sense of the whole epigram:—

Who timely tooke him Ahab for to me!

I had noted a few other readings in which the manuscript gives the better sense or a smoother reading, but perhaps I have now taken as much space as can be spared for the subject.

Bertram Dobell.

ADMIRAL SIR CHARLES NAPIER.

King's College, London, April 23rd, 1901.

Mrs. Jodrell had already expressed to me, in general terms, her dissatisfaction with the memoir of her father in the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' so that I have read with much interest, and likewise comfort, her letter in the *Athenæum* of last Saturday, in which she has formulated her charges of "misstatement." Of the eight "misstatements" of which the article is either directly or by implication accused, five have no place in it, two are practically quotations from Napier's own letters, and the remaining one is substantiated by very positive, if hostile evidence. I will deal with them in as few words as possible; and first as to those "misstatements" which Mrs. Jodrell has fancied she read where they are not printed.

1. Mrs. Jodrell says:—

"All Napier's services in Portugal, both military and naval, were highly commended."

The 'D.N.B.' says:—

"Considered solely in reference to the business for which he had been engaged [*i.e.*, military and naval service], Napier's conduct was admirable."

2. Mrs. Jodrell:—

"Letters in my possession prove that the admiral commanding [Sir Robert Stopford] meant no censure, though he had at first differed with him, and requested him to withdraw an application for a court-martial that Napier had made."

'D.N.B.':—

"Stopford.....wrote that a difference of opinion did not imply censure.....Stopford condoned the offence."

The 'D.N.B.' also tells why he withdrew the censure, why he condoned the offence; but Mrs. Jodrell does not, apparently, consider these "misstatements."

3. Mrs. Jodrell:—

"As to the convention at Alexandria.....it was approved of by Lord Palmerston."

'D.N.B.':—

"The home governments took a more favourable view of it."

I am glad that Mrs. Jodrell did not add that the Porte and the foreign ministers at Constantinople approved of it, as in that case I should have been compelled to refer her to Sir Charles's letter to Lord John Russell of April 11th, 1851 (*Times*, December 19th, 1851).

4. Mrs. Jodrell:—

"Sir Charles Napier's command of the Channel Fleet and also his services in Ireland.....were highly approved of."

'D.N.B.' has not a word to the contrary.

5. Mrs. Jodrell:—

"Admiral Napier never, in Portugal or in the Baltic, said he would be in 'Cronstadt or heaven.'"

'D.N.B.' does not say that he did, but it quotes from the 'Life,' by Mrs. Jodrell's brother, that on April 30th, 1833, Napier, while still in England, wrote, "In one month I hope either to be in Lisbon or in heaven." The 'D.N.B.' adds that "it was reported that [*sc.*, at the dinner at the Reform Club] Napier promised, within a month after entering the Baltic, either to be in Cronstadt or heaven." I myself heard it very currently told the day after the dinner; and the words could not be borrowed from a private letter to his wife which was not published till nearly ten years later.

Next, as to the "misstatements" which are adopted from Napier's own correspondence.

1. Mrs. Jodrell:—

"It is incorrect to say Napier, before accepting the Portuguese command of Donna Maria's fleet, stood out for the pecuniary rewards."

Napier wrote ('War in Portugal,' i. 324-5):—

"I shall not hesitate on taking the command on the inclosed terms—1. Admiral Sartorius must be acquainted by the Government of their intention to supersede him [a widely different condition, by the way, from what Mrs. Jodrell says]; 3. Six months' pay must be paid in advance to myself and officers; 4. My life must be insured for a year for 10,000*l*."

And the agent with whom Napier was treating wrote on May 18th (*ib.*, 337):—

"Il n'est que juste que vous receviez six mois d'avance de la solde.....Votre vie sera aussi assurée pour la valeur de 10,000*l*.....Les deux conditions principales que vous aviez mises.....se trouvent donc remplies."

2. Mrs. Jodrell:—

"True, he was anxious for the Mediterranean command on Admiral Dundas's assurance that he had not applied for it."

But Napier himself wrote to Lord John Russell on September 29th, 1851, setting forth his own mighty deeds, and continuing:—

"Compare these services, my lord, as well as my war services, with those of Admiral Dundas. Without meaning any disparagement to him, to whose personal merits I render full justice, I must be allowed to say he has not had the opportunity of performing services of equal importance. He hardly ever saw a shot fired, and has not been actually at sea for upwards of thirty years, with the exception of going as Sir William Parker's flag captain to Lisbon for a few months upwards of twenty years ago. Ask yourself, then, if I have not reason to complain of the intended arrangement."

And again on December 16th:—

"In your first letter you told me you should only weigh the merits of the officers eligible for the Mediterranean command. You then thought Admiral Dundas would be a vice-admiral, and you could easily throw me overboard as not being eligible; but when you decided not to wait till that time, it was necessary to find another excuse to get rid of me."

The letters were published in the *Times* of December 19th, 1851.

Lastly, as to the 'D.N.B.'s' statements relating to the Syrian campaign, Mrs. Jodrell thinks they "are most incorrect and unfair"; she says "the change of wind obliged him [Napier] to deviate from Sir R. Stopford's plan of attack." Sir Henry Codrington, whose interest in Napier's manœuvre was immediate and personal—for it exposed the Talbot to very great danger—says most distinctly that there was no change of wind. By many corroborating pieces of evidence I have convinced myself that Codrington's account of this affair is substantially correct. He was one of the calmest, most level-headed men I have known, and assuredly had no interest in misrepresenting Napier's conduct. But the events of 1840 had certainly not implanted any deep love for Napier in his breast.

I see there is one other "misstatement" which I have not noticed. "The same assertion," says Mrs. Jodrell, "is false as regards the entering into action on the 5th of July off St. Vincent." I have really no idea what it means. The 'D.N.B.' does not make any assertion with respect to entering into action on July 5th, except that "in material force the Miguelite squadron was very far superior to that of the queen, although in fighting efficiency it was inferior." Does Mrs. Jodrell mean that this is false? If she will look again, she will find that it is very exactly true.

J. K. Laughton.

Literary Gossip.

Mr. Rawson Gardiner, we are glad to hear, is recovering from his recent attack; on the other hand, we regret to say that Lord Acton has been lying somewhat seriously ill at his house in Cambridge. At the beginning of the vacation, it seems, he broke down from overwork, and at one time his condition caused considerable anxiety, but a decided improvement has now set in. This improvement has so far been maintained, and the patient has been allowed to get up for a few hours in the day. Lord Acton will, however, require a long rest, and will probably leave England as soon as he is able to be moved. This will unavoidably delay the publication of the first volume of the 'Cambridge Modern History,' which he is editing; but it is understood that the book is so near completion that it may be expected to appear shortly after a recovery is made.

The Women Writers' Dinner will take place on Monday, June 17th, and, as heretofore, it will be held at the Criterion. Mrs. Harrison (Lucas Malet) will take the chair.

The foundation of the Athenæum Club in 1824 was mainly due to the exertions of John Wilson Croker, but up to a few days ago the club possessed no portrait or memorial of its chief founder. The committee have lately remedied this defect by purchasing a fine marble bust of Croker by Chantrey. The walls of the passage leading to the new upper smoking-room are now lined with an interesting series of drawings and engravings illustrative of the history of the club house.

Messrs. Methuen will publish in May, under the title of 'Sir Harry Parkes in China,' a condensed edition of the life of the eminent consul and diplomatist which originally appeared in two volumes a few years ago. The author, Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole, has recast the former work and added fresh matter. In conjunction with Mr. Michie's 'Englishman in China,' the life of Sir Harry Parkes forms a complete record of British relations with the Celestial Empire since 1840.

The Readers' Dinner, originally fixed for this evening, has been postponed at the request of Mr. Sheriff Lawrence, who is prevented from returning to London by the election for the Monmouth District.

The College of Preceptors has for many years nursed a special Teachers' Training Fund, and recently it tried the experiment of appointing a principal of a day training college for secondary teachers, and offering distinct courses of instruction for young men entering the scholastic profession. Owing to the indifference of the Head Masters, and the long delay in opening a professional register, this experiment was not successful. We are informed that the College is now contemplating the renewal of its effort to provide a systematic course of training for secondary teachers.

Mr. W. H. Allnutt, formerly of the Bodleian Library, has followed Henry Bradshaw in discovering four more leaves of the old printed, but otherwise non-existent, black-letter edition of the 'Romance of Sir Generides,' used as waste in the binding of a book in a private library. The leaves are signed X iij, X iiij, and on the leaf corresponding to X iiij is a cut, with the legend "Now Natanell goth to the castell gate." This is l. 6856, p. 218, of Dr. Aldis Wright's edition of the seven-line version of the romance for the Early English Text Society in 1872–8:—

> Now Natanelle goth to the Castell gate,
> And brought this Woman streight vnto the kyng.

Dr. Wright had previously discovered some other leaves of the black-letter version among the papers of Sir J. Fenn, the first editor of the Paston Letters. These were printed in the couplet text of the poem edited for the Roxburghe Club in 1865 by Dr. Furnivall.

Mrs. Hubbard writes:—

"In a question of disputed versions an old memory may possibly be of some value. More than half a century ago I often heard the Lord Chatham epigram from my father. With him it was always—

> Lord Chatham, with his sword undrawn,
> Stood waiting for Sir Richard Strachan:
> Sir Richard, eager to be at 'em,
> Was waiting too: for whom? Lord Chatham.

Another correspondent writes:—

"In your review of 'The Rifle Brigade,' by Walter Wood, the writer refers to the 'well-known doggerel' lines about Lord Chatham and Sir Richard Strachan. Mr. Wood gives the first line:—

> Lord Chatham with his sword undrawn.

This your reviewer says should run:—

> The Earl of Chatham with his sword drawn.

Drawn or undrawn, there is not much point in the line, and the emendation is a lame line besides; but, as I believe, the line originally ran:—

> Chatham, impatient for the dawn,

alluding to the combined action by the land and sea forces intended to take place at daybreak. I had this from an accomplished friend, the late Mr. Carrick Moore, whose reminiscences, through his father Dr. Moore and his uncle Sir John, reach back to the date of Walcheren."

Mr. Fisher Unwin has in preparation the autobiography of Mr. Booker T. Washington, entitled 'Up from Slavery.' The author rose from the position of slave-boy to that of principal of a school with a staff of eighty men and women, and he was the first of his race to receive a New England degree.

A memoir of the late Rev. Edward White is about to be undertaken, with the consent of the family, by Mr. F. A. Freer. It will be published by Mr. Elliot Stock. Any letters in the hands of friends which may be useful will be gratefully received by the editor, and will be returned in due course. Such correspondence can be sent either to Mr. Freer, Woodfield Road, Redland, Bristol, or to the publisher.

On May 1st Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. will publish two new novels: 'Pacifico,' by John Randal; and 'The Archbishop and the Lady,' by Mrs. Schuyler Crowninshield. 'Pacifico' is a romance of to-day, dealing with English concession-hunters and cosmopolitan cut-throats. The scene is laid in the caverns and castles of an Italian island hitherto unknown to history. 'The Archbishop and the Lady' is dedicated to Madame Juliette Adam, a sojourn at whose beautiful home suggested to the author the setting for a part of the story.

A portion (consisting of about fifty pages quarto) of the original autograph manuscript of Sir Walter Scott's 'Ivanhoe' will be sold by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge on May 9th. These pages are portions of the second and third volumes only, and formed lot 9 of the sale of Scott MSS. at Evans's on August 19th, 1831, when they were purchased for 12*l.* by Mr. Rumbold, M.P. Another portion of this autograph MS., consisting of fifty-eight leaves, was sold at Sotheby's in June, 1894. These two portions form probably all that was written in Scott's own autograph, as most of this novel was written by an amanuensis at his dictation.

The Norwegian Club, of which Mr. Edmund Gosse is the president, will hold its annual dinner at the Hotel Cecil on Thursday, May 2nd. Among the guests will be Mr. Thomas Hardy, the Bishop of Ossory and Ferns, Mr. Sydney Buxton, M.P., and Sir George Scott Robertson.

Besides the excellent article on the late Queen, which has been widely talked about, the current *Quarterly* contains a singularly good biography of the late Bishop of London. Dr. Garnett has contributed a judicious study of Dr. Creighton to the new number of the *English Historical Review*. To the instances given of the bishop's versatility we may add one that is not, we think, mentioned in either periodical. He found or made time, in the midst of overwhelming calls upon him, to attend occasionally the meetings of the committee engaged in bringing into existence the British School at Rome. We presume that he found relief from the burdens imposed on him in directing his mind to matters so far removed from the subjects that daily occupied him.

The Junior Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, with two or three exceptions, having memorialized the Board in favour of inviting the heads of the Roman Catholic Church to undertake the instruction of their co-religionists in the College, the Board has recalled the fact that it made a like proposal in 1873 to the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, who replied that Roman Catholics attended Trinity College in opposition to the wish of the ecclesiastical authorities.

The May number of *Macmillan's Magazine* contains a paper on 'The Free State Boer,' by an Imperial Yeoman who, as a prisoner of war, learned to know a good deal of him, and whose verdict is on the whole a favourable one.

Regarding the advance of women as one of the most notable signs of the nineteenth century, the editor of *Lloyd's News* has approached the leaders of the Women Workers' Union, and the result of several conferences is that some two-score ladies of title have undertaken to write a series of papers on topics of special interest to women readers. Countesses, duchesses, and others will come forward with homely hints and plain lessons, that it is hoped will tend to the further progress, development, and benefit of women in all ranks of life.

The late Mr. Edward Quaile's library, which Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge will sell on May 10th and 11th, includes, as was expected, some interesting illuminated and other manuscripts. There are over twenty Books of Hours, chiefly illuminated MSS. of the fifteenth century. Some of these are very choice examples, and will bring high prices. The series of fifteenth-

century Offices comprises several finely decorated examples. The sale will also include several books with painted edges by Edwards of Halifax, and books of prints and portraits.

The Oxford "Horace Club" is about to publish a volume of verse, being contributions read at its meetings since its foundation. It was started by Mr. Arnold Ward, of Balliol, who was the first "Arbiter" just three years ago. The pieces it will contain are largely written by his undergraduate friends and contemporaries, Mr. J. Buchan, Mr. Raymond Asquith, Mr. H. T. Baker, Mr. Cuthbert Medd, and others; and there are also contributions by seniors, either young graduates like Prof. J. S. Phillimore or Mr. H. Belloc, or old hands like Mr. A. G. Butler, Mr. A. D. Godley, the Rev. H. C. Beeching, Dr. J. Williams, the President of Magdalen, and Prof. York Powell. The volume, which will be called 'The Book of the Horace Club,' will be produced by Mr. B. H. Blackwell, of Broad Street, Oxford.

Mr. E. Marston, the veteran publisher, is reprinting the sketches 'Booksellers of Other Days,' which he contributed to the *Publishers' Circular*.

At the last monthly meeting of the board of the Booksellers' Provident Institution, Mr. C. J. Longman in the chair, the sum of 97*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* was voted for the relief of fifty-seven members and widows of members.

The yearly meeting of German librarians will be held at Gotha on May 30th and 31st. After the reading of the report the following amongst other subjects will be introduced: 'Libraries and the Publishing Trade,' by Prof. Schulz, of Leipzig; 'A Bibliography of German Periodical Literature before the Year 1896,' by Dr. Berghöffer, of Frankfort; 'On the Purchase of Complete Libraries,' by the head librarian of Tübingen (Dr. Geiger); 'Practical Methods for the Protection of Single Sheets,' by Herr Loubier, assistant librarian at Berlin; 'The Ducal Library in Gotha,' by Dr. Ehwald, keeper of the library; and 'Traces of the German Travelling Printers in Italian Libraries and Archives,' by Dr. Molitor, of Münster.

A new and materially enlarged edition of the German verbatim edition of the 'Copyright Laws and Treaties of all Countries,' revised by the secretary of the International Bureaux for Intellectual Property, Prof. Ernst Röthlisberger, will shortly be issued.

The Parliamentary Papers of the week include the Return of Fleets, Great Britain and Foreign Countries (9*d.*); Annual Report of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages (1*s.* 9½*d.*); Reports on the Educational Systems of the Chief Colonies of the British Empire (1*s.* 8*d.*); Report of the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales (3½*d.*); Abstract of Accounts of the University of Glasgow (2½*d.*); Return of Endowed Charities in the Parish of St. Clement Danes (7*d.*); and some Correspondence with regard to the curious Foundation of St. Cross, under which many of our readers have doubtless in the past obtained their crust and sup (½*d.*).

SCIENCE

ELEMENTARY MANUALS.

Practical Organic Chemistry, for Advanced Students. By J. B. Cohen, Ph.D. (Macmillan & Co.)—To the enthusiastic student of organic chemistry the royal road to abiding knowledge is practical synthesis. The student who, with an understanding of each, works through the various stages in the preparation of a complicated organic body, finally evolving so many grammes of the pure substance, on which to study its reactions, has probably acquired more useful knowledge of his science than is obtainable in any other way. And it is this method of teaching which Dr. Cohen has done much to make attractive in his book, which in the space of 270 pages gives clear and practical directions for the preparation of ninety-six important organic compounds, with many formulæ and equations and the most important reactions. The descriptions indicate extensive knowledge of the numerous laboratory pitfalls, difficulties, and dangers which occur in the actual making of organic substances. The quantities of material required and actual yield obtainable are given in all cases. There are short, but adequate descriptions of the determination of carbon, nitrogen, hydrogen, halogens, melting and boiling points, specific gravities, vapour density, &c., and useful appendices. The author in his preface makes some remarks, one of which all practical chemists and pathologists, who have to use gallons of alcohol per annum, will readily endorse:—

"May I, in the name of teachers of organic chemistry, appeal to the Board of Inland Revenue, on behalf of scientific and technical education, to provide institutions for higher education in science with a limited quantity of pure alcohol free of duty, thereby placing schools of chemistry in this country in the same position as those on the Continent."

He also attacks the Gilbertian legislation which pats the quack nostrum manufacturer on the back with a 1½*d.* in the shilling revenue tax. He again attacks another grievance in speaking of

"certain examining bodies, who still adhere to the old system of testing a student's knowledge of practical organic chemistry by means of the qualitative analysis of certain meaningless mixtures."

The book is one which will be especially useful in private laboratories, and might well be the means of converting a dabbler into a chemist. We venture to hope, however, that in Dr. Cohen's next edition certain omissions may be repaired. There is no description of Kjeldahl's nitrogen method, nor of the organo-metallic bodies like zinc-ethyl. And surely, if Victor Meyer's method for vapour densities is not too elementary for inclusion in "advanced" description, he might have given us the preparation of such a body as mercaptan; and in the section on succinic acid the instructive synthesis of an alkaline succinate through the final stages of ethylene dibromide and succino-nitrile, in which the yield is at least as great as that of the somewhat difficult and expensive method of Schmitt. The illustrations are clear and sufficient, but the usefulness of the book is impaired by its defective index, which, for example, actually does not contain either "nitrogen" or "paraffin."

Chloroform. By Edward Lawrie, M.B.Edin. (Churchill.)—This thin quarto is described as "a manual for students and practitioners," but it is more obviously a controversial pamphlet in support of the author's well-known view of the physiological action of chloroform. Only fifteen pages are devoted to practical directions in giving chloroform, and these, with the clear and interesting records of some half dozen cases from the author's practice, are all that the student or practitioner is likely to be grateful for. The method recommended and explained is that of Syme, and the author rightly insists upon the importance of neglecting the pulse and of attending only to the actions of the medullary centres during administration. The student will be puzzled to find that no reference is made to observations of the pupil. The rest of the book, and the main bulk of it, is taken up with a technical account of the chief experiments and conclusions of the Hyderabad Commission and some unpublished experiments of Prof. Rutherford. All these are for the discussion of experimental physiologists, and can be read intelligently by no one else. The author's account of Prof. Rutherford's work is very incomplete, and as it stands by no means supports the derived conclusions. The imperfection of the record is not removed by the photographic reproduction of MS. notes taken during an experiment, which the author, with a *naïveté* unusual in scientific literature, has given to supplement the printed text. We hope to see these observations adequately described in the pages of a technical journal.

Text Book of Vertebrate Zoology. By J. S. Kingsley. (London, Bell & Sons; New York, Holt & Co.)—We regret that we have no word of welcome for this book in England. It may be adapted to certain classes in America, but we cannot see why it should have found an English publisher. It is too sketchy and incomplete to be an addition to our text-books, and its existence will increase the perplexity of the student, who has a fatal facility for buying the less suitable text-books. The figures are of unequal value, but some are distinctly bad. The writer allows that the work is a compilation; he could hardly have been expected to add that his own original researches have been chiefly in fields so different that he is not sufficiently equipped with the knowledge that would enable him to discriminate between his various authorities.

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES.

A penumbral eclipse of the moon will occur on the evening of the 3rd prox., but only the latter part of it will be visible in Western Europe, as the moon does not rise until 7ʰ 28ᵐ Greenwich time, when the eclipse will be more than half over. The great eclipse of the year will be the total solar one of the 18th prox., the central line of which will pass over the Indian Ocean (just skirting the south coast of Madagascar) and the large Australasian islands, the duration of totality being longest in Sumatra and Borneo. In Australia a partial eclipse will be visible, very large in the northern parts and almost total at Cape York. The planet Mercury will be at superior conjunction with the sun on the 14th prox., but may become visible in the evening about the end of the month. Venus will be at superior conjunction with the sun early in the morning of the 1st prox., and will scarcely be visible as an evening star until June. Mars is now not far from the star Regulus, moving during May and June in an easterly direction through the constellation Leo; he will be due south at 7 o'clock in the evening on the 10th prox. Jupiter is increasing in brilliancy as a morning star, rising now soon after midnight in the constellation Sagittarius. Saturn is nearly due east of Jupiter, and rises a little later in the same constellation; he will be in conjunction with the moon shortly after rising on the morning of the 9th prox.

At the request of Herr Max Wolf, the small planets Nos. 447 and 448, discovered by himself and Herr Schwassmann on October 27th, 1899, have received from Dr. J. Palisa, of Vienna, the names Valentine and Natalie respectively.

The Total Solar Eclipse, 1900.—Report of the Expeditions organized by the British Astronomical Association to observe the Total Solar Eclipse of 1900, May 28. Edited by E. Walter Maunder, F.R.A.S. ('Knowledge' Office, 326, High Holborn.)—The interest in the study of the physical

phenomena which become visible on the occasion of a total eclipse of the sun may be said to date from that of 1715, but it was not till long afterwards that astronomers undertook expeditions to places on the shadow-path of such eclipses in order to avail themselves of the opportunities afforded by the obscuration of the sun for studying the nature of the fainter light surrounding him which only then becomes visible. Such expeditions may, in fact, be said to have commenced in 1842, when a fine total eclipse passed across the south of Europe on the 8th of July. The Scandinavian peninsula attracted astronomers in the same way in July, 1851, whilst the Spanish was the locality favoured on the 18th of the same month in 1860. But the increased facilities for travelling made astronomers unwilling to lose the advantages offered by the long duration of totality of the eclipse of August 18th, 1868, and several expeditions took part in its observation. From that time, in whatever accessible parts of the world an eclipse was predicted to be total (that is, of course, if the shadow-track anywhere crossed land), to those places repaired parties of observers provided with telescopes and other instruments. That young and energetic body the British Astronomical Association, which came into being in 1891, has taken a particularly active part in organizing such expeditions from its members. The handsome volume which appeared in 1899, giving a record of their observations of the Indian eclipse of January 22nd in the previous year, will be in the recollection, if not the hands, of most of our readers. Success attended them on that occasion all along the line; and the same may be said of the eclipse which was total in the south-eastern States of North America, the Spanish Peninsula (after crossing the Atlantic), and on the north coast of Africa, on the 28th of May, 1900. The volume now before us describes the observations then obtained; and it is edited by Mr. E. W. Maunder, of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, who, accompanied and aided by his wife, observed it himself at Algiers. Photography has, since 1860, played a great and ever-increasing part in the registration of eclipse phenomena; and Mr. Maunder does not fail to furnish in the work before us some excellent specimens of views taken by its means. The extension of our knowledge of the corona (especially the study of its outer parts) is now the principal aim of the physical observation of eclipses. As we proceed in our study new problems of detail force themselves upon our attention, one of the most recent being those connected with the dark rifts* in the corona. An American astronomer, Prof. D. P. Todd, of Amherst, witnessed this eclipse at Tripoli, on the coast of Africa, the most easterly point at which it was observed. An English man of science, the Rev. J. M. Bacon, went to North Carolina, and observed it at Wadesborough there, as a part of the scheme of the Association, so that his account is chronicled in this volume. In concluding our brief notice of a work replete with interest, we heartily wish Mr. Maunder and his companions and colleagues full success in the expedition on which they are now voyaging to observe the long total eclipse due on the 18th of next month.

* The positions of these are clearly shown in a drawing formed by Mr. W. H. Wesley from the photographs, which is reproduced as a frontispiece to this volume.

SOCIETIES.

British Archæological Association.—*April* 17.—Dr. W. de Gray Birch, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. C. E. Keyser gave a very interesting exhibition of photographic lantern-slides illustrating the Norman tympana of English doorways. There were over 170 slides, besides a large number of bromide enlargements arranged in series on the walls round the room. Mr. Keyser explained that he did not intend to give a lecture or to read a paper, but simply to offer a few remarks upon the subject of the views as each was shown, with the name of the church from which it was taken. The exhibition had been given before several other societies, and the collection of photographs, which is being continually added to, is certainly a magnificent one and of its kind unique.—A paper was contributed by Mr. T. Cann Hughes upon some recent discoveries at Bleasdale, Lancashire. These discoveries consist of a group of prehistoric remains occupying a prominent position on a knoll of boulders in the midst of an amphitheatre of moorland hills due west of Fairsnape Farm. Mr. Shadrach Jackson, with the help of Mr. Kelsall, the occupier of the farm, made a series of excavations in what he suspected to be an early British burial-place. Two circles of timber were met with, the outer being 150 ft. in diameter, composed of round logs of oak placed closely side by side, five in a row and forming a kind of platform. The inner circle is much more complex, and is 75 ft. in diameter. In the centre of the circle was found a rectangular hole which had been filled with wood ashes, and in the hole a group of three cinerary urns was discovered. Two of the urns contained calcined human bones; a small cup was also found in the mouth of one of the urns in an inverted position. The features of this remarkable discovery are all characteristic of the Bronze Age, and a fuller account which is to appear in due course will be awaited with great interest.—Mr. Patrick, Hon. Secretary, announced that the Congress would be held at Newcastle-on-Tyne, from Thursday, July 18th, to Wednesday, July 24th, under the presidentship of Dr. Thomas Hodgkin, of Barmoor Castle, Beal, Northumberland.

Numismatic.—*April* 18.—Sir J. Evans, President, in the chair.—The President exhibited a series of aurei (in splendid condition) of Pertinax, Septimius Severus, Julia Domna, Caracalla, Geta, &c.; also a copper coin of Athens of imperial times, showing on the reverse a military figure placing a Persian captive before a trophy, supposed to be copied from a relief on the memorial erected to those who fell at Marathon.—Mr. L. Bardasano sent for exhibition a photograph of a large and unique silver medal engraved with the scene of a naval action, which was awarded to John Breton, a Guernsey pilot, who on June 8th, 1794, by skilful seamanship, prevented the capture off Guernsey of H.M.S. Eurydice by a French squadron. The medal was presented to Breton by Major-General Small, the Lieutenant-Governor of the island.—Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton read a paper on 'The Coins of William I. and II. and the Sequence of the Types.' After referring to the law of *monetagium*, which restricted a change of type in the coinage to every third year, the writer proceeded to classify the coins in their chronological sequence, assigning eight distinct types to William I. and five to William II. This classification enabled Mr. Carlyon-Britton to offer some suggestions respecting the point of division of the coinages of the two reigns, a question which hitherto had baffled the ingenuity of numismatists. In support of his views he cited the evidence of the more important finds of coins of that period. Series of coins illustrating the paper were exhibited by Mr. Carlyon-Britton and Mr. L. A. Lawrence from their cabinets.

Zoological.—*April* 16.—Mr. Howard Saunders, V.P., in the chair.—The Secretary read a report on the additions to the menagerie during March, and called special attention to a male Tasmanian wolf (*Thylacinus cynocephalus*), received in exchange on March 19th, and to a further series of Indian birds presented to the Society by Mr. E. W. Harper.—Mr. Sclater exhibited (on behalf of Mr. Phil Robinson) an old copperplate engraving (published in 1771) by George Stubbs, jun., from a painting by George Stubbs, sen., representing a specimen of the mountain zebra (*Equus zebra*).—A letter was read from Mr. L. A. Borradaile, stating that the crustacean described by him at the meeting on November 20th, 1900, as *Armadillidium pacificum* belonged to the genus Cubaris and not to Armadillidium.—A communication was read from Mr. W. L. Distant, entitled 'A Revision of the Insects of the Order Rhynchota belonging to the Family Coreidæ in the Hope Collection at Oxford,' supplementary to the paper on the same subject already published in the *Proceedings* (cf. *P. Z. S.*, 1900, p. 807).—Mr. F. E. Beddard read a series of notes on earthworms, comprising (1) an account of some earthworms from Eastern Tropical Africa in the collection of the British Museum; (2) a note on the spermatophores of Polytoreutus; (3) a note on the spermatophores of Stuhlmannia; (4) remarks on the ovaries, oviducts, and spermducts of Stuhlmannia; and (5) a contribution to our knowledge of the genus Gordiodrilus. He also read a paper on the anatomy of the open-billed stork (*Anastomus oscitans*), based on an examination of a specimen of this bird that had died in the Society's gardens. The author was of opinion that the structural differences between Anastomus and the typical storks were so slight that they did not warrant the placing of this bird in a separate family or subfamily.—Dr. H. Lyster Jameson sent a paper on the mother-of-pearl oysters (Margaritiferæ), based upon a study of the series in the British Museum and upon an examination of a large series of marketable mother-of-pearl oysters in the London shell warehouses. It dealt with the specific identity, geographical distribution, local variation, original name, and synonymy of the different members of Margaritifera. The subgenus was divided into two sections, characterized respectively by the absence or presence of rudimentary hinge-teeth. Several new species and local forms were described in this paper.—A communication from Miss Emily M. Sharpe contained a list of the Lepidoptera collected by Mr. Ewart S. Grogan during his expedition from the Cape to Cairo. The names of sixty-six species represented in the collection were enumerated in the paper. Two of these were described as new under the names *Amauris grogani* and *Gnophodes grogani*.

Chemical.—*April* 18.—Prof. Emerson Reynolds, President, in the chair.—The following papers were read: 'Researches on Moorland Waters: Part II. On the Origin of the Combined Chlorine,' by Mr. W. Ackroyd,—'Robinin, Violaquercitrin, and Osyritrin,' by Mr. A. G. Perkin,—'Preparation of Orthodimethoxybenzoin, and a New Method of preparing Salicylaldehydemethylether,' by Mr. J. C. Irvine,—'Action of Alkyl Haloids on Aldoximes and Ketoximes,' Part II., and 'The Supposed Existence of Two Isomeric Triethyloxamines,' by Messrs. W. R. Dunstan and E. Goulding,—'Nitrocamphene, Aminocamphene, and Hydroxycamphene,' and 'Action of Hydroxylamine on the Anhydrides of Bromonitrocamphan,' by Mr. M. O. Forster,—'On the Estimation of Cocaine and on Di-iodo-cocaine Hydriodide,' by Messrs. W. Garsed and J. N. Collie,—'Note on Acetonylacetone' and 'Condensation of Acetonylacetone with Hydrazine Hydrate,' by Mr. T. Gray,—'Preparation of Synthetical Glucosides,' by Messrs. H. Ryan and W. S. Mills,—'The Influence of Cane Sugar on the Conductivities of Potassium Chloride and Potassium Hydroxide, with Evidence of Salt Formation in the Latter Case,' by Messrs. C. J. Martin and O. Masson,—'The Aluminium-Mercury Couple: Part III. Chlorination of Aromatic Hydrocarbons in Presence of the Couple; the Constitution of the Dichlorotoluenes,' by Messrs. J. B. Cohen and H. D. Dakin,—'A Modification of Gutzeit's Test for Arsenic,' by Mr. E. Dowzard,—'A Contribution to the Chemistry of the Triazoles,' by Messrs. G. Young and W. H. Oates,—'On the Chemistry and Toxicology of Nerium Odorum, with a Description of a Newly Separated Active Principle,' by Mr. Chunilal Bose,—and 'Change and Interaction in Organic Compounds' and 'The Mechanism of the Claissen Reaction,' by Mr. A. Lapworth.

Historical.—*April* 18.—Dr. G. W. Prothero, President, in the chair.—A paper was read by Mr. W. F. Reddaway on the diplomatic relations between England and the Mark of Brandenburg during the electorate of Frederick William, the "Great Elector," based upon the Foreign Office papers in the Public Record Office (Germany and German States) during the period 1640-88, chiefly such as related to the embassy of the famous English diplomatist Sir Thomas Roe.—A discussion followed, in which the Master of Peterhouse and Dr. Emil Reich took part.

Institution of Civil Engineers.—*April* 23.—Mr. J. Mansergh, President, in the chair.—It was announced that three Associate Members had been transferred to the class of Members, and that nine candidates had been admitted as Students.—The last ballot of the session resulted in the election of one Honorary Member, six Members, and fifteen Associate Members.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK

Mon. Institute of Actuaries, 5½.—'The Valuation of State Pension Funds,' Mr. H. W. Manly.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'Alloys,' Lecture II., Sir W. C. Roberts-Austen. (Cantor Lectures.)
— Surveyors' Institution, 8.—'The Ownership of the Highways,' Mr. A. C. Salter.
— Geographical, 8½.—'Travels in Central Kurdistan,' Major E. R. Maunsell.
Tues. Royal Institution, 3.—'Cellular Physiology with Special Reference to the Enzymes and Ferments,' Lecture III., Dr. A. Macfadyen.
— Society of Arts, 4.—'The British West Indies,' Sir N. Lubbock.
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—Annual Meeting.
Wed. Archæological Institute, 4.—'The Pyrenean Neighbour, or the Viceral System in the Western Pyrenees,' Mr. A. R. Whitaway. 'Cast Iron,' Mr. H. Longden.
— British Archæological Association, 4.—Annual Meeting. 'The Porta Nigra a Treasure of Treves,' Mr. T. Cato Worsfold.
— Royal Institution, 5.—Annual Meeting.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'Thames Steamboat Service,' Mr. A. F. Hills.
— Entomological, 8.—'The Metamorphoses of [illegible] Illustrated by Photographs taken from Life,' Mr. J. Enoch. 'The Classification of a New Family of the Lepidoptera,' Sir G. F. Hampson.
Thurs. Royal Institution, 3.—'Arthur Sullivan,' Lecture I., Sir A. C. Mackenzie.

Thurs. Royal 4½
— Hellenic, 5.—'A Discovery of Marbles related to the Pediments of the Parthenon,' Prof. C. Waldstein
— Chemical, 8.—Ballot for Fellows; 'The Synthetical Formation of Bridged-Rings: Part I. Some Derivatives of Bicyclopentane,' Prof. W. H. Perkin, Jun., and Dr. J. F. Thorpe
— Linnean, 8. 'Studies in Heterogenesis,' Prof. H. C. Bastian.
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—Repetition of Dr. Clowes's James Forrest Lecture
— Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—'An Instrument for measuring the Permeability of Iron and Steel,' Messrs. C. G. Lamb and M. Walker; 'A Watt-Hour Meter,' Mr. F. Holden.
— Society of Antiquaries, 8½.
— Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts.—'Stencil Painting as an Art,' Mrs. E. Hart.
Fri. Society of Arts, 8.—'Polyphase Electric Working,' Lecture II., Mr. A. C. Eborall. (Howard Lectures.)
— Philological, 8.—Annual Meeting; 'The Influence of Norman Pronunciation upon that of Middle-English,' Prof. Skeat.
— Royal Institution, 9.—'Memory,' Mr. C. Mercier.
Sat. Royal Institution, 3.—'Climate: its Causes and its Effects,' Lecture III., Mr. J. Y. Buchanan.

FINE ARTS

BOOKS ON CATHEDRALS, ENGLISH AND FRENCH.

The Architectural History of the Cathedral Church and Monastery of St. Andrew at Rochester. By W. H. St. John Hope. (Mitchell & Hughes.)—A scientific general history of English Gothic architecture will scarcely become possible until at least the greater buildings of the Middle Ages have been studied with the care they deserve. Mr. Hope's masterly work on Rochester Cathedral is an important contribution in this direction, and it may safely be pronounced to be the best cathedral monograph which has appeared since Prof. Willis's time. Mr. Hope has ransacked all the available sources of documentary evidence on his subject, and he has also profited by the researches of other inquirers; among these we may principally mention the late Prof. Willis, the late Mr. J. T. Irvine, who was clerk of works during Scott's "restoration," and the Rev. G. M. Livett, who investigated the plan of the Saxon church (the foundations of which were discovered in 1888). A residence of four years in Rochester gave Mr. Hope ample opportunity for a critical study of the building, and the result is a scholarly history which reflects credit both on the writer and on English architectural archæology. The work is illustrated by five large plans of the church and precinct. The historical ground plans, with the works of the different building periods distinguished by as many as twelve different colours, with a tint to distinguish the parts which were roofed in, are models of what such plans should be and rarely are. Of the other illustrations, the drawings by Mr. Roland W. Paul are admirable records of the architectural facts which they delineate.

The history of the church is much more complicated than that of many of our cathedral churches, and it presents many difficulties, some of which perhaps will never be definitely solved. The foundations beneath the western end of the existing church may possibly represent the church of 604, and their plan is remarkably similar to that of St. Pancras, Canterbury. Of the building works undertaken between the time of this early church and the Norman Conquest scarcely any evidence has survived. In 1082 or 1083 Lanfranc substituted Benedictine monks for the secular canons of the earlier foundation; in 1077 he had consecrated Gundulf, formerly a monk of his own abbey of Bec, as Bishop of Rochester, and during Gundulf's episcopate of thirty years almost the whole church was rebuilt. Mr. Hope gives a conjectural plan of Gundulf's church, which shows an eastern arm six bays in length, of which the four easternmost were raised upon an undercroft. This eastern arm, with its aisles, was square ended, and is an early example of the eastern extension which became so marked a characteristic of English church-plan. Mr. Hope's plan shows extremely narrow transepts, only some fifteen feet in width, which, as he says, are without parallel in a church of this scale. The evidence for these narrow transepts appears to rest only on Mr. Irvine's discovery of the footings of the pilaster buttresses, which, he thought, clasped the south-west angle of the original south transept. This plan involves an additional pier to each of the nave arcades eastward of the last remaining piers, with an eastern bay wider than the other bays of the nave, for which Mr. Livett's explanation (quoted by Mr. Hope) seems to us to be quite inadequate. The fact that the existing easternmost piers would give a crossing of the normal square form appears to us to suggest that some other explanation must be found for Mr. Irvine's discovery of footings, without accepting transepts the narrowness of which is entirely out of line with all known Norman plans. The nave of Rochester presents the unusual characteristic of a triforium open to the aisles. This can scarcely have been the original intention, though the existence of a wall passage in the triforium stage shows that, when the latter was constructed, the idea of vaulting the aisles in the usual way must have been abandoned. The quotation from Prof. Willis, which suggests that the peculiarity may have been borrowed from St. Stephen's, Caen, is clearly a mistake, for the aisles of this church were originally vaulted in the normal manner. The history of the later enlargements and alterations is admirably told by Mr. Hope, with the assistance of his excellent plans, and is followed by a description of the antiquities and ritual arrangements of the church, and its tombs, to which some forty pages are devoted. The book is completed by an account of the monastic buildings, illustrated by two large plans. Mr. Hope's work may be confidently recommended as a model to future writers of the architectural history of our cathedral churches.

Bell's Cathedral Series—Worcester. By Edward F. Strange.—*Bell's Handbooks to Continental Churches—Chartres.* By H. J. L. J. Massé.—*Rouen.* By the Rev. Thomas Perkins. (Bell & Sons.)—Mr. Strange's handbook to Worcester Cathedral, like most of those in Bell's series, of which he is one of the editors, is much above the level of ordinary cathedral handbooks, and is well illustrated. It is marked, however, by the same faults which we have noticed in reviewing other books of this series. Scarcely any attempt is made to explain the story of the building, or to show how the present structure grew out of the original plan. It is true that the first chapter is entitled a history of the building, but it is really little more than a summary of documentary evidences and a catalogue of events. It would not have been difficult to compile an epitome of Prof. Willis's excellent analysis of the church which would have related the story of its growth and explained the relation of works of different periods to each other. That it is quite possible to do this in an ordinary handbook is proved by Canon Greenwell's 'Durham Cathedral,' and we think that the editors of this series would have done well to follow the example of this, the best handbook to any English cathedral which has yet been written. This course would, it is true, have involved the abandonment of the usual guidebook method of describing first the exterior and then the interior, a method designed to save the visitors' legs; but that desirable result might have been easily attained by the addition of a good index (Mr. Strange's book has none). The plan of the cathedral is larger than some of those in the earlier handbooks, but it is without a scale, and does not show the lines of the vaults. No plan of the crypt is given, although this is essential to an understanding of the eleventh-century church. Mr. Strange, indeed, speaks of the crypt as "one of the chief glories, not only of this cathedral, but of all English ecclesiastical architecture," and yet he contents himself with a single page of description, less than half the space devoted to a specification of the modern organ.

Messrs. Bell commence a similar series of handbooks to continental churches with Chartres and Rouen. Mr. Massé's handbook to Gloucester Cathedral is one of the best of the English series, and his book on Chartres is on the whole very well written. The chapter on the history of the cathedral fulfils its title better than some of the corresponding chapters in the English handbooks. It is illustrated by a plan of Fulbert's church (1020–8), which, however, includes, without any distinction of shading, parts of the church which are certainly later than Fulbert's time. A plan of the crypt is provided (without scale), and Mr. Massé says that the martyrium still shows evidences of the fourth-century Gallo-Roman work. If this date is to be accepted, the masonry in question was not part of a church, as he seems to think, but part of the enclosing wall of the Gallo-Roman city. Mr. Massé's account of the western towers and façade would have been much improved if he had studied the careful analysis of this part of the cathedral by M. Maurice Lanore, which was published recently in the *Revue de l'Art Chrétien*. Mr. Massé states that the south tower was begun in 1110, but the north tower—the so-called *clocher neuf*—which is the earlier of the two, was commenced after the fire of 1134, and the south tower—the *clocher vieux*—about ten or eleven years later. The book contains a list of subjects of the magnificent glass which is one of the chief glories of the cathedral, itself one of the grandest building conceptions of the Middle Ages. The plan of the cathedral is without a scale. A short description of the other churches and ancient buildings in Chartres is also included in the book, which has no index.

Mr. Perkins's handbook to Rouen is not so satisfactory. The chapter on the history of the building (the cathedral) affords the reader no idea whatever of the growth of the structure. Instead of this we have the usual story of the dread of the Last Judgment before the year 1000, with the curious information that in the eleventh century wood as a building material gave place to stone. This is followed by an entirely imaginary distinction between the origin of the great English and French churches. The former, we are told, were built by ecclesiastics or great nobles, and the latter by the people. When we come to the history of the actual structure we learn that the lower part of the Tour Saint-Romain is all "that remains of the eleventh-century church," which must mean the church consecrated in 1063; although, as a matter of fact, this tower is one of the best-known examples of the "transition" in Normandy, and was built probably between 1145 and 1160. It is now recognized as the earliest example in Normandy of the influence of the powerful school of the Ile de France—influence which, Mr. Perkins seems to think, did not reach Rouen until the thirteenth-century choir had been completed. Round-headed windows, such as those in the lower part of this tower, are "familiar to us in our Norman churches," but, Mr. Perkins tells us, "are not so often met with in Normandy itself"! The book contains other bad examples of loose chronology: for example, the central tower of St. Ouen, which is dated from the latter half of the fifteenth century, is nevertheless called an example of the transition to the Flamboyant style, a contradiction in terms; and the Tour aux Clercs of the same church is attributed in one part of the book to the eleventh and in another to the twelfth century. The illustrations are the best part of the book, which describes St. Ouen, St. Maclou, and the minor churches, as well as the cathedral. Plans are furnished of the cathedral and St. Ouen, both without scale and without the lines of the vaults. The book has no index.

THE NEW GALLERY.

(First Notice.)

The great importance of the New Gallery has for many years lain in the fact that Mr. Watts continues to send there all his best works. Each

succeeding exhibition is, however, always a matter of some trepidation to his admirers. At times one has feared signs—it would be miraculous if they were not discernible—of hesitation and uncertainty. But this year Mr. Watts has prodigiously renewed his youth. Of his four pictures, one, the portrait No. 128, is not remarkable. But the other three are altogether worthy of his unique reputation among English artists. We do not profess to fathom the intention of Mr. Watts's allegories, but Mr. Watts is gifted beyond his ambitions and succeeds beyond his desire. With every intention to be improving and didactic, setting out with such aims as an artist can envisage only at the peril of immortal beauty, Mr. Watts comes out at the end a pure and rapturous lover, not of truth or virtue, as he would have us believe, but of beauty.

One or two artists there have been in the whole history of art who have succeeded in giving external shape to such moral abstractions as Greed and Labour, which constitute the subject of one of Mr. Watts's pieces, No. 127. Such have discovered forms so intimately associated with the expression of certain passions or conditions of life that their figures have summed up and literally personified those abstract qualities; but Mr. Watts is not one of these: his observation of human nature has never been sufficiently penetrating to enable him thus to concentrate the expressive characteristics of human beings into a single figure. His Greed and Labour add nothing, so far as we can perceive, to what the words themselves convey to a person of average imagination. That Greed is cramped and contorted, that his hands clutch and his head is bent; that Labour is strong and somewhat stupidly good-natured—these are surely the merest commonplaces included in any visible presentment of the ideas; and to us Mr. Watts's picture conveys little else, as far as the interpretation of the abstract idea is concerned. But we should be the last to grudge Mr. Watts his fondness for allegory. If it is, as it well may be, by pondering on such apparently empty generalizations, by indulging in nebulous philanthropic speculations, that Mr. Watts's imagination is brought to the point of conceiving such magnificent plastic ideas as this of the figure of Labour—such generous and massive forms, such grand and sweeping contours—let us by all means be grateful for any habits of thought which conduce to their existence. These figures impose on the imagination a notion of their weight and mass, a sense of their solidity and resistance, which make the most brilliantly rendered transcripts of actual figures in the same gallery appear thin and shadowy; and this is accomplished by no exaggeration of the modelling, no aggressive relief, but simply by the breadth and unity of the artist's vision, the tenacity of his imaginative grasp of the fundamental masses of structural form. The arm of Labour thrust forward to grasp the bag of workman's tools is a repetition of a favourite motive with Mr. Watts, admirably expressive of the heroic and monumental gravity of the idea. It is inspired by no idle bravura, it is not at all what Haydon understood by "bold foreshortening." In colour, too, this is a magnificent picture—the sky a splendid harmony of puce and blue, with silvery lights, against which the figures are relieved in warm earthy reds and browns; and the whole is painted with a firm and solid handling which is marvellous if the work has been accomplished in recent years.

The *Slumber of the Ages* (123) is not, we think, quite so successful; the great red disc of some portentous planet which shares the background with volcanoes and blue mists is somewhat disturbing. These properties seem intended to have some meaning to us undecipherable; but again there is ample compensation in the magnificent line of the neck, the bent-back head, and the large modelling of the relaxed hands. Of these we need ask no meaning beyond what they render instantly to the imagination.

Between these hangs a little canvas, "*Trifles light as air*" (124), a sky of delicate blue and gold, in which floats a swarm of naked baby shapes, swaying and drifting in the sunlit air like a cloud of insects. The aimless and wanton gaiety of the movement is beautifully suggested by the mazy rhythm of the design. It is one of the most purely delightful and winning conceits that Mr. Watts has ever invented. The forms are reminiscent of Titian's 'Fecundity,' but both the sentiment and colour in their daintiness and slightness make one think, strange to say, of Fragonard and Boucher. If we were to venture to criticize at all such a fascinating work, we might object to the too frequent repetition of one particular pose with a strong diagonal line, which after a time catches the eye rather too persistently.

It is difficult to turn from such assured and definite creations as these to the ordinary fare of a modern exhibition, but at the opposite pole to Mr. Watts's there is to be found here a work of quite unusual merit, Sir George Reid's portrait of the *Earl of Stair* (225). We have seen Sir George Reid of late years at the New Gallery as a direct and vigorous painter and a shrewd delineator of character, dryly humorous and a little prosaic; but this work strikes us as altogether of a higher order. It is still perfectly frank, with apparently no ambition beyond that of a terse and vigorous presentment of the original, but the artist's sympathetic understanding of the character has (almost unconsciously, it would seem) compelled him to an unusual dignity, a sense of real distinction and style. It is a genial and broad rendering of character; there is character expressed in every fold of the loosely fitting clothes, the slightly tilted foot, and the easy unconsciousness of the hand loosely hitched into the pocket. But there is none of that irritating exaggeration of trifling and insignificant facts, those results of a curious and impertinent observation, by which many portrait painters seek to convince us of the actuality of their presentment. It is because the facts are here recorded in the order of their real significance for the interpretation of character that the picture is so persuasive and sympathetic. We think it is one of the few portraits of recent times which posterity will be able to look upon as really representative of a past period—a record of a gentleman of our time, and not merely of the fashion of the tailor's shop or the studio.

In what a different order of relative importance the facts of an appearance report themselves to Mr. Sargent's eye may be gathered by comparing with this his portrait of the *Duke of Portland* (259). The order in which his record places them before us is somewhat as follows: First, the collie dog which the duke caresses has one lock of very white hair; secondly, the duke's boots are so polished that they glitter; thirdly, the duke's collar is very large and very stiffly starched; fourthly, the duke was, when he stood for his portrait, sunburnt. After that we might come to the duke himself, but that the same accentuation of the trivial and particular as opposed to the essential will bar our progress to the end; we shall gain nothing of more importance than the most superficial observer would discover on a formal introduction to his lordship—less, indeed, for all the while we have been deafened by the fizz and crackle of Mr. Sargent's brushwork. The portrait of *Mrs. Garrett Anderson* (229) is much happier, but by what violence are the features of a human being compressed into Mr. Sargent's dot-and-dash code of signalling!

In the Hon. John Collier we have an artist who attempts an impartial record of the appearance before him, in this case *Mr. Rudyard Kipling* (36). He does this with such a conscientious striving to avoid any accusation of favouritism, that while we learn nothing about his sitter, we can also find out nothing about himself. He does not even accent the unimportant facts; he refuses to give values of any kind to any of them. He appears to believe that his duty consists, as he himself once defined it, in the representation of solid objects by means of pigments upon a flat surface. It is needless to add that he performs his duty with devotion and skill. The solid object appears before us, and the work of the artist is yet to begin; surely we might as well have a solid object itself—there are always plenty in a picture gallery.

TRIUMPHS OF FRENCH ENGRAVING.

In the Musée at Tours are two panels by Mantegna, portions of a triptych the centre of which is in the Louvre. These three panels, representing 'The Agony in the Garden,' 'The Crucifixion,' and 'The Resurrection,' have been brought together by M. Achille Jacquet in the engravings which he completed last year for the French Government. Had one been asked to select, from among the masters who illustrate most brilliantly and soundly the noticeable transformation which the art of engraving has gone through within the last fifty years, that one whose skill was best calculated to render justice to the "art féroce" of Mantegna, one would have named M. Jacquet. In his most remarkable reproduction of these three subjects he has given us a masterpiece of fidelity to the general aspect and character of Mantegna's work, coupled with equal precision and delicacy in the rendering of his miraculous detail. By a triumph of ingenuity, of which the artist is justly proud, the three plates are printed at the Chalcographie du Louvre on one and the same sheet of "Japon." Such work as this demands not only intelligent and devoted skill, but unusual powers of self-suppression. That this rare combination of qualities is possessed by M. Jacquet in a high degree is proved by the great variety of the subjects which he renders with equal felicity. One of his latest achievements, for example, is an admirable engraving of Meissonier's famous picture 'L'Ordonnance,' now in the gallery of M. Vanderbilt. Here again M. Jacquet has lost nothing of the character of his original. It would seem impossible that delicacy of perception and a miniature finish should be allied with a deeper and stronger sense of colour than M. Jacquet has shown in his rendering of 'L'Ordonnance.' We understand that this engraver will shortly visit London, in order to retouch the plate of Sir Charles Tennant's 'Lady Crosby,' on which he is at present engaged.

SALES.

Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods sold on the 20th inst. the following drawings from the collection of the late Mr. C. Langton: T. S. Cooper, Canterbury Meadows, 58*l.* D. Cox, A Moorland, with sheep, 89*l.*; The Church Wall and Lane, Bettws-y-Coed, 84*l.* P. de Wint, Haymaking, 84*l.* C. Fielding, A Passing Shower, Surrey Downs, 304*l.*; Loch Etive, 472*l.*; The Pilot Boat, 78*l.*; A Cumberland Moor, 141*l.*; Ben Lomond, 110*l.* B. Foster, The Bridge over the Stream, 294*l.*; A Girl at a Stile, 54*l.* F. Goodall, Hunt the Slipper, 54*l.* J. F. Lewis, The Halt in the Desert, 157*l.* Sir J. E. Millais, My First Sermon, 110*l.*; My Second Sermon, 94*l.*; The Order of Release, 178*l.*; The Proscribed Royalist, 136*l.*; The Huguenot, 210*l.* S. Prout, Nuremberg, 162*l.*; The Grand Canal, Venice, the Moncenigo Palace, 94*l.*; A Church Porch, Rouen, 73*l.* The Cathedral Porch, Chartres, 304*l.* T. M. Richardson, Como, 136*l.* D. Roberts, The Terrace, Heidelberg, 210*l.*; A Procession at Seville, 178*l.* J. M. W. Turner, Evening Sun, Sion, Rhone Valley, 65*l.*; Carlisle, 210*l.*; Loch Awe, 126*l.*

On the same day were sold the following, from various collections. Drawings: R. Bonheur, A Stag in Fontainebleau Forest, 126*l*. B. Foster, A River Scene, with haymakers and cattle, 210*l*. C. Jacque, Retour des Champs, 54*l*. C. Delort, The Elopement, 60*l*. Pictures: H. W. B. Davis, A Shepherd and Flock of Sheep, 147*l*. J. Linnell, Mountain Melody; or, The Piper, 136*l*. E. M. Wimperis, The Moorland, 136*l*. C. Lawson, The Voice of the Cuckoo, 147*l*. J. F. Lewis, On the Banks of the Nile, 183*l*. E. Nicol, Steady, Johnnie! Steady! 420*l*.; Past Work, 315*l*. J. Benlliure, Taking the Veil, 231*l*. R. Ansdell, Spring, Glen Sligichan, Isle of Skye, 173*l*. T. S. Cooper, A Sunny Summer Afternoon, bull and four cows, 262*l*. J. MacWhirter, Over the Border, 105*l*.

On Monday, the 22nd inst., the following drawings were sold: A. Mauve, A Coast Scene, 50*l*. T. B. Hardy, The Grand Canal, Venice, 60*l*.

Fine-Art Gossip.

As there is no banquet this year, the private view of the Royal Academy Exhibition, previously fixed for the 3rd prox., has been deferred until the following day, when the doors will be opened at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Hook decided not to send to the Academy the picture of a Surrey road in sunlight which we described some time since. He will, however, be represented this year by the other three paintings we have mentioned.

Mr. Wallis's contributions to the forthcoming exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water Colours consist of two characteristic pictures of sunlit street scenes recently painted in Cairo.

Drs. Grenfell and Hunt have just finished their excavations in the north of the Fayûm on behalf of the Egypt Exploration Fund. Their researches have chiefly been directed to the discovery of Ptolemaic mummies with papyrus cartonnage, similar to those previously found by Prof. Flinders Petrie and by the excavators themselves last year at Umm el Baragat. This year a larger number of such mummies were discovered, but in fewer cases was the papyrus in good condition. The result of the season's work, however, is a considerable addition to the stock of extant papyri of the earlier Ptolemaic period. The next publication by Drs. Grenfell and Hunt will be the second part of Lord Amherst's Greek papyri, which will be ready in the course of the summer.

The private view of Mr. Clifford Harrison's pen drawings at Messrs. Henry Graves & Co.'s was announced for Thursday. — At Messrs. Carfax's in Ryder Street there will be an exhibition of drawings by Mr. A. E. John, commencing to-day.—At the Fine-Art Society's in New Bond Street two exhibitions are announced for Monday next: Mr. Talland's sporting pictures from *Punch*, and pastels by Sutton Palmer.—The Holland Fine-Art Gallery in Grafton Street will exhibit a collection of oil and water-colour paintings by modern Dutch artists on the same day.—The exhibition of the works of Spanish painters at the Guildhall will also be open to the public on Monday.

At the Continental Gallery, New Bond Street, Mr. Terrick Williams will, on and after Monday, exhibit his 'Pictures of Harbours and Towns.'

So long as Mr. Charlesworth lived the Neapolitans indulged the hope that his famous collection of Capodimonte porcelain might in some way be acquired by the city for one of the municipal museums. The recent sale of the collection to an English connoisseur by the executors has, naturally, destroyed all chance of its finding a permanent resting-place which would certainly not have been inappropriate. Before, however, the objects left Naples steps were taken, by direction of the Minister of Public Instruction, to secure photographs of the principal pieces, with a view to their future publication. The precise form in which they will appear has not, we believe, been definitely settled; but as the matter has been placed in the hands of Prof. G. Tesorone, the Director of the Technical School of Ceramic Art, the result will probably be a valuable and instructive record of a delightful collection, or possibly even a comprehensive history of an art which, if not reaching the highest rank, was always dainty and elegant and displayed great technical knowledge.

The commission to execute a portrait of the late Prof. Henry Sidgwick for Trinity College, Cambridge, has been entrusted to Mr. C. Lowes Dickinson, who has already painted several of the portraits in the college hall.

It was thought that the remarkable portrait of a woman by Franz Hals at Messrs. Forbes & Paterson's gallery would be acquired by the nation. Its purchase has been for a long time under consideration by the Trustees of the National Gallery, who have finally decided against the acquisition.

On Saturday next a committee meeting of the Hogarth House Preservation Fund will be held at the room of the Society of Arts, Adelphi, at 4 P.M. Intending subscribers to this fund should communicate with Mr. Walter H. Whitear, 4, Ravenscourt Road, Chiswick. It is understood that if sufficient funds are not forthcoming, the house will be destroyed and its site built upon.

The official *Wiener Zeitung* publishes a notification from the Emperor Francis Joseph upon his proposed foundation of a modern art museum in Prague. It is stated that the letter is in the Emperor's own handwriting, and it expresses a hope that the two nationalities in Bohemia will strive side by side together for the elevation of native art. The entire cost will be borne by the Emperor himself, and when the building is complete and furnished it is "to pass into the possession of the kingdom of Bohemia."

The discoveries of manuscripts and other ancient inscribed documents made by Dr. M. A. Stein, of the Indian Educational Service, in Chinese Turkestan, promise to be of great importance for the history of this part of Central Asia. Both the languages and the alphabets of these are, for the most part, Indian in character, though there are not wanting examples of Chinese and of some non-Aryan language which has not yet been identified. The manuscripts found at Dandān-Uiliq, Sven Hedin's "ancient city of Taklamakan," were chiefly written in the alphabet known as Central Asian Brāhmī, and seem to represent a period extending from about the fifth to the eighth century of our era. Excavations made further to the east of the desert, in the district once watered by the river Niya, which now loses itself in the sand, have brought to light, among other interesting objects, hundreds of wooden tablets inscribed with Kharoshthī characters and often dated in years of the reigning sovereign. Both the language and the alphabet of these tablets are those of the Indo-Scythic princes of the first century A.D., and it seems probable that the ancient civilization of this district was overwhelmed by the sand at that period. Only a general account of Dr. Stein's work has yet been received. His detailed reports will be awaited with great interest.

Quite recently the death of Madame Henriette Browne, the lady who shared with Rosa Bonheur the highest honours of her profession in France, was recorded. Concerning the beginning of this illustrious painter's career, Mr. Ernest Gambart has kindly sent to an old friend of his own the following extract from those as yet unpublished memoirs of his life to which we have already more than once referred as well advanced towards completion. He says:—

"The Paris Exhibition of 1855 gave me an opportunity of seeing the works of artists whose acquaintance I had not hitherto made.....I had been so busy all that year that it was only in September that I could seriously study the picture gallery. Amongst others I particularly noticed the pictures of Henriette Browne, Jules Breton, and Brion, who there exhibited for the first time. What astonished me greatly was that, in spite of their transcendent merit, these works were not sold, except one of each bought by the Count de Morny. I consulted the catalogue, and found that Henriette Browne lived in the Rue du Bac, and I went to that address to ask for Madame or Mademoiselle Browne. After some inquiries had been made, I gave the name of the hotel where I was staying, and said that the object of my visit was the purchase of pictures I remarked in the Exhibition, and went away. Soon afterwards I received an appointment in the artist's studio. I found there a young lady evidently of the best society, whom I complimented upon the excellence of her work, and, telling her who I was, asked the prices of her Exhibition pictures which I wanted to buy. To my amazement, she quoted the smaller ones at 300 francs each and the larger at 800 francs. These prices were more than modest, and I said that if the lady would paint me some more, I would pay for them a much higher rate, and could count on disposing of them in England, where in my annual exhibitions they would soon be remarked. A gentleman, who likewise seemed to belong to the upper classes, was in the atelier, and noticing this I added: I fear, madam, that you are only an amateur, and from your appearance I should imagine you to be a lady of fashion, in the enjoyment of a certain fortune. I am very sorry for your not being in need of money; as the price you put upon your work amply proves, you only cultivate art for an amusement. If you were poor and had to earn your living by your talent, which for your sake as an artist I could wish were the case, I would predict a brilliant career for you, and am sure you would soon occupy a high place in the artistic world. She replied that, in fact, she was not in need of money, but that all the same she was not indifferent to earning something by her work and would be very glad to continue a connexion so happily begun. She then introduced the gentleman, whom until that moment I had supposed to be a visitor. He was her husband, Mr. de Saux. She explained that she was a direct descendant of the Irish General Browne who had served the Young Pretender in Scotland during the '45, and that she had exhibited under her ancestral name because under the name of her husband, who was private secretary to the Count Walewski, Minister of the Emperor, her pictures would have been bought in consideration of her social position, whilst under the name of Browne, though she lost that advantage, yet, on the other hand, any success she might have would be due merely to her work, which was all her ambition. She begged me to keep her secret, as she did not wish to be known to the public by any other name than Henriette Browne."

Mr. Gambart adds to his correspondent the further information as to the pictures of the artist in question:—

"I bought them all, and for some years nearly all she did. 'The Sister of Mercy,' which was exhibited later in Paris, was bought for a lottery and fell to a firm of stockbrokers, who a little later on failed, whereupon I bought that picture likewise at the sale of their effects, paying 2,000*l*. for it, a most prodigious rise in its price beyond what the bankrupt gave for his ticket. The Paris people at that time never looked at pictures by Henriette Browne, until at last they were taught to do so by the English; then at last her success transpired, and a work of hers fetched 50,000 francs. I published two small lithographs from two of her small pictures in the 1855 Exhibition."

MUSIC

Musical Gossip.

Mr. Edward Iles gave a song recital at St. James's Hall last Friday week. His voice (baritone) is of good quality, and he sings with taste and intelligence. We do not think he was always wise in being his own accompanist. He is a skilful player, but in such songs, for instance, as Schumann's 'Schöne Wiege meiner Leiden,' or still more in Schubert's 'Erlkönig,' a vocalist is too heavily handicapped. The programme included a group of songs by Dr. Charles Wood, accompanied by the composer.

Three of them are still in manuscript. Of 'A Summer Wish' and 'Does the Road Wind Uphill?' settings of poems by Christina Rossetti, the second is the more characteristic. The third, Walt Whitman's 'By the Bivouac's Fitful Flame,' has dramatic strength and weird harmonic colouring. The programme concluded with interesting songs by Lawes, Purcell, Parry, Stanford, and Sullivan, in which Mr. Iles was heard to advantage.

Madame Clotilde Kleeberg was the pianist at the twelfth and, with the exception of the Manns benefit this afternoon, the last Crystal Palace concert of the season. Her rendering of the solo part of Schumann's Concerto in A minor was extremely clever, bright, and highly intelligent. She was afterwards heard in several short solos, winning much and well-deserved favour from the audience. Mendelssohn's 'Scotch' Symphony was enthusiastically performed under the direction of Mr. Manns in a manner worthy of the high "Palace" traditions. Mr. Plunket Greene was the vocalist. He was at his best in "Was duftet doch der Flieder," from 'Die Meistersinger,' but his greatest success with the public was in the quaint, weird old Scotch song 'The Twa Sisters o' Binnorie.' To the persistent demand for an encore he responded by giving one or two short Schumann *Lieder*.

Madame Beatrice Langley gave a concert at St. James's Hall last Monday afternoon. She chose for her violin solos Vieuxtemps's Suite, Op. 43; the Paganini-Wilhelmj Introduction, Theme, and Variations in A minor; Hubay's 'Scène de la Czardas, No. 1'; and Wilhelmj's transcription of Wagner's pianoforte piece 'Albumblatt.' Her technique is good, and she interprets with intelligence and ability, though occasionally with lack of restraint. Madame Liza Lehmann's melodious song-cycle 'The Daisy Chain' had for exponents Miss Evangeline Florence, Madame Marian McKenzie, Mr. Joseph O'Mara, and Mr. Denis O'Sullivan, and the composer played the pianoforte accompaniments. The twelve charming pieces were admirably rendered, and encores were given of the two light and pleasing soprano songs and of the humorous baritone song 'Mustard and Cress.' Pianoforte solos were played by Miss Carrie Townshend.

The Gaelic League of London held an Irish Musical Festival at Queen's Hall last Monday evening. A very lengthy programme contained songs, violin, pianoforte, organ, harp, and Irish bagpipes solos. The artists engaged comprised Miss Harriet Rose-Byrne, Miss Madeleine O'Connor, Miss Lucie Johnstone, Mr. Patrick O'Shea, Mr. Joseph O'Mara, Mr. Plunket Greene, and Mr. Denis O'Sullivan, all of whom sang Irish songs, ten of the pieces being rendered in Gaelic. Miss Maud McCarthy, the talented young Irish violinist, played Dr. Villiers Stanford's 'Coaine,' 'Boat Song,' and 'Reel' with remarkable skill and feeling, while pianoforte and organ solos were contributed by Mrs. Alicia Needham and Dr. Charles Wood. A performance on the Irish bagpipes was given by Mr. Thomas Garoghan.

At the Albert Hall last Tuesday evening Mr. William Carter gave a concert upon which he bestowed the high-sounding title of "Grand Imperial Festival." It being St. George's Day, patriotic songs were included in the programme, and Mr. William Carter's new piece, entitled 'For Home and Empire,' well sung by his choir, created a favourable impression. His part-song 'St. George and Merrie England' was suited to the occasion, and the National Anthem was sung by the choir to the accompaniment of the band of the Scots Guards and the organ. Sir Alexander Mackenzie's spirited song 'The Empire Flag' was sung by Mr. Iver McKay; Mr. Watkin Mills gave a humorous rendering of the old Somersetshire ditty 'Erchard of Taunton Deane'; and other vocal pieces were sung by Miss Grace Oakley, Madame Alice Gomez, Miss Theresa Rassam—who has a good mezzo-soprano voice—Mr. S. J. Bishop, and Mr. Griffith Percy. Violin solos were capably interpreted by Mlle. Henriette Murkens.

For the third time Sir A. C. Mackenzie has written music for a play—'Julius Cæsar' at Her Majesty's, 'Hypatia' at the Haymarket, and now 'Coriolanus' at the Lyceum. In the last named, with the exception of the Prelude and Entr'actes, the music, though of merely passing character, is always appropriate, always well proportioned to the stage pictures. The Prelude, which will, of course, be heard later on in the concert-room, is dignified. The principal theme typifies the stern hero, and the second theme the gentle, loving Virgilia, while other strains tell of grim-visaged war. The music seems to breathe much of the spirit of Shakspeare's hero, in that there are no concessions to public taste, no bids for popular favour. The same may also be said of the Entr'actes, which show excellent workmanship, yet without sign of effort.

This evening will be produced at the Savoy Theatre the new opera 'The Emerald Isle,' by Capt. Basil Hood, Sir Arthur Sullivan, and Mr. Edward German, the last named having completed the music. With the exception of the first two numbers, the whole of the opera has been orchestrated and harmonized by Mr. German. A list has been furnished showing for which numbers he is solely responsible.

Mr. David Bispham is about to return to London for the opera season. He has been giving many recitals in America, and with success. The programmes, some of which have been forwarded, are interesting, and we note with pleasure the attention paid to the songs of Robert Franz and Richard Strauss. A special feature of the winter season at New York has been the establishment of a series of classical recitals at popular prices at Carnegie Hall.

The following Wagner performances are to be given at the Prinz-Regenten Theater, built after the model of the Bayreuth Theatre:—'Die Meistersinger,' August 21st and 25th, and September 2nd, 10th, 14th, and 26th; 'Tristan,' August 23rd and 27th, and September 4th, 12th, and 20th; 'Tannhäuser,' August 29th and September 6th, 16th, 22nd, and 28th; and 'Lohengrin,' August 31st and September 8th, 18th, and 24th. The conductors will be Herren Fischer, Röhr, Stavenhagen, and Zumpe. In addition to the artists of the Hofoper, "guests" from Frankfort, Wiesbaden, Dresden, Carlsruhe, Berlin, and Vienna will take part in the performances.

There is an interesting article in the *Allgemeine Musik-Zeitung* of April 19th by Herr Felix Weingartner, the eminent conductor, in reference to the *tempo* of the Trio of the Scherzo of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. The opinion that it should be taken at a slower pace than the principal section, he states, is the prevailing one, although not in the least supported by the composer's indications in the score. Wagner took it slower; but then, as the writer remarks, one may respect that master's view without adopting it. The technical difficulties, he admits, offer a strong inducement to slacken the time, though not a valid reason for so doing. Herr Weingartner hurries up the *stringendo il tempo* bars to double the *tempo* of the Scherzo, and when he comes to the *presto* bars introducing the Trio, he makes half bars equal in *tempo* to whole *stringendo* bars; but since for the latter he had doubled his original pace, a bar of the Trio is played in the same time as one of the Scherzo. He thus carries out the metronomic indications, dotted minim equal to 116 for the Scherzo, and semibreve—not minim, he says, as in some editions—equal to 116 for the Trio. And he certainly strengthens his view by quoting some remarks written by Beethoven in the margin of an autograph score preserved in the Berlin Royal Library, of which an interesting facsimile is given in the article. The fact that Beethoven originally wrote the Trio in two-four time was mentioned by the late Sir George Grove in his 'Beethoven and his Nine Symphonies,' but not the composer's marginal note under the *presto* bars, "Wird durchaus im ¢ Takt geschrieben aus 2 halben Noten eine gantze machen; z. B. 𝅗𝅥𝅗𝅥," after which is written in pencil "prestissim." Yet what about the letter dictated by Beethoven and addressed to Moscheles (March 18th, 1827), in which the metronome mark for the *presto* is given as *minim*, not semibreve, equal to 116? Of that letter Herr Weingartner makes no mention.

Beethoven's 'Choral' Symphony was produced for the first time at Zittau on March 20th. That Saxon town was the birthplace of Robert Schumann, who while yet in his teens left it once and for all, otherwise the good townsfolk would probably have made earlier acquaintance with Beethoven's master work.

M. Jan Blockx has been appointed director of the Flemish Music School at Antwerp in place of the late Peter Benoit, of whom he was the most distinguished pupil. M. Blockx has written, among other things, a one-act opera 'Jets Vergeten,' works for chorus, solo, and orchestra, and a 'Rubens' Overture.

The death is announced of the Swedish composer Ivar Christian Hallström. He was born at Stockholm in 1826. In 1861 he became president of the music school founded by Lindblad. He wrote several operas. 'Hertig Magnus' ('Herzog Magnus'), produced at Stockholm in 1861, was received coldly, but his 'Den Bergtagna' ('Der Bergkönig') in 1874 proved successful.

Herr Carl Goldmark, according to *Le Ménestrel* of April 21st, has retired to Gmunden (Upper Austria) to complete his new opera, 'Goetz von Berlichingen,' the libretto of which is based on Goethe's drama. The work is to be produced at the Vienna Opera at Christmas. It was at Gmunden, by the way, that Schubert and his friend Vogl "spent six weeks very pleasantly" in 1825.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK

Sun.	Sunday League, 7, Queen's Hall.
Mon	Joachim Quartet, 8, St. James's Hall.
—	London Musical Festival, 8, Queen's Hall.
Tues	London Musical Festival, 3, Queen's Hall
—	Highbury Philharmonic Society, 'Faust' (Gounod), 8, The Athenæum, Highbury New Park
—	Mr Sterling MacKinlay and Miss Muriel Elliot, Vocal and Pianoforte Recital, 8.30, Salle Erard
Wed	London Musical Festival, 8, Queen's Hall
Thurs	London Musical Festival, 3, Queen's Hall
Fri	London Musical Festival, 8, Queen's Hall
Sat.	Kubelik Violin Recital, 3, St. James's Hall.
—	London Musical Festival, 3, Queen's Hall

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

Comedy.—'Count Tezma,' a Romantic Drama in Three Acts. By A. N. Homer.

Imperial.—'A Royal Necklace,' a Drama in Four Acts. By Pierre and Claude Berton.

Vaudeville.—'Sweet and Twenty,' a Comedy in Three Acts. By Basil Hood.

Disputed claims to the authorship of the new drama with which Mr. Forbes-Robertson has opened the Comedy have been advanced. With these the public is not likely to concern itself overmuch. Not at all the sort of work is it in which we hoped to welcome back to the stage one of the few living exponents of the imaginative drama. Such merit as it possesses does not extend beyond prettiness, and its interest is confined to some scenes of allurement by which a romantic and high-spirited girl undertakes, almost in bravado, the conquest of a sworn foe of her sex, and in the accomplishment of her purpose loses her own heart. For

the rest, the action, which passes in an imaginary district of Germany or recovered Lithuania, satirizes Teutonic views as to the duello. By unwritten statutes, the observance of which is obligatory, an officer of the guard of the hereditary Prince of Dalmania who loses more money at cards or dice than he can pay has to die by his own hand, or to accept a cartel from his companions which involves the necessity of his fighting them all in turn. A youngster who, it must be owned, deserves no better fate, becomes accordingly the victim of a revengeful woman and her lover and agent, who swindles him at cards in the most barefaced manner. From the fate he thus incurs the youth is saved by the interference of a middle-aged brother-in-arms, who pays his debts, and in so doing involves himself in the penalty from which he frees his friend. A happy issue is, of course, provided, and poetic justice is administered in liberal measure. All this is unreal, without being either poetical or fantastic; and Mr. Homer, like the first great bearer of his name, or his unavowed partner in authorship, must be held to have nodded. All that is noteworthy in the piece is found in the love scenes between the hero and the heroine, very prettily interpreted by Mr. Forbes-Robertson and Miss Gertrude Elliott. The military costumes are unusually brilliant and effective, and the general performance is excellent. Miss Suzanne Sheldon as the vindictive woman, Mr. Frank Mills as a cardsharping captain, and Mr. Ian Robertson as the Prince of Dalmania specially distinguished themselves.

With its marble walls and pillars, its rich draperies, its ironwork, its velarium roof, its new system of lighting, and its rich curtain, the Imperial Theatre may claim to be one of the most tasteful buildings devoted in London to dramatic entertainments. The entertainment with which it has opened is French in origin, romantic and spectacular in treatment, and popular in aim. Although a period of less than a week is to show us two adaptations of the famous story of the misplaced love of the Cardinal de Rohan and the theft of the diamond necklace, the story is, so far as we know, new to the English stage, and not very familiar upon that of France. Materials for drama, however, abound in the story, and the fact that different views may be and have been entertained concerning the part played by Marie Antoinette is far from being a drawback. The aim of MM. Berton, by whom the dramatization of the story has been accomplished, is simplicity itself. They have sought to supply Mrs. Langtry with a part at once sympathetic and picturesque; they have acquitted Marie Antoinette of anything worse than thoughtlessness and indiscretion, and they have provided the adventure with a happy and sympathetic termination. Still further to strengthen the share in the piece assigned the manageress, they have allowed her to double with the part of the Queen that of Mlle. Oliva, on whose curious resemblance to Marie Antoinette the conspirators were able to base their fraud. Yet one more thing have they done—they have succeeded in contrasting the life at Court and that in the streets, have shown the dissolute expenditure upon frivolities of the Queen and the courtiers, and the labourers dying of starvation on the high-road. In so doing they have produced a play which would scarcely win acceptance at the Odéon or the Gymnase, but might serve at a pinch for the Porte Saint Martin under its present management, and is wholly suited to the Imperial. Two acts out of the four in which the story is closely followed may rank as good. The first is that in which, in the Park of Trianon, the Cardinal is fooled by Mlle. Oliva, kisses her hand (not, as in the story, her foot), and believes himself, when the Queen is compelled to take her departure, within reach, if not at the point, of happiness. In this scene Marie Antoinette has listened to and pardoned the warm protestations of Count Fersen, just returned from America. With some ingenuity, the Count is made to witness, as he believes, the falsehood and venality of his royal mistress and to rank himself with her accusers. A still stronger scene is that in which the Queen, caught in the toils, appeals to the King, who, forgetting for a while his forge and his mechanical occupations, rises into regal dignity, dismisses her accusers, and declares his belief in her innocence and loyalty. In their vindication of the husband at the expense of the lover the dramatists may perhaps be credited with a concession to English ideas of morality. Mrs. Langtry played Marie Antoinette with an agreeable mixture of womanliness and dignity, and rose in the third act into a display of power. Mr. Taber was Fersen; Mrs. Cecil Raleigh was Madame La Motte; Mr. Edmund Maurice, the Cardinal; Mr. Allan, Louis XVI.; Mr. George Hawtrey, "Monsieur"; Mr. Cookson, Cagliostro; Mr. Fuller Mellish, La Motte; Mr. Gilbert Farquhar, Bœhmer the jeweller; and Miss Lilian Braithwaite, the Comtesse de Polignac. The performance was creditable to most concerned, and the dresses and the scenery generally were excellent. The piece is scarcely of a high order, but the entertainment is suited to public taste.

The new comedy, with its title from 'Twelfth Night,' produced at the Vaudeville, is a modernization of the story of Esau and Jacob. A fair maiden and not a birthright is the matter in dispute, and it is the elder brother (a candidate for the priesthood) who betrays the younger. The treatment of the subject is pretty and sympathetic, and the piece, though slight as it can be, gives rise to some agreeable love scenes. Of these the most is made by Miss Ellaline Terriss, a fascinating heroine, and Mr. Seymour Hicks as her sailor lover. The entire action passes in the garden and morning-room of a pretty Cornish rectory.

Dramatic Gossip.

The English and American rights of 'La Veine,' by M. Alfred Capus, the latest success at the Variétés, have been secured by Mr. Charles Frohman, whose present intention is to produce it at the Savoy Theatre, New York, whence it will in time be transferred to London.

Miss Cissie Loftus, whose performances have attracted much attention, will appear as a member of Mr. E. H. Sothern's company in September at the Garden Theatre, New York, where she will be first seen as Ophelia.

'The Secret Orchard' will be presented on May 13th for the first time in London at the Grand Theatre, Fulham, with Mr. and Mrs. Kendal in the principal parts.

Mr. F. Kerr has accepted for production at the Court Theatre an adaptation by Mr. Cosmo Hamilton of his short story 'Cupid in Another Mood.'

'Mrs. Dane's Defence' will, it is anticipated, last out the season at Wyndham's Theatre, and will be succeeded in the autumn by a novelty particulars concerning which are for the present withheld.

'Pour l'Amour,' a four-act drama in verse, by M. Auguste Dorchain, produced last week at the Odéon, has a subject kindred with that of Schiller's 'Don Carlos,' and is not a success. In the last act the hero stabs his mistress and commits suicide.

Mr. J. T. Grein has become the possessor of the English and colonial rights of 'Johannisfeuer,' by Herr Sudermann, a piece produced at the Berlin Schauspielhaus on October 5th last, which has been considered the greatest success of the past season of German plays at the Comedy.

Miss Kate Rorke has played during the week at the Brixton Theatre in 'A Fool's Paradise.'

Mrs. Patrick Campbell will give in May a series of afternoon representations of 'Pélléas et Mélisande.'

Mlle. Jane May has been playing during the week at the Kennington Theatre in a round of plays without words. In a piece entitled 'An Actress at Home' she imitates Madame Bernhardt, Mlle. Yvette Guilbert, La Belle Otero, and Miss Letty Lind.

'The Jensen Family,' translated by Miss Mary Morrison from Edward Hoyer, and produced at the Criterion as one of what are called the *Sunday Special* performances, is a disagreeable and morbid piece of the ultra-realistic order, which might well have been left in what, so far as regards the general playgoer, was its native obscurity.

*** Messrs. Cohen and Howell write to us to point out that each part of their work mentioned by us a fortnight ago is practically independent of the other, and it is hardly fair, they think, to say that one is helped by the other.

To Correspondents.—H. E. G. E.—T. D.—W. & N.—J. W. W.—W. H. J. W.—A. C. H. J.—E. E. C. J.—W. A. B. C.—H. T.—received.
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LITERATURE

The History of the Jesuits in England, 1580–1773. By Ethelred L. Taunton. (Methuen & Co.)

"It is strange," writes Mr. Taunton in his preface, "that hitherto the subject of the English Jesuits has been practically left untouched. More's Latin 'History' has never been translated. . . . Foley's eight volumes of 'Records' cannot be taken as a history of the body." It would surely be more true to say that of late years the history of the English Jesuits, on every side, has been the subject of the keenest investigation. Mr. Simpson exhaustively treated the Jesuit mission of 1580 in his admirable biography of Campion, to which Mr. Taunton has been able to make no material addition. The political schemes of Father Parsons, from the time of this mission to the defeat of the Armada, were thoroughly exposed for the first time, from original sources, by Dr. Knox in his 'Letters and Memorials of Cardinal Allen.' Mr. Law continued the story in his 'Conflicts of the Jesuits and Seculars in the Reign of Elizabeth' and in his 'Archpriest Controversy,' from the newly discovered Petyt MSS.; while Dr. Jessopp, with rare knowledge and singular impartiality, in his 'One Generation of a Norfolk House'—which Mr. Taunton never mentions—presented the most vivid picture which we possess of a Jesuit missionary's hard life at the same period. The connexion of the Jesuits with the Gunpowder Plot has still more recently been threshed out by Dr. S. R. Gardiner in his reply to the ingenious paradoxes of Father Gerard. And if we must not include the very useful 'Records' of Mr. Foley, Father Morris, another member of his order, has at least done excellent service in elucidating its history by his 'Life of Father Gerard' and his series of publications entitled 'Troubles of our Catholic Forefathers.' But if it is a weakness of Mr. Taunton to depreciate the labours of his predecessors, and by the method of his references occasionally to conceal rather than acknowledge his indebtedness to them, it is his merit to have made an abundant use of the aforesaid works, barring that of Dr. Jessopp, and to have filled up many gaps in the history, carrying it on to the suppression of the Society, and thereby producing a volume which will attract considerable attention.

It is nevertheless a pity that Mr. Taunton, while aiming apparently at a comprehensive history of the English Jesuits, should have practically restricted his scope to their political action. "With their purely domestic affairs," he writes, "I have but little to do." He professes to deal with them "only so far as they belong to English history." Yet in his more sympathetic 'History of the Black Monks of St. Benedict' Mr. Taunton found it necessary to discuss at length "the secret of their life, the spring from which they got their strength"; and the general reader, who commonly labours under much ignorance concerning the spirit and government of the mysterious Society, should at least be enlightened as to the secret of the extraordinary influence which a handful of Jesuits wielded in England. That secret must lie somewhere else than in statecraft. Indeed, Mr. Taunton declares that "Parsons and his followers only achieved a brilliant failure," while Campion, Southwell, Thomas Garnett, and others "did better work" and were "the true heroes of the Society in England." What sort of a history of the Jesuits, then, is this, which treats with comparative neglect "the true heroes" who did the better work? If this "better work" of sacerdotal or literary activity has, in Mr. Taunton's opinion, substantially contributed to the strength or permanence of the Catholic body in this country, it is a result which many Protestants may deplore; but it is nevertheless one which most properly "belongs to English history." Mr. Taunton's book should have had another title. It is a history of Jesuit intrigues, Jesuit ambition, and Jesuit misdeeds in general from a secular priest's point of view; but, even in this respect, it throws no fresh light on historical problems, and is by no means free from inaccuracies of detail, and indeed the graver faults of partisanship.

An interesting question, in view of Jesuit obedience and Parsons's own personal oath, arises at the outset as to the precise date at which this masterful missionary first embarked upon his political career. Father Gerard has hazarded the assertion that it was only after he had retired abroad and ceased to be a missionary. A writer in the *Edinburgh Review*, combating this position, brought evidence to show that Parsons began to meddle with politics in the summer or autumn of 1581, after the capture of his friend Campion, when the affairs of Scotland or Mary Stuart proved too strong a temptation, and, it may be added, when a new and friendly General may have winked at a change of front. Mr. Simpson conjectured, rather than proved, that the change took place in November, 1580, when Parsons first found refuge in the house of the wily Spanish ambassador. But Mr. Taunton goes a step further, and will have it that Parsons was a conspirator from the beginning. Referring to the "proclamations" ordering the apprehension of the Jesuits—he mentions no date, but apparently means the third proclamation issued in October, 1580—he writes:—

> "The Government were not then in a position to distinguish between the doings of Parsons and those of Campion, and it was but natural that the aims of the two should be considered identical. Without a doubt Parsons was a traitor, as things were then; but Campion as certainly was not."

Can Mr. Taunton produce a shred of evidence for this distinction at that date, or for the further statement that, when in the following month the Jesuit was in hiding with Mendoza,

> "Parsons wrote the draft of the book against Elizabeth which appeared under Cardinal Allen's name at the time of the Armada. It was perhaps written as a proof of his entire conversion to the Spanish cause"?

The exact sequence of events is here all-important in its bearing on Jesuit political movements, and Mr. Taunton is not always so careful as he might be in matters of chronology. "In the early part of 1581," he writes, "other Jesuits, Holt, Creighton, and Heywood, were sent from Rome to help Parsons. They were at once destined for the work in Scotland." But Holt and Heywood, who arrived in England late in 1581, were destined by Rome for the English mission, and Holt was at once diverted to Scotland by Parsons. Crichton, on the other hand, had no connexion whatever with the English mission, and was sent by the General direct to Scotland by way of Rouen, where he was to meet Parsons, not in 1581, but in 1582. Mr. Taunton quotes from a letter of Parsons, dated July 4th, 1581, a remark that Mendoza, on account of his eyesight, and having incurred the hatred of the Council, was leaving England; and he adds in a foot-note, as if correcting Parsons, "He was ejected by the Council"; but Parsons was quite right, and the note is out of place, for Mendoza was not ejected till 1584. Again, misled by Simpson and others, Mr. Taunton ascribes to Holt instead of to Parsons the remarkable assurance given to Tassis that as soon as the Scots should rise for Mary Stuart the English Catholics would join them, "for many of his penitents had told him so when treating with them of their consciences." In another case Mr. Taunton does not appear to have digested his own materials. Speaking of "the Bye" or Watson's plot, he writes:—

> "Fr. Gerard and Fr. Darcy knew of this plot in April, 1603, and were asked to join in it. But as it would interfere with the one their party was then concerned in, Gerard informed Garnett," &c.

There is some confusion here. At least Mr. Taunton should have told his readers who this Father Darcy was, for the name was then unknown on the mission, except as an *alias* of Garnett himself.

Mr. Taunton is perhaps at his best in his discussion of Garnett's connexion with the Gunpowder Plot, and he makes it clear that the unfortunate Jesuit was no martyr to the seal of confession. He had guessed from Catesby's question, quite apart from the confessional, that there was in contemplation a deed of violence against the Government involving the destruction of the innocent as well as the guilty, and this guess in a second interview with his friend became a certainty. Moreover, there are a dozen grave reasons rendering it extremely improbable that Greenway's subsequent disclosures came properly under the seal at all.

'The Golden Day' is the title assigned to a chapter which deals with the opportunity given at last under James II. for putting into execution the dreams of Parsons's 'Memorial for the Reformation.' Father Petre, of whom a striking portrait is given, has, according to Mr. Taunton, been made the scapegoat of others :—

"Petre, like a good Jesuit, was in the hands of his superiors, *perinde ac cadaver*. It was therefore the superiors of the Society who were the ambitious men. They and they alone are guilty of the fall of the Stuarts."

The last chapter is significantly headed 'Failure.' An amazing antithesis sums up the author's conclusion :—

"The Jesuits as a body stood for the Catholic Reaction, from first to last a political expedient. The clergy, on the other hand, contented themselves with the cause of Religion."

Enough has been said to show the drift and tone of the work. Its main defects are its one-sidedness and its suppressions. If the Jesuits aimed at ruling the clergy, an explanation or justification of those aims may lie in the weaknesses, lack of organization, or incapacity for united action possessed by the secular priests. If the Jesuits waged their clerical warfare at times savagely and treacherously, our judgment of their conduct may at least be modified by a knowledge of the sort of men they had to deal with and the provocation set. But on the exasperating faults of what may be called his own party—the men who, forsooth, "contented themselves with the cause of Religion," but who had the misfortune to count among their numbers an embarrassing crowd of cowards, renegades, and betrayers of their brethren—Mr. Taunton is singularly reticent. His account of one clerical leader, Dr. John Cecil, a political adventurer and paid spy, is hardly candid; and his attempt to put this double traitor's intimacy with the Government on a par with Parsons's attempted negotiations is inexcusable.

A scientific history of the English Jesuits, in their double conflict with the clergy and with the State, is therefore yet in the future; and now that the worst has been said against them, and more than the worst suspected or insinuated, it would not be surprising if the next attempt—or, it should be rather said, the first attempt—to write at least a complete life of Father Parsons on strictly historic lines were to proceed from one of his own order. It would be, in any case, a desirable step towards that end if all the unpublished papers on the subject now at Stonyhurst were unreservedly put into print.

Francis Hutcheson: his Life, Teaching, and Position in the History of Philosophy. By William Robert Scott. (Cambridge, University Press.)

This interesting work has, to use a hackneyed phrase, many merits and one or two defects. Some indication of the source of both is provided by Mr. Scott in a preface in which, with engaging frankness, he tells the reader how the work came to be written. His original purpose, he declares, went no further than to collect, for an article in a magazine, information about Hutcheson's doings in Dublin before his appointment to the Glasgow professorship—a period of his early life extending to some nine or ten years, of which little has heretofore been known. The search for material, at first disappointing, met with unexpected results: letters from Hutcheson to his friend Thomas Drennan, of Belfast, were forthcoming; and finally Mr. Scott determined to write a biography which should be as complete as possible. New facts had shed a fresh light on the development of some of Hutcheson's characteristic doctrines and the extent to which he influenced contemporaries and successors, and hence to a formal biography came to be added an exposition of his philosophy and his place in the history of thought.

In this exposition, as Mr. Scott admits, no attempt is made to claim for Hutcheson a greater degree of self-consistency than he actually possessed. The phases through which his doctrines passed are described in such detail that four stages in the development of his philosophy are distinguished, and of criticism at every stage there is enough and to spare. The plan of leaving a philosopher to speak for himself, not only in his own words, but also in any unconscious inconsistencies which his system may present, is doubtless a good one; but it may be carried further than is desirable by also leaving the reader, as Mr. Scott first intended, to gather his own conclusions. Indeed, without the final summary of Hutcheson's views as deducible from the wealth of material here collected, the kind of exposition which the reader is offered would have lost much of its value; nay, without the assistance which that summary provides, the most critical reader would undoubtedly echo the opening words of the last chapter, that the account given in the previous pages "must seem very iconoclastic," when the philosopher's kindly disposition and modest character are borne in mind.

The consequence of the intention with which this work was originally planned, of the uncertain steps by which it was continued, of the biographical and personal as well as philosophical and critical ramifications into which it is carried, is that no one can take it up without finding it full of varied interest, or lay it down without perhaps a sense of surfeit. The description of Hutcheson's early years, his work as a schoolmaster, and his appearances at the Viceregal Court in the days of Carteret, forms an excellent and not too lengthy introduction to the account of his life and influence at Glasgow. Had further materials for this portion of his career existed, they might have been used with advantage, for there are very obvious gaps in the narrative. Of the development of character and thought in the future professor the reader obtains, however, sufficient glimpses to prevent the details from seeming too disconnected. Mr. Scott tells an amusing story of Hutcheson's endeavour to temper the Calvinism of an Ulster congregation with the "new light" of the times, and the effect of the experiment on the congregation. The philosopher took his father's place one Sunday in the pulpit, and maintained that the Deity ought to be regarded as a benevolent being. When the father inquired how his favourite son had succeeded, he was met with the following reply from one of the elders :—

"Your silly loon, Frank, has fashed a' the congregation wi' his idle cackle; for he has been babbling this oor aboot a good and benevolent God, and that the sauls o' the heathens themsels will gang to Heeven, if they follow the licht of their ain consciences. Not a word does the daft boy ken, speer, nor say aboot the gude auld comfortable doctrines o' election, reprobation, original sin, and death. Hoot, mon, awa' wi' sic a fellow."

Nothing that Mr. Scott has to tell us illustrative of Hutcheson's personality and influence, whether in Dublin or in Glasgow, could be spared; but, on the other hand, he discovers a tendency to labour minute points out of all proportion to their interest or importance. The philosopher's life was too uneventful, and the philosopher himself not sufficiently distinguished, to make it worth while, for example, to discuss the question whether he was ever acquainted with Berkeley as a grave "problem of biography," more particularly as the problem is pronounced to be impossible of solution. Nor is some of the college business in which he was engaged altogether deserving of the attention bestowed upon it. Nor, again, can all of the letters cited be said to be worth insertion; many of them are, in part at least, very dull, and not a few trivial.

These, however, are small matters in comparison with the merits of Mr. Scott's study of Hutcheson as a man and of his ethics as a system. He presents an attractive picture of the champion of enlightenment illustrating so far as he could in his own practice the doctrines which he taught in theory; aiming, in his own words, at "touching the heart" and promoting "an enthusiasm for the cause of virtue." He dilates, too, with some eloquence, on the personal element in his lectures, on his influence on his pupils, on the great impression his teaching and example made in Scotland generally. Mr. Scott is of opinion that, although the eclectic nature of his thought and the vagaries of an impulsive temperament deprive his ethics of any real consistency as a system, he achieved something better than the creation of a philosophy—namely, the promotion of a high standard of character and action. However this may be, it is certain that, owing to Mr. Scott's labours, Hutcheson must henceforth be accorded not only greater recognition as a teacher and maker of men, but also a somewhat larger place in the history of speculation than the ordinary text-books have allotted to him. These labours have not, indeed, made him seem a more original or a more coherent philosopher; nay, the contrary is the case. The debt which he owed to Shaftesbury is as fully brought out as the use which he made of it; the fact that passages were freely borrowed from Cicero and the Stoic writers generally is set down without extenuation; and the influence of Butler is described with a detail to be sought in vain elsewhere. On the other hand, the influence which Hutcheson himself exercised directly on writers like Hume and Reid, and indirectly even on Kant, is traced with much felicity.

Into the origin, development, and general character of Hutcheson's distinctive doctrine of a moral sense Mr. Scott makes a most exhaustive inquiry, and he shows with indefatigable patience how the difficulties

attending the statement of the doctrine, even in the form which it assumed in the early 'Inquiry into the Original of our Ideas of Beauty and Virtue,' reappear in various forms and are supplemented by other difficulties in every succeeding statement of it. He displays much acumen in dwelling on obvious inconsistencies, and also on some that are less obvious; for instance, on the inconsistency, most conspicuous in the 'Essay on the Passions,' between the account of universal benevolence as the condition of the uniformity of the moral sense and the attempt to keep the latter out of the position of a mere supernumerary; between the view of the moral sense as the power of apprehending ultimate ends and its function in endorsing those ends as making for pleasure. That many fundamental problems were shirked is also made abundantly clear. Nor does he disguise the fact that although Hutcheson is commonly regarded as basing morality on intuition, the actual elaboration of his doctrine leaves him not very far from the theory that, in its application at least, morality is simply utility. The doctrine that a man's moral sense, implanted in him originally by God, and active even in those who profess no religious belief, issues in the promotion of peace and goodwill everywhere, has more affinity than meets the common eye with the doctrine that "the greatest happiness of the greatest number" is the criterion of right action. Mr. Scott of course remarks, as others have remarked before him, on the circumstance that this celebrated formula of the Utilitarian school found its way into English thought through Hutcheson; but he sagaciously adds, what others have not always added, that Hutcheson is not on that account to be described as the inventor of it, and that in substance and intention the formula is traceable to the Stoic philosophers, more particularly to Cicero's statements in the 'De Finibus' that every one ought to wish his friend "bonis affici quam maximis," and in the 'De Divinatione' that he ought "prodesse quam plurimis."

Of special value, too, is Mr. Scott's lucid exposition of the influence which Hutcheson exercised upon his pupil and admirer Adam Smith. The similarity between some of the views enunciated in the latter's 'Glasgow Lectures,' and what the former had to say on division of labour, labour as the standard of value, money, prices, and so on, is tolerable evidence that Smith owed much to Hutcheson. To the suggestion that the idea of a scheme of distribution was acquired from the Physiocrats reference is made only for the purpose of showing that on the whole there is more to be said for the theory that Hutcheson influenced both Smith and the Physiocrats than for the theory that the Physiocrats provided Smith with the fundamental assumption of natural liberty as a basis of economics. The similarity here in question has, of course, been already indicated by Mr. Cannan, but there is some ground for the assertion that it has hitherto failed to secure sufficient notice.

Mr. Scott's work has so many excellent features that attention may usefully, perhaps, be drawn to a small imperfection which, should any reissue of the volume be necessary, may easily be removed. His use of the comma is so liberal, especially in the early chapters, and often so incorrect—there is a glaring instance on p. 271—as to suggest the reflection that the printer's devil might, if he chose, claim his share in the work. Possibly the perusal of much literature of the eighteenth century has not been without an infectious influence in this respect. How else can such punctuation as the following be explained?—

"so that, it has been generally assumed, that his mode of thought was fully formed during his residence in Dublin, before his removal to Scotland."

Blemishes of this kind may have been sufficiently common in Hutcheson's day, but in Mr. Scott's they must not pass without protest.

Play and Politics: Recollections of Malaya. By an Old Resident. (Wells Gardner, Darton & Co.)

Probably there is no man now alive whose connexion with the Straits Settlements and the countries in their neighbourhood reaches so far back as does that of the "Old Resident" who has in the little volume before us made some of his varied experiences public. We could easily name him—indeed, all who are familiar with Singapore will recognize at once, from the very nature of these "reminiscences" (for so the contents are called on the covers of the book, though "recollections" is the expression employed on the title-page), a figure long well known and always deservedly respected among the mercantile community of the colony. The book is unpretentious; it aims neither at detailed history nor political teaching, but it is clearly written and entertaining, though of course greatly more interesting to those who know something of the places and peoples referred to than to those who do not. The "Old Resident" was acquainted with the late King of Siam as well as with the present ruler; and in giving some account of the former he refers to the famous eclipse of the sun in August, 1868. To view this eclipse to the best advantage, the king, accompanied by his chief ministers and a large number of the members of his household, spent two or three days at a spot on the Malay Peninsula which had been selected by some French astronomers and temporarily cleared of jungle. The author states that his majesty calculated the precise moment of contact more correctly by some minutes than "astronomers of various nations" had been able to do. This may well be doubted. Is it certain that the king made—or even could have made—such a calculation at all? He maintained at his Court a staff of learned Brahmins for ceremonial purposes and for objects connected with the Siamese calendar. If there was any one in Siam who knew enough mathematics to supply the monarch with an independent calculation as to the moment of contact, we should be inclined to seek him among these Brahmins. We can, however, supply two remarks really made by the king himself on the night before the eclipse. Turning to his ministers and courtiers, who were crouching round him, he said that he could not explain the causes of an eclipse to them because they knew no English, and that there were no words in the Siamese language to express the exact terms used by astronomical science; and shortly afterwards, referring to the rose-coloured vapours which are revealed during totality, he suggested that these might be due to the reflection of the sun's rays on the snow-capped mountains of the moon—a fairly ingenious suggestion to be made by one who had never himself seen a snow-capped hill. In the year 1860 the "Old Resident" paid a visit to Saigon, having been invited thither by three French admirals to advise the French authorities on the "best means of developing the colony." He was evidently very hospitably received by the governor and his subordinates, and it was no mere flying visit of two days' duration: various subjects were discussed; he wrote sundry papers, which he believes were copied and sent to Paris, but were never acted upon. It seems somewhat strange for French officials to have called in one of the leading English merchants from Singapore to show them the way to organize the local administration of a colony. Doubtless they did so call him in, and doubtless they said that was *why* they had called him in; but—looking to the relations between France and England in those days, very different from the relations of the present time—two other motives readily suggest themselves as the real grounds of the action taken by the three admirals; but in order to wound no susceptibilities, it shall be left to the reader to guess what those motives were.

Perhaps the best story is that related on the very last page of the volume. A certain honest, bluff, and independent Scotchman, surveyor of shipping for Lloyd's Agency at Singapore, had once to survey an old French vessel. The French skipper, anxious no doubt to do his best, or what he thought to be his best, on behalf of the owners, kept close to the surveyor's elbow, and whenever he saw him attentively inspecting "some suspicious plank or beam where dry rot was conspicuous, he would assure him in his own language, with many a scrape and a bow, that it was *bon, très bon*." This went on for some time, but at last the surveyor, his patience exhausted, turned suddenly round and exclaimed, "Bong be d——! it ain't bong, and you can't make it bong, and shan't make it bong, I 'll be bonged if you do, so just you leave me to do my duty." This ship we learn was condemned, and bought by a Chinaman, who lost her the first time he sent her to sea.

The "Old Resident" was a friend of Rajah Brooke, and he tells us something about him, though nothing which is not also told by other writers. It is strange, however, that he makes no allusion to Sir James Brooke's visit to Siam to see whether, on behalf of H.M.'s Government, he could conclude a treaty of amity and commerce. This was some years before Sir John Bowring's successful expedition in 1855. Sir James either failed altogether, or his treaty was imperfect and abortive; but (and we have this on the best authority) he made a profound impression on those Siamese who came in contact with him. At that time the Siamese, though anxious to avoid offence, yet desired no treaty. So the policy which they adopted was to endeavour to provoke Brooke into an outburst of temper, and get him in consequence to sail away of his own

accord in a huff. The Siamese have admitted, indeed, that they tried in every way they could think of to insult, irritate, and worry the English representative; but they say they completely failed, so even-tempered, so imperturbable, self-possessed, and calm was Rajah Brooke.

To revert for a moment to the French in the early days of Cochin-Chinese colonization, there will be found in this volume a gruesome, but by no means uninstructive story of the fate which overtook an unoffending Annamese who had acted as guide for a French party in search of a band of brigands or pirates. A similar incident is related by Sir George Trevelyan—if we remember aright—in the 'Papers of a Competition-Wallah,' about a coolie who on a march during the Indian Mutiny carried a regimental colonel's bedding. Total ignorance of the language of the country is in a great measure the cause of such untoward incidents, which doubtless do from time to time arise, more particularly during periods of confusion.

It is to be surmised that the "Old Resident" could—had he so wished—have told his readers much more than he has told them about the Chinese secret societies, which are a permanent source of trouble to the governing officials, whether Dutch or English, and about which highly sensational facts sometimes come to light. Of such the "Old Resident" must have had a pretty extensive experience. It may be said, too, of his book generally that it might have contained a good many more plums than are now to be found there, for during the fifty years which approximately represent the author's connexion with the Straits Settlements, he had—perhaps more than anybody else who could be pointed to—opportunities of getting behind the scenes, and obtaining correct information about a very large number of curious incidents of diverse character.

Sainte-Beuve Inconnu. Par le Vicomte de Spoelberch de Lovenjoul. (Paris, Librairie Plon.)

The more literary criticism a man reads, and especially the more he labours himself even in the humblest departments of this art, the more he is convinced that Sainte-Beuve has so far been its supereminent practitioner. His theory of his own art may be conveniently summed up in three of the detached thoughts that he was fond of inserting at the end of the collected volumes of his fugitive but immortal writings. "On criticism," he said once, "I hold two opinions which seem to be contradictory and are not: (1) The critic is simply a man who knows how to read, and teaches others to do so. (2) Criticism, as I understand it and should wish to practise it, is a perpetual work of invention and creation." "What I have tried to do in criticism," he added, "is to introduce into it a kind of *charm* and at the same time more *realism* than was formerly practised—in a word, at once poetry and a little physiology." Elsewhere he said, "I have only one pleasure now: I analyze, I botanize, I am a naturalist among minds. What I should like to develope is literary natural history." The long range of volumes that stands on the most frequented shelves of the well-regulated critic's library—seldom a quite complete set, but often as nearly so as can be expected in days that care not for Port Royal—sums up the result of these principles, as put into practice throughout a strenuous working life of some forty years. The world has profited by his unremitting toil; we do not know a more profitable literary pleasure than to be shut up in a country house for a week or two with a set of the 'Causeries' or the 'Nouveaux Lundis' to browse among. No doubt Sainte-Beuve enjoyed his life, and his fame is set on a high and enduring pinnacle. He established modern literary criticism on its present basis, and to have done that and at the same time to have been a great and delightful writer is enough glory for a single man, even if he came of that "giant race before the Flood" which numbered in its ranks not only Sainte-Beuve, but Dumas, Balzac, Musset, Gautier, and the "Victor in drama, Victor in romance," who between them make up the enduring part of the romantic movement in France—by far the most significant literary phenomenon of the nineteenth century.

The interesting little volume which is now before us, while it adds something to our knowledge of Sainte-Beuve the critic, also reminds us—what too many are apt to forget—that at the outset of his career he cherished some hope of making his way in the other branch of literature, that of creation, which most people rank above mere criticism. We are frankly glad that he decided as he did: we would not barter our Sainte-Beuve for a second-rate Musset or a more affected Benjamin Constant. But 'Volupté' and the 'Consolations,' and that curious yet still entertaining book 'Joseph Delorme,' remind a younger generation that Sainte-Beuve made his bid also for the laurels of the novelist and the poet. The first of the three sections into which the present volume is divided recalls this phase in his ambition, for M. de Spoelberch de Lovenjoul, honoured by all students of French literature for the loving and useful labour that he has bestowed upon the complicated bibliography of Balzac, has edited the fragment of Sainte-Beuve's first novel which has been vaguely known to his admirers ever since, with a young author's sweet anxiety not wholly to waste his work, he printed a few short extracts from it in a review now to be found in the second volume of the 'Portraits Contemporains.' It was originally begun in an attempt at collaboration with Ulric Guttinguer—one of the minor lights of 1830, who is only remembered to-day for the sake of the fine lines (not, as our editor calls them, a sonnet) which Alfred de Musset addressed to him. This Ulric, of whom the Vicomte supplies a short and sufficient account, exercised considerable influence on the younger Sainte-Beuve, and the two agreed to write a novel together. Sainte-Beuve plunged eagerly into the work, and had written a good deal when the Revolution of July came to interrupt it, partly by destroying the framework of Restoration society in which alone it could be set, partly by calling the young writer from Guttinguer's quiet Norman home to the stormy world of Paris. Guttinguer, who went on with the book and duly published it in time for Sainte-Beuve to praise it in the article aforesaid, made little use of his young friend's share: that Sainte-Beuve in these circumstances refrained from "slating" it may even be considered creditable to him—so far has criticism degenerated in our time from the golden age. Lucien de Rubempré, indeed, would hardly have been so honourable. It may be thought that the learned editor overrates the fragment which he now prints; editors who have a "corner" in any work often do so. His apology, however, is amiable enough. Sainte-Beuve, as he suggests, was often pained by the obscurity into which his imaginative work was cast by the fame of his criticism. "So, if he still takes any interest in his work down here, we hope," says the editor,

> "that he may greet without too much indignation the publication of the complete beginning of his first romance. Perhaps even—since he had preserved the manuscript with so much care—the appearance of these pages will cause him a true satisfaction in his place in the literary empyrean."

The second portion of the book is devoted to an interesting little discovery which shows, among other things, that what is basely called "log-rolling" was not unknown to the men of 1830. As we already knew that Balzac once wrote an important critical article on his own work, perhaps the illustration was hardly necessary. In a list of his early fugitive work that Sainte-Beuve appended to one of his latest volumes he declared that it was ever his practice to lend his pen to his friends at their pleasure. As an example he mentioned the prospectus of the edition of Hugo's works of 1829, "signed Amédée Pichot, where Wordsworth is cited on Shakspeare, which is mine." This reference has hitherto caused some trouble, as students have been unable to trace any such prospectus. A certain beautiful simplicity in the ideas of the time as to the way in which a trifle of this sort might be signed is displayed in a letter of Hugo which is printed by M. Biré. Sainte-Beuve, he says, cannot sign the prospectus for obvious reasons. "There might be appended to it a couple of initials," Hugo suggests to his publisher,

> "or, still better, the real name of any one who does not object and on whom the publisher can lay hands. It is a first-rate piece of work, too, and can only reflect honour on the person who signs it."

Sainte-Beuve's memory, as the editor now shows, had failed him, and so misled students. The first intention was that Pichot should sign the prospectus, but some hitch occurred, and it was actually signed "E. T." It is now printed from the original in the Bibliothèque Nationale, and is an interesting addition to the long series of Sainte-Beuve's criticisms on Hugo which we possess. By the way, one may note a slight error of the editor. Sainte-Beuve says that he quoted Wordsworth on Shakspeare. M. de Spoelberch de Lovenjoul points out that this is not strictly correct, but adds, "It is possible that the phrase of Wordsworth refers to the great English dramatist in the work from which Sainte-Beuve drew it." The reference, however, is to the well-known passage in Wordsworth's 'Essay supplementary to the Preface' to the second edi-

tion of 'Lyrical Ballads,' which says that "every author, as far as he is *great* and at the same time *original*, has had the task of creating the taste by which he is to be enjoyed." It is to be found at p. 874 of Mr. John Morley's one-volume edition of Wordsworth, and there is no reference to Shakspeare. Sainte-Beuve's memory had tricked him—a gratifying thought to the humble modern critic, who is painfully conscious of the occasional operation of what oculists call the "blind spot" in his literary retina.

The third and last section of the book contains a series of letters from Madame Desbordes-Valmore to Sainte-Beuve. The most important of these is a long and curious estimate of Latouche, who is now remembered chiefly for his good taste and luck in being the first editor of André Chénier. Latouche was the "poetic lover"—purely on a Platonic footing, it is said—of Madame Valmore. Sainte-Beuve had to devote a *causerie* to him when he died, and naturally wrote to his friend for details. They arrived too late for use in the article, but when it was republished in the third volume of the 'Causeries du Lundi' the best passages in the letter were printed as a foot-note. Most of the other letters are not particularly important—invitations to tea and so forth—though they are gracefully written, and help the reader to realize that Sainte-Beuve was not altogether the literary hermit that he is sometimes painted. The letter in which he is thanked for contributing a preface to Charpentier's selection from Madame Valmore is perhaps the best. That graceful minor poet, who was once praised with equal warmth by Victor Hugo and Béranger, and who was described as "the female André Chénier," is pretty well forgotten now; if her memory lives at all, it is by virtue of the numerous and charming articles that Sainte-Beuve devoted to her. We have just had the pleasure of re-reading them all, and for that boon alone M. de Spoelberch de Louvenjoul has established yet another claim on our gratitude.

Little Memoirs of the Eighteenth Century. By George Paston. (Grant Richards.)

The subjects of all these aptly named memoirs possess a certain intrinsic interest, except those which give their titles to the first. The editor declares that the correspondence of Lady Hertford and Lady Pomfret, when published in 1804, met with a success that would have delighted the contributors to it; but it must be confessed that, had not Walpole shot at them some of his not too benevolent shafts, they would have appeared to us rather in the light of elegant bores than in any other; and this in spite of the fact that Lady Hertford is known to have extended a capricious and short-lived protection to the poet of 'The Seasons,' and is credited by Johnson with having previously by her influence at Court saved the life of the unfortunate Richard Savage. Horace Walpole and Sir Horace Mann divert themselves much with my Lady Pomfret, as thus:—

"Lady Townshend told me an admirable history; it is of our friend Lady Pomfret. Somebody that belonged to the Prince of Wales said they were going to *Court;* it was objected that they ought to say, going to Carlton House; that the only *Court* is where the King resides. Lady Pomfret, with her paltry air of significant learning and absurdity, said, 'Oh, Lord! is there no *Court* in England but the King's? Sure there are many more! There is the *Court* of Chancery, the *Court* of Exchequer, the *Court* of King's Bench, &c.' Don't you love her?"

Again, when Walpole retails for the lady's benefit a story he had had from his diplomatic friend about a man that "talked nothing but Madeira," she replies "that Madeira being subject to an European prince, to be sure they talk some European dialect," which remark he ranks with her assertion that "Swift would have written better if he had never written ludicrously." To speak quite accurately, we should say he never did so write.

Richard Cumberland, Goldsmith's "Terence of England," is a figure of altogether another calibre, though his fame as a dramatist has not lasted, nor perhaps deserved to last. Still the author of memoirs so well written, the not unworthy grandson of Bentley, and the intimate of Johnson, Garrick, and Rogers, merits a better recognition from posterity than that of being the original of the Sir Fretful Plagiary of 'The School for Scandal.' An intense combativeness, inherited doubtless from his grandsire, seems to have been his weak point; and Tom Murphy was probably not far wide of the mark when, referring to the dedication to Detraction prefixed to Cumberland's 'Choleric Man,' he declared that there the reader would get a true idea of the subject of the comedy. In early life, before 'The West Indian' had made him famous, the dramatist was privileged to enjoy the intimacy of Bubb Dodington, and ventured to suggest the destruction of the celebrated 'Diary.' We hear from him how Dodington, in default of pictures, "stuck up immense patches of gilt leather, shaped into bugle-horns, upon hangings of rich crimson velvet"; how he read aloud to aristocratic women guests the whole of 'Jonathan Wild'; how he courted Henry Fox, and overmatched the heavy artillery of Alderman Beckford by brilliant intermittent sallies delivered while "lolling in his chair in perfect apathy and self-command, dozing and even snoring at intervals in his lethargic way."

By a judicious compliment Cumberland early won the good graces of Garrick, who produced his best play, 'The West Indian,' with much success. Lord Lyttelton declared that, in his opinion, it would have been faultless but for the fact that one of the characters listened behind a screen. To the contention that this was inadmissible in pure drama the writer replied in his 'Memoirs,' and took occasion to introduce a laudatory allusion to Lady Teazle. Cumberland once witnessed a screen-scene in real life, in which Garrick and Foote took part:—

"I went with Garrick to visit Foote at Parson's Green. Sir Robert Fletcher made the fourth at dinner. After about two hours, Sir Robert rose to depart; there was an unlucky screen that hid the door, behind which Sir Robert hid himself; but Foote, supposing him gone, instantly began to play off his ridicule at the expense of the departed guest. I must confess it was a way he had, and just now a very unlucky way; for Sir Robert, bolting from behind the screen, cried out, 'I am not gone, Foote; spare me till I am out of hearing; and now with your leave I will stay till these gentlemen depart, and then you shall amuse me at their cost, as you have amused them at mine.'"

Garrick now appeared in the part of a peacemaker, and with such good effect that the recorder of the scene (who regrets the absence of Boswell) declares that he had never seen him in a more amiable light.

Towards Goldsmith (despite the compliment in 'Retaliation') Cumberland does not seem to have felt himself strongly attracted, and of Sheridan, as his successful professional rival, he was not unnaturally jealous. But Johnson and Cumberland evidently entertained a mutual esteem, and not even in the pages of Boswell does the lexicographer appear in a more amiable light. Cumberland relates how once at his house Johnson drank his dozen cups of tea:—

"At the tea-table he made considerable demands upon his favourite beverage; and I remember when Sir Joshua Reynolds at my house reminded him that he had drunk eleven cups, he replied: 'Sir, I did not count your glasses of wine; why should you number up my cups of tea?' And then, laughing in perfect good humour, he added: 'Sir, I should have released the lady from any further trouble if it had not been for your remark; but you have reminded me that I want one of the dozen, and I must request Mrs. Cumberland to round up my number.' When he saw the readiness and complacency with which my wife obeyed his call, he turned a kind and cheerful look on her, and said: 'Madam, I must tell you for your comfort you have escaped much better than a certain lady did a while ago, upon whose patience I intruded greatly more than I have done on yours; but the lady asked me for no other purpose than to make a zany of me, and set me gabbling to a parcel of people I knew nothing of; so, madam, I had my revenge on her, for I swallowed five-and-twenty cups of her tea, and did not treat her with as many words.'"

There is much that is entertaining in Cumberland's account of his unfortunate mission to Spain, of which a grateful country allowed him to bear almost the whole expense, and his narrative of Garrick's visit to Romney's studio would furnish an amusing extract; but we must refer the reader to Miss Symonds's book for this and much else, including Cumberland's views on novel-writing, in which he himself had had considerable practice. Scott, among others, thought his romances indecent, but awarded high praise to his comedies, placing him second only to Sheridan among contemporaries.

Lady Craven, afterwards Margravine of Anspach, was chiefly remarkable for her boundless self-esteem. Even her charitable correspondent Horace Walpole, who averred that her gallantries were the whitest specks about her, admitted that vanity was the principal ingredient in her composition, and he certainly ministered to it with assiduity. At a time when, according to a private letter from an unbiassed quarter, she had "not an atom of character left," she put down her non-reception by the Duchesse de Polignac to the jealousy excited by her reputation for wit and beauty. At the same period she affected to believe that Marie Antoinette had set the Court milliner to spy on her, and when this person had inquired the name of a gentle-

man who visited her, she replied that it was the Margrave of Anspach, who "had known me from childhood, and had conceived for me the same partiality that all who had known me from my infancy retained for me." Throughout her life it was her wont to compose plays and take the leading parts in them; and on one occasion, not content with the *rôle* of the heroine in 'The Provoked Wife,' she even tried to get Mrs. Abington's speeches "cut," to prevent her from securing even a small degree of the attention of the audience. Lady Craven appears to have suspected the Emperor Joseph II. of designs on her, and fled from Vienna "like a frightened bird." She was never tired of setting down complimentary speeches concerning the graces which she really does seem to have possessed. She left England because her own conduct, as well as that of her husband, had made residence here no longer possible; and it is significant that at Lisbon all the foreign ministers visited her (then only the morganatic wife of the Margrave) except the representative of England. But when her bosom friend the Princess Czartoriska

"desired I should never return there, and said that clubs, fox-hunting, and racing made the men, however well-inclined by nature or education, unfit for the society of polished great ladies,"

she assured her she could add "newspapers, port and claret, Parliamentary opposition, and want of taste that would make me reside out of England whenever I could." At Warsaw she showed the King of Poland a letter of Horace Walpole, who comforted himself with the reflection that he had never dealt with "my heroine but in compliment or good advice," but adds, "this comes of corresponding with strolling Roxanes." Nevertheless, the owner of Strawberry Hill, not insensible in his old age to female charms, continued to correspond with her, and in a letter of December 11th, 1788, delivers himself, *à propos* of the recently issued works of Frederick the Great, of some admirable literary criticism. Lady Craven, it appears, professed to believe (on the authority of Lady Bute) that "Horace Walpole and two other wits joined to divert themselves at the expense of the credulity of the public" by composing Lady Mary Wortley Montagu's letters!

It is impossible to follow this Camilla across Russia and the Black Sea, nor tell how she chased Mlle. Clairon from Anspach, or was snubbed by Lady Hamilton at Naples. Of her 'Travels' the perfidious Horace confided to Lady Ossory his opinion that they would add more to her present celebrity than to her future renown. He even doubted whether "she would have been turned into a laurel as soon by running away from Apollo (which was not her turn) as by running to him." The place of chief correspondent fell in her latter years to Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe, from whom we may gather what kind of a person the Margravine really was. After the Margrave's death she lived in England, devoting herself to fruit culture and the writing of her memoirs. She held strong views on "the filling up of navigable cuts" (*anglice* canals), which she thought highly pernicious to our climate, and deemed that were local charities properly looked after poor rates would be unnecessary. There is little doubt that she had many of the qualities which ensure success in the world, and that she believed herself to possess others besides.

Of all these 'Little Memoirs,' however, that of Mrs. Grant of Laggan may be called the most attractive, for she united in herself that happy combination of character and cultivation which is but rarely met with. As a young girl she had won the lasting friendship of Madame Schuyler, the American lady whose life in after years she wrote, by a felicitous quotation from Milton; but "Do not think," she wrote, soon after her return to Scotland, "that I indulge myself in the conceit of not caring for anybody unless they have the taste for reading which great leisure and solitude in a manner forced upon me." Only she would have people "love truth and nature." So, again, in describing the farming and domestic tasks which absorbed most of her twenty years of married life at lonely Laggan, she deprecated anything like pity: "Say you wish me more leisure, but do not pity me." She entered with zest into the humours and superstitions of the countryside, and apologized for the amount of work which was put upon the shoulders of the women on the ground that "the men think they preserve dignity by this mode of management; the women find a degree of power and consequence that they would not exchange for inglorious ease." She became a firm believer in the "Ossian" poems, and read 'Werther' and 'The Rights of Women,' disapprovingly, though "most perniciously charmed" with the literary qualities of the former. It was not until the death of her husband that she found it expedient to publish her verses, and so to begin a literary career. The author of 'Letters from the Mountains,' which excited the enthusiasm of Southrons, always remained the most loyal of Scots. In commending to a friend the 'Lay of the Last Minstrel,' she breaks forth:—

"Woe be to you if you ever apostatise from your love and duty to the land of cakes, which is indeed the land of social life and social love, and lies in a happy medium between the dissipated gaiety and improvident thoughtlessness of the Irish, and the cold and close attention to petty comforts and conveniences that absorbs the English mind."

In 1810 Mrs. Grant settled in Edinburgh, where she became one of the lights of the famous literary society in which Scott and Jeffrey, Mackenzie and Christopher North mingled. Though a great admirer of Sir Walter, in whom she from the beginning detected the author of 'Waverley,' she was dissatisfied with his presentation of Highland manners. She herself had been put down by some as the author of the anonymous stories, and her confident ascription of them to Scott led it to be supposed, somewhat to his annoyance, that he had made her his confidant. He forgave her, however, and afterwards became the chief influence through which her well-earned Civil List pension was procured. Thereby hangs a tale, but we must not tell it here.

In 1817 Mrs. Grant entertained Southey and Joanna Baillie, the former of whom she found unassuming, the latter somewhat formidable. Of Wordsworth's poetry she is a stout champion. She "directly recognized" De Quincey, whom she had talked with in London fourteen years before and had once since met, "through the thin disguise" of the Opium-Eater. In her later years she was visited by Mrs. Hemans and Thomas Campbell. The latter came upon her one day as she was sitting alone:—

"Looking up, I saw a dejected-looking gentleman. 'I should know you,' said I, 'but I cannot be sure.' 'Campbell the poet,' said he, with a kind of affecting simplicity. Though by no means approving his political principles, my heart warmed to him when I saw this sweet son of song dejected, spiritless, and afflicted. The death of his wife, to whom he was much attached, appears to have sunk him greatly."

We have selected but a few of the gems, and by no means all of the brightest, from this memoir, which is of interest alike to the student of human nature, Scottish life, and literary history. With regard to 'The Romance of John Tweddell,' we cannot say that we have been deeply stirred by his lengthy love-letters, but have found matter worthy of attention in other parts of the memoir. In her note about the Ireland forgeries we do not think that George Paston is quite accurate, for she says that the fraud was not exposed until after the performance of 'Vortigern' at Drury Lane. In thanking her for the interesting collection of portraits she has brought together we may also mention that there are a few trifling misprints, such as "Brittanica" (p. 87). The defective Latinity of "In malem partem" (p. 290) is not to be attributed to Sir Walter, for we have verified the quotation in our own copy of his 'Journal.' We cannot allow "Jeffries" to be a tenable spelling of the Chief Justice's name. "Bareith" must be meant for Baireuth.

NEW NOVELS.

The Supreme Crime. By Dorothea Gerard (Madame Longard de Longgarde). (Methuen & Co.)

Dorothea Gerard's new novel is a story of Ruthenian life in Austria, and is mainly concerned with a few characters in one small village. It resolves itself, in fact, into a study of about half a dozen characters, some of whom, as the Nietzsche-studying Hypolit and Father Nikodem's wife, are only subsidiary, yet are delineated both surely and successfully. The chief character is Gregor Petrow, who, from being a retiring, gloomy, and lonely schoolmaster, becomes a pope in the Greek Church, being enabled to undergo the proper training by the generosity of Father Nikodem, whose daughter he wishes to marry. The young man becomes zealous for his priestly office, and is then torn by the conflicting emotions of duty towards the girl whom as schoolmaster he had wished to marry, and passionate love for her younger sister, which awakens after his four years' absence at the theological seminary. The two sisters are cleverly contrasted and consistently drawn, and the death of one on the eve of what should have been her wedding day seems not improbably to have been brought about by the other. The suspicion becomes general that Zenobia has taken her sister's life in a fit of jealousy, and the belief kills their father. Gregor, who has married Zenobia, is the last to learn of this suspicion

and to have it aroused in his own mind by a disappointed rival: once aroused, and seeming proofs put before him, his suspicions are not to be allayed without a final tragedy, which is, given the characters presented, absolutely inevitable. Once or twice the author gets an intensity of emotion into a scene with such a minimum of words as to remind us of Ibsen. Her book is, in a word, distinctly successful, and makes us hope that she will continue her study of the Austrian Slav peasants.

Voysey. By R. O. Prowse. (Heinemann.)

Mr. Prowse has a gift for very close analysis, which, combined with an unfailing use of good English, redeems his book from the sordid level of Divorce Court evidence. Like the majority of English novelists of the realistic school, however, he understands nothing of the lightness of touch requisite in dealing with such a subject as he has chosen, and the story is weighed down by an infinite mass of detail. He has made an exhaustive (and exhausting) study of the middle classes, and his picture of the young couple living in the diamond-paned villa at Bedford Park is undeniably admirable, but extremely depressing. Mrs. Detmond, the ineffective *femme incomprise* of her class, full of undisciplined aspirations, is a masterly piece of work, but her portrait is not enhanced by the weary reiteration of the furniture in her drawing-room. Voysey himself, who is represented as the brilliant and refined man about town, is far less convincing. His endless self-analysis and morbid questionings as to his relations with Mrs. Detmond lead after all to an egotistical baseness of which the coarse-grained husband, who is remorselessly sacrificed to circumstance, would have been incapable. One or two slighter characters are forcibly indicated; but, after wading through nearly four hundred closely printed pages, the reader may wonder whether this apotheosis of the commonplace was worth quite so much trouble.

Queen's Mate. By Morice Gerard. (Hodder & Stoughton.)

A romance of high politics to be interesting should be both well conceived and well written. To be brutally frank, Mr. Gerard's work is far from being either. The opening sentence says, "It was 6 A.M. on a January morning," and this redundancy is characteristic of the whole. The story is that of the wooing and winning of the young Queen Helena of Amphalia, the wooers being a licentious Prince of Gramand and another prince of less exalted station, but of heroic mould, who has saved her from an infuriated stag, has succoured Arabs in the desert, and saved a boy from a sinking boat. To use such language as seems not uncommon in Court circles (if Mr. Gerard be a true reporter), it is not in these circumstances at all difficult to spot the winner. A cousin of the queen tells her that she is "a deep piece of goods"! The Emperor of Gramand looked "the distilled essence of peace and good will to all the world."

The Wings of the Morning. By Helen V. Savile. (Sonnenschein & Co.)

Mrs. Savile's new story is concerned with the completing of a picture (and, incidentally, the winning of a wife) by an artist who had long sought for the purpose a face which had haunted him. The style is often exaggerated and not infrequently careless. The chief characters are somewhat crudely presented, and wholly unnecessary harrowing of the feelings is introduced by making one of them die, through several chapters, of *angina pectoris*.

Le Nouveau Don Juan. Par Marcel Barrière. 3 vols. (Paris, Lemerre.)

M. Barrière has begun a series of novels in seven volumes by the publication at intervals of the three before us. He is a young retired cavalry officer, who has given ten years of work to one of those ponderous attempts to apply the method of Balzac to our times which are now popular in France, strange as it may seem that they should anywhere be read. There is in the present series, if the egotistic and pretentious introduction of the first volume ('L'Éducation d'un Contemporain') is forgiven, a good deal which will repay search; but the curious reader should be warned that, while two volumes and a half are not above the average of the popular nakedness of description, the first half of the second volume, 'Le Roman de l'Ambition,' which describes the life of the modern Don Juan during his Parisian career, is not suited to what we call English taste. The fashion set in 'Les Déracinés' is spreading so amazingly in French romance that those who, like M. Anatole France, still give us something of the old French ease and grace are becoming fewer every day. The French novel of the future, however much serious work and study of character it may contain, will apparently be entirely unreadable by any outside a limited class of Parisians, though the volumes may be bought, out of what the French call "snobbisme"—very different from that which we so describe—by thousands who buy only, but fail to read. Our author leaves his hero totally ruined in purse in the third volume, of which the title is 'Les Ruines de l'Amour,' and we hardly dare to conjecture how in the four volumes that are to come he will contrive to set his Humpty-Dumpty up again.

That hero is quite as much a Faust as a Don Juan, and he is, like the author, a cavalry officer. The same sort of blunders as were made by M. Zola in the botany of 'La Faute de l'Abbé Mouret' are made, of course, by the present author in those subjects which he has "crammed." He has, for example, "got up" society under the Second Empire in order to describe the environment of the hero's mother's early years in Paris, and gives a list of the distinguished people of the smart society of the Second Empire, in which there figure "Lord Seymour" and the "marquis d'Herdtfort," names which probably stand for brothers—Lord Hertford and Lord Henry Seymour. The author is evidently at home in Bordeaux, and we think in the Riviera, although we are not so sure; but when he comes to compare the places that he knows, or has studied carefully, with others, he painfully displays the imperfections of his knowledge. He goes out of his way, for example, to compare the Bay of Toulon with the mouth of the Tagus seen from Cintra, a comparison which, if it may be conceivably possible in any one who has seen both, can only be so explained if he has seen no other harbours in mountain districts. There are few less alike. We could understand the comparison of details of Toulon to details of Sydney; or of Toulon considered as a whole to any magnificent land-locked harbour surrounded by mountains, of which there are several in the world. But the Tagus, in spite of its mountain background, is something widely different. Then M. Barrière has a phrase, in describing the Sainte Baume, which is a revelation as to his having "crammed" even his Provence. He speaks of the "gorges" of the Sainte Baume. Now there are plenty of gorges in the limestone scenery of Provence, and especially of the departments of the Var, the Bouches du Rhône, the Basses Alpes, and the Vaucluse. But the Sainte Baume is the one spot in the limestone ranges of its district where there are not any. The peculiarity of the Sainte Baume is that it is a wall of rock, a precipice many miles in length, facing north, on the top of which is the little level of the Pilon, and behind it, southwards, towards the sea is a field of broken rock, pathless, bewildering, but without gorges. It is many miles from anything which is connected with the name of the Sainte Baume—its monastery, its woods—to any gorge, full as all other parts of the district are of gorges. The author is also subject to the ordinary peculiarities of the French middle class with regard to the English tongue, and writes of the "style *west's end* le plus pur." These mistakes are the curse of the books to which heavy work has been given, and which lack wholly the charm of spontaneity. It always distresses us when we see men of ability slaving to produce such patchwork results. M. Barrière's opinions as expressed throughout his volumes pass muster with us better than do those of the author of 'Les Déracinés,' but we cannot go with him in his statement that the descendants of the servants of the Court of the *ancien régime* are the only French aristocracy which escaped the scaffold of 1793. Surely the *émigrés* had among them many of the very best of the real nobility, and are still well represented in France.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

The English Turf, by Charles Richardson, edited by E. T. Sachs (Methuen), from its sensible introduction to its very complete index, is about the best book that we are likely for some time to see upon the subject with which it deals, and, so far as its scheme is concerned, is perfectly *sui generis*. It contains no more of past history than was unavoidable, it is essentially modern, and in it "the reader has set before him the characteristics of every racecourse in England, and of the racing which each year takes place upon it," with illustrative plans and photographic pictures referring to Ascot, Newmarket, Goodwood, Epsom, Doncaster, Stockbridge, Chester, Aintree, and other racecourses, besides portraits of such celebrated racehorses of our day as Bend Or, La Flèche, Kendal, Victor Wild, Isinglass, and many more. As a work of reference, therefore, and as a guide it will be invaluable to the many amateurs who read accounts of horseracing in the newspapers, but have little or no personal acquaintance with

the racecourses of which minute plans are supplied. The volume may be described as a critical and exegetical commentary, with which, of course, critics cannot be expected to agree in every particular. One would be inclined, for instance, to challenge the remarks made about the evolution of the British thoroughbred, especially the uncompromising statements that the early dams were "native mares" of this country, though some of them undoubtedly must have been such, and that the "average modern English racehorse is a poor creature." The condemnation is a little too sweeping when we consider what an example an English racehorse, even below the average, like Avowal or Iambic, will make of the best Arab, though previously unbeaten, like the Prince of Wales's Alep. Nor, even in so carefully considered a work, can one reasonably hope to find no single instance of a mistake about facts, but it is certainly a little startling to read (p. 279) that

"the story is told every week how Lord George Bentinck, sick at heart, in a moment of despondency sold his entire stud for 10,000*l.*, and how Crucifix the next year won the Derby."

"Crucifix" evidently is a mere slip for Surplice, whose dam she was, but it is strange that the error is not corrected in the index, where the mare's name is inserted and the horse's is not; and as for Lord George's having sold his stud because he was sick at heart, the truth seems to have been that it was because of his patriotic intention of devoting himself entirely to politics. One of the most interesting chapters is that which deals with trainers and jockeys, and it contains almost fulsome eulogy of the American jockey "Tod" Sloan, whose feat of "winning five races off the reel" (that is, successively) in one afternoon has been performed often enough by an English jockey. Our author, it is pleasant to note, has not been taken in by what he properly calls the "craze" of the "figure-system," as to which he says (p. 277) that, "never seriously taken up by breeders, it is already a dead letter, succumbing through sheer inanition." The "starting-gate" comes in for a good word; and of course it prevents delay, because there is no "recalling," but the instrument is certainly dangerous, and, so far from ensuring a good start invariably, is quite notorious already for leaving one candidate, if no more, at the post. In his last chapter (p. 333) our author writes:—

"Why it is that about five-sixths of the best horses in training are descended from one [Darley's Arabian] of the three great lines, and that the other two [Byerly's Turk and Godolphin's Barb or Arabian] should be credited with about one-sixth of the aggregate of races between them, is a mystery. The problem has puzzled many heads, and I have never heard of any solution which was really feasible."

But he himself seems to have given already (p. 329) enough explanation to satisfy ordinary folk, when he says:—

"Fashion seems to be almost everything in breeding; and as the line of the Darley Arabian has so thoroughly beaten that of the Byerly Turk, every one seems inclined to help the latter to oblivion, instead of trying to improve it by judicious crosses."

He might have added perhaps the factor of accident, whereby a horse of the Byerly Turk line may have female progeny for his best representatives, and so miss the credit which he might have gained through descendants in tail male.

From Gladiateur to Persimmon, by Mr. Sydenham Dixon (Grant Richards), is a fine, large, boldly printed, pretentious-looking volume, bearing upon one of the covers a gilt figure of a horse and horseman, whereof the quadruped is represented to have something the matter with one of its forelegs, but of course that does not signify, and nobody who is interested in the turf sufficiently to read or to attempt to read a book about it can fail to look with favourable eyes upon the first attempt at an addition to the literature of the turf by one who boasts to be a son of the incomparable Henry Hall Dixon, popularly known as "The Druid." It has been the son's object to bring up to date the work performed, in desultory, but inimitably charming style, by the father, whose tales of racehorses and their owners and trainers and riders, and of various persons and matters closely or remotely connected with them, were confined for the most part, though not altogether, to the years which preceded the coming of Gladiateur, that remarkable French horse whose performances on our racecourses were the first warning which we received that our hitherto undisputed supremacy in the breeding and the running of the thoroughbred was threatened. The work offers a singular contrast to the sort of volumes which used to be issued by or for "The Druid," small, unpretending, somewhat meanly printed, and cheap, but containing quite a mine of information, conveyed in quaint, racy, often humorous, and sometimes eloquent language; whereas this big volume reveals very little that is new, and the style never rises beyond the commonplace. There is a sub-title, which is a little disappointing: it is 'Turf Memories of Thirty Years,' from which one would naturally suppose that the author has a story of personal experience to relate. Yet, according to his own account, confirmed by what appears upon the pages, his remarks are based upon information supplied to him by the owners, trainers, &c., of the horses with which he deals; and such information sometimes has to be received with as much caution as one would think necessary when listening to a tale unfolded by somebody who naturally would be influenced by strong prepossessions.

The first chapter is devoted to Gladiateur, whose biography has been related pretty often before, and the second to the celebrated mare Regalia, whose owner made the unhandsome proposal that the French horse's mouth should be examined, even after the regular certificate had been produced in the usual way. As regards the said owner, the author appears, notwithstanding his sources of information, to be perplexed, yet surely the Mr. Harlock who is represented to have sold the mare was identical with the Mr. Graham who is made out to have been the purchaser, an eccentric character such as "The Druid" would have treated in the most amusing style. Two chapters are devoted to the late Mr. James Merry, the well-known "Glasgie body," and his horses; and two more to Danebury and its training establishment, with a revival, almost necessarily, of the sad old story concerning the Marquess of Hastings and his horses and his bets. Here one might have expected that the author, with his peculiar advantage of deriving information from Messrs. T. Cannon and J. Enoch, the trainers, would clear up the mystery which shrouds the ultimate fate of Vauban, a good horse that seems to have disappeared unnoticed from the world; but no clearance is vouchsafed. To the late Lord Falmouth and his wonderful stud two chapters are also allotted; the two following are dedicated to the present Duke of Portland and his notable collection of "terribly high-bred cattle"; and the two succeeding to the Rothschilds, or, as some wags prefer to say, the "Rothschildren," and their horses, including Favonius, Hannah, Corisande, and Sir Bevys. Then Hermit and Isinglass, coupled together simply because they were both under the management of the experienced Capt. Machell, have a chapter between them; and George Frederick, hitherto a somewhat misunderstood winner of the Derby, has one to himself. The last chapter is devoted to the racing career of the Prince of Wales, to his illustrious horse Persimmon, and to the Sandringham stud. There is a pretty full index, and there are four illustrations, coloured: counterfeit presentments of the horses Gladiateur and Persimmon (with Watts "up"), of the late jockey George Fordham, and of the late trainer Matthew Dawson. Strange to say, the author does not deal with the late Duke of Westminster's "wonderful turf career," and the reason for the omission is stranger still: it is because Mr. Porter, the duke's trainer, has published a book called 'Kingsclere.' But how can that affect another author's "memories"? There was probably some other cause, into which it is not necessary to inquire. Mr. Dixon is a little in error when he says (p. 222), "Up to the present time no unnamed horse has succeeded in winning the Derby." He will find that, according to the records, this came about in 1797. Perhaps the most interesting and extraordinary anecdote that he has to tell is that (pp. 151–2) concerning the famous Wheel of Fortune and her carnivorous or even omnivorous tendencies.

There is little to say about *A Racecourse Tragedy*, by Nat Gould (Everett), which is a short story unusually flimsy and inartistic, and pervaded by a strong melodramatic flavour, although there is no attempt whatever at plot; it is little more, in fact, than a plain, unvarnished tale of a wicked uncle, whose proceedings are laid quite bare as he carries out his plan (revealed from the first almost) of murdering his nephew, a boy of so miraculous a quality—mental, moral, and physical—that the like of him, at his early age, is encountered seldom, if ever, outside of mythological narrative.

SHORT STORIES.

Cruel Calumny, and other Stories. By Mrs. Leith Adams (Mrs. de Courcy Laffan). (Digby, Long & Co.)—These are pleasant, harmless little stories, generally about nice old people who have seen sorrows and loneliness themselves, and have learnt to relieve the troubles of others. The troubles which the good people relieve are rather of a melodramatic nature, but the nice old maids and old priests and so on who minister consolation are charming and convincing. They are often, too, accompanied by dogs most human in their sympathy, which very much contribute to the enjoyment of the stories in which they find a place.

Black Country Sketches. By Amy Lyons. (Stock.)—These delineations of common life in the coal districts round Wednesbury are intended to illustrate "the legends and superstitions of the inhabitants at the end of the eighteenth and beginning of the nineteenth century." Many of the sketches could have been taken nowhere but on the grimy *veldt* of the title-page; but any South-Countryman who has attained to middle life will recognize the Christmas usages—the mummers, the artless "bushing" of the three-decker pulpit and the pews with holly and mistletoe, the respect for the bees (Norfolk bees to this day will not thrive unless they are informed of all important events in the family), the carol about "the pocket full of money and the cellar full of beer," and many other customs—as quite as common in any other district. We doubt our author on her bulldog lore. Some dogs of the best modern strain are no pugs, but as nimble as their ancestors. Still Mrs. Lyons has done a good work in endeavouring to stereotype the local lineaments of an age fast vanishing, and at any rate all Staffordshire folk should value and applaud her "sketches."

An Englishman Italianate is a devil incarnate, said the proverb of the sixteenth century. But the devil may be incarnate in various forms, and the form which the works of some modern Italianate Englishmen suggest is one of which Ben Jonson knew. "Frederick, Baron Corvo," may be a highly amusing and intelligent gentleman at home, but readers of his book *In His Own Image* (Lane) will feel that residence in Italy, real or fictitious, has at all events not improved his wits, or his wit. The book purports to contain a number of

stories and legends told by an Italian boy, and retold in a language which can hardly be called English by the author. We are dimly conscious that some of the stories are really pretty, a few really funny, a good many nothing in particular; but this has to be detected through a mist of fantastic verbiage, larded with Italian words and absurd Greek compounds (written in English letters), and spiced with a good deal of sentimentality—some rather nauseous—and a free display of familiarity with sacred formulæ and the like which trenches, as one may say, on the blasphemous. At the same time, there are indications that "Frederick, Baron Corvo," is not such a—well, let us say, for politeness, such a devil (he spells it "divel") as he chooses to appear, and that if he would tell his stories in straightforward English they might be worth listening to.

The first impression produced by "Athol Forbes's" *Odd Fish—some East Coast Comedies* (Skeffington) is that the author is trespassing on the domain which is usually assigned to Mr. W. W. Jacobs. On reconsideration, we must allow that Mr. Jacobs has no proprietary rights, and that the study of similar characters very naturally gives similar results. And Athol Forbes's studies are at first hand. Though he veils his identity on the title-page, in the body of the book he makes no secret of the fact that he is vicar of Gorleston, a parish adjoining Yarmouth, if not actually part of it—a position rich in opportunities. He has lived amongst his people, assimilated himself to their manner of life, and learnt to admire and love them. He says that his sketches have a substratum of truth; but, with all the aid of fancy in their favour, nothing among them can compare with a little anecdote described as coming within the author's knowledge:—

"Two men were washed off their ship. They managed to secure a broken fish trunk sufficient to float one, but not two. 'This ain't going to hold us both, Dick,' says the younger man, 'and I would rather face the Almighty than your missus and the kids without you. Good luck'—and he disappeared from sight."

Such a story as this goes far beyond making amends for the rude animal lives and selfishness of every day. Athol Forbes's sketches are, for the most part, comic, some are pathetic, but pathos and fun alike are intensely human.

From the Dead Past. By P. J. Moro. (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)—'The House on the Cliff' is perhaps the best, as it is the first, of these stories of *diablerie* and crime. The scene in the grated chamber overlooking the western sea is very well fancied, and there is a hint of mercy in the intervention of the shade of the girl who had been the object in life of the tortured souls who re-enact their last struggle nightly on the arena of the past tragedy, which artistically redeems its otherwise unmitigated gloom. 'Old Sol's Treasure' is a fairly humorous ghost story. That old Sol retains a weakness in spelling when he discloses the site of his deposit is quite in character. 'The Mystery of Mallory Grange' involves, on the other hand, the profoundest influences of the pit. 'The King of the Beggars' is an Irish story of smuggling and murder, in which the polite and rather uncanny Michael Finucane intervenes effectively to prevent the cruel slaughter of an innocent girl. The means by which he works on the superstitious fears of his bloodthirsty fellows may be noted as characteristic. 'The Monk of Granada,' which concludes the book, is a sombre tale, and touches on monastic vice and the terrors of the Inquisition. On the whole a good average collection.

Strange Happenings. By Various Authors. (Methuen & Co.)—There seems no conceivable reason why all these stories by sixteen authors should be gathered into one volume, unless it be to emphasize the way in which a distinguished author stands out from the ruck. The only two stories here which seem to us worth reading are by Mr. Clark Russell and by Mr. Marriott-Watson. The first is written about the sea by a man who knows what he is talking about, and the second might be described as a very dainty trifle. Perhaps another exception might be made for Mr. L. Cope Cornford's 'The Three Spies,' which introduces that quaint absurdity of the eighteenth century King Theodore of Corsica.

In *Good Souls of Cider-Land*, four Somersetshire stories by Mr. Walter Raymond (Grant Richards), intimate knowledge and genuine love of the West Country are delightfully apparent. He writes with true artistic feeling both of the land and of those sons of the soil who make a not too arduous living out of it, cheered and assisted by the cider cup which is their main emblem of hospitality. They are, or were in the early half of the last century, at which period Mr. Raymond has chosen to write about them, a light-hearted people, children of the sun and wind, no scholars and no travellers, but full of kindliness to one another. Yet they had their tragedies; and it is to the author's credit that his dramatic instinct nowhere develops into melodrama (although in the first story there is strong temptation) nor his comedy into farce. 'Young Sam and Sabina' is a charming love idyl, devoid of sentimentality; the small misunderstandings and generous reconciliations between the natives of the little village set in the midst of the breezy moorland are full of humour and pathos. The last two stories are slight and less characteristic, but both are provided with novel situations. Where all the figures are so distinct, it is difficult to select; but Gentleman Upcott's fussy incompetence is worthy of mention, as is Christopher Chiselett's happy combination of calculating caution and extreme kindness. The characters all talk a wonderful but comprehensible dialect, which does not depend merely, as is often the case in Somersetshire stories, upon the cheap and simple method of turning *s* into *z*.

In *Paisley Characters*, by John Gilroy (Paisley, Gardner), the reader will find a fairly interesting collection of local sketches. Their merit consists largely in the pleasant portraits of the old Peninsular and Waterloo veterans, who in the early part of the last century leavened with a dash of martial reminiscence the colloquies of their brethren of the loom and the forge. Such a one was Sandy Ewart, of the "Black Watch," a gentle warrior such as Scott depicted in 'Paul's Letters to his Kinsfolk,' who in quarters in Belgium earned the gratitude of his hosts, and brought away a pretty French nursery governess as the "captive of his bow and spear." Another old soldier, less fortunate, makes a final dash for liberty from the poorhouse, but fails in his effort with the knife-grinder's wheel. The flash of brightness that comes over the dying face when his comrade of old days reminds him of "Scotland for ever!" is a true pathetic touch. Mr. Gilroy makes a point when he suggests that Napoleon's celebrated sneer about a "nation of shopkeepers" was founded on the physical aspect of our men, with their well-fed, shaven faces. There are a few non-military tales included in the volume. Amongst these 'A Penitent Iago' is marked by a grim realism, showing the terrible persecution which may be carried on for years among workmen compelled to be close neighbours at the same bench. Mr. Gilroy is somewhat too diffuse as a narrator, but there are several plums in his miscellaneous dish.

Mr. J. Kingsley Tarpey's reprint of magazine articles in *Idylls of the Fells* (Brimley Johnson) derives its title from the Yorkshire origin of most of the tales, though Worcestershire has also been drawn on. 'The Girl at the Gate,' which commences the little volume, is as good as any—the hopelessness of the girl-mother, and the rough chivalry of the "china man," who accepts the burden of the orphan and another man's child, being true enough to rustic life. In other stories several of the hardships of that life are dramatically illustrated. Thus, in the case of poor Christie, who on her deathbed wants to be legally united to the father of her child, and can get no regular clergyman to perform the rite without a special licence, the want of elasticity in our marriage laws is painfully apparent. 'Till Death Us Do Part' shows the ancient terror felt by loving old couples at the prospect of separation in the workhouse. The wooden-headed conventionality of the vicar, who insists on withdrawing from the navvies' camp the foundling they saved on the moor, is another subject of graphic illustration in the story of 'The Christ-Child.' On the whole, there is much humanity in these simple but artistic stories.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The book of Capt. Dreyfus is a disappointment, although it will be of considerable interest to that portion of the public which has not followed French works upon the subject. Entitled *Five Years of my Life*, translated from the French by Mr. James Mortimer, and published with illustrations by George Newnes, Limited, it is almost entirely confined to extracts from the letters of Capt. Dreyfus to his wife and of Madame Dreyfus to her husband. The most interesting and the more beautiful among these letters have long been known in their French form; and there is not a word in the book which will be new to those who have read the publications of M. Joseph Reinach and the other distinguished writers in France who have dealt with the case, and several of whose volumes have been reviewed by us. This work is, like the Bismarck love-letters, of purely sentimental interest, and carefully excludes everything which bears upon what is known as "the case" itself. The only possible exception to be made concerns the last page but one, which simply states that when the pardon was offered to Capt. Dreyfus it became "necessary that I should withdraw my demand for revision." Capt. Dreyfus then defends his action in withdrawing this demand. That action was most natural under all the circumstances, and we hesitate to blame it; the more so as Capt. Dreyfus suggests that it was approved by his brother, who has been the life and soul of his defence. At the same time, there can be no doubt that it placed in a difficult position Col. Picquart, M. Labori, and others who had sacrificed much, and who also had much at stake.

Mr. Grant Richards publishes *The Sword and the Centuries*, by Capt. Hutton, with an introduction by Capt. Matthey, both of them well known in connexion with the history of the sword. Capt. Hutton's new book does not clash with former works of his under somewhat similar titles which we have reviewed, and it may be recommended as containing a great collection of entertaining anecdote upon the duels of the past, with plates of swords of every possible description. It seems extraordinary to a modern rapier fencer that our great-grandfathers should have been able to fight duels with the small sword of 1760-80. The guard for the hand is so small that how scratches on the hand and wrist, sufficient to put an end to a duel by stiffening the muscles of the hand, can have been avoided for an instant it is not easy to see. People used to be killed; yet we cannot but think that if they had been skilled in the use of their weapon, they would have avoided death by disabling the opponent on the instant of encounter. We may note that the author's picture of the duel sword of the present day ('End of the Nineteenth Century') represents that weapon with the smallest of the sizes of bell guards known to manufacturers. The smallest size, however, has entirely gone out of use, and all the duels of the last three or four years have been fought with the largest

size of hilt-guard allowable, while the schools are adopting for their simulated duels a still larger protective bell. There are, as might be expected in so considerable a number of French stories, a few mistakes in names; and there are a good many other names which we suspect without being sure. We imagine, for example, that the Vicomte *de* Lau, named in a duel of 1868, is the present Marquis du Lau. We do not know why, in describing the Chevalier d'Éon, the author goes out of his way to state that Geneviève is a masculine name. Ste. Geneviève, the patron saint of Paris, was a youthful virgin; and, although the names of women saints are given to men in Catholic countries, it cannot be truthfully stated that they are "masculine names.....not feminine ones." St. Roch appears as "St. Roche," a very common but painful printer's error.

The Hon. A. Wilmot, who is a member of the Legislative Council of Cape Colony, has already published two or three historical works on South Africa. The best known of these is his 'History of Our Own Times in South Africa,' three volumes that are of considerable help to the student, though they are hardly so free from partisan bias as could be desired. He has now issued a short *History of South Africa* (Kegan Paul & Co.), which is "intended as a concise manual of South African history for general use and as a reading-book in schools." It is in the main a reproduction of the author's 'Story of the Expansion of South Africa,' and brings the history quite up to date with a jejune chapter on the war. With regard to disaffection in the Cape Colony, the author says that

"it is indeed lamentable that there should be such gross ingratitude among the people on whom the Imperial Government has showered every favour. They not only received the gift of managing their own affairs under a responsible system of government, but Britain has poured forth the blood of her soldiers and the treasures of her people in conquering the numerous savage foes who successively threatened not merely the independence but the existence of the white people of South Africa."

Mr. Wilmot's book is interesting as showing the view which a loyal Cape Colonist takes of the history of South Africa, and its account of our Kaffir wars is fuller than most books of the kind present; but we can hardly commend it as a school reading-book.

In the third instalment of her translation of Prof. Blok's excellent *History of the People of the Netherlands* (the original of which we reviewed last year, *Athen.* No. 3787, p. 650) Miss Putnam has got as far as the termination of the truce with Spain, that is, to the middle of the professor's fourth volume. Miss Putnam enjoys the signal advantage of being familiarly acquainted with the history of the period as well as with the Dutch language, and her work may be warmly recommended. The present instalment, too, appears not to have been abridged to the same extent as its predecessors. We do not like, we confess, some of her renderings: "Holland fishery" for Holland's fishery, and the literal translation of "Staats-Vlanderen, en Staats-Brabant" (p. 341), while the interpretation of "stadswagen" as "municipal scala" will puzzle the English reader; however, she has certainly executed her task in a highly satisfactory fashion, and produced a readable and interesting book. Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons are her publishers.

The Day of Small Things. By Isabel Fry. (Unicorn Press.)—Studies of life from the point of view of children up to seven years of age offer a good deal of scope for the imagination, and the accepted way of dealing with such studies is to make them funny. The author of 'The Day of Small Things' begins by trying to fly too high. It is putting too much into a child's mind to suggest that on looking into the starry heavens a child should feel that "the paltry confines which had till now hemmed me in were giving way before a new extension." It is true that, with all a child's passion for asking questions, the oddest thing about childhood is its reticence. On the whole, this is the fact that is best brought out in these studies. A child accepts the existing order of things, wonders, and is satisfied. Later in life one imagines that one invented ridiculous reasons for being satisfied. The best of the studies seems to be that which describes the gift to two little girls of a sovereign, and what they did with it. The author makes something of a story out of these incidents, and a story is simpler than a study. This little story is told with a good deal of agreeable humour.

The first of the eight volumes, at 20*s.* each, of "The Library of Literary Criticism of English and American Authors" is now ready for delivery, and a specimen of its Wycliffe articles has been issued. This shows that not much trouble has been taken with the early stages of the criticism on the great reformer: no word from Netter or Walden is given, but the post-Reformation part is more fully done. Chaucer has forty pages of extracts; Miss C. Spurgeon's volume for the Chaucer Society is expected to reach six hundred pages. Still Mr. Charles Wells Moulton's book meets an often felt want, and must be of use to students.

A biographical pamphlet has been issued by the Corporation of Bath on the occasion of the Marquis of Londonderry's visit last week to unveil mural tablets upon the houses occupied by the two great postal reformers, Ralph Allen and John Palmer.

French Cookery for English Homes (Blackwood & Sons) is highly recommendable. The directions given are clear and precise, and the receipts with many of them will be new to the average cook, so that she can hardly fail, if she be intelligent, to learn much that will be most useful to her. This is the best, or at all events one of the best, of the many manuals of cookery that have recently poured from the press.

The Congregational Historical Society has published the first instalment of its *Transactions*. It makes quite a promising beginning, containing articles on the 'Non-Parochial Registers in Yorkshire' and on 'Dr. Watts's Church Book,' as well as a 'Diary of the Gurney Family.' A beginning of an 'Early Nonconformist Bibliography' also affords matter of some interest.

We have on our table *The Maritime Codes of Italy*, translated and annotated by Judge Raikes (Effingham Wilson),—*Charles the Third of Spain: the Stanhope Essay, 1900*, by J. Addison (Simpkin),—*The Age of Louis XI.*, edited by F. W. B. Smart (Black),—*The Civilization of the East*, by Dr. F. Hommel (Dent),—*Macmillan's German Idioms*, translated by M. Taker (Macmillan),—*History of Philosophy*, by T. Hunter (New York, American Book Company),—*Thucydides: Histories, Book III.*, edited by H. F. Fox (Oxford, Clarendon Press),—*Selections from Plato*, with Introduction and Notes by L. L. Forman (Macmillan),—*Xenophon: Anabasis, Books I., II.*, by A. Jagger (Blackwood),—*The Preceptors' Latin Course*, by B. J. Hayes (Clive),—*The Industrial Revolution*, by C. Beard (Sonnenschein),—*Plant Life and Structure*, by Dr. E. Dennert (Dent),—*Cash: How to Invest It*, by Experience (Dawbarn & Ward),—*Little Queen Mab*, by L. C. Silke (Cassell),—*A Honeymoon in Space*, by G. Griffith (Pearson),—*Britons at Bay*, by H. C. Moore (Wells Gardner),—*St. Nicholas*, Vol. XXVIII. (Macmillan),—*Home Poems*, by W. Earle (G. Allen),—*New Rhymes for Old, and other Verses*, by A. C. Deane (Lane),—*My Boer Host*, by A. V. Hall (Low),—*Men of Men*, by C. Fox Smith (Low),—*King Marchaunt and his Ragamuffin*, by "Helion Bumpstead" (Sonnenschein),—*The Lady Madeleine Wendamore, and other Poems*, by A. Capleton (Batho),—*Phaëthon*, by H. Abbey (New York, Styles & Kiersted),—*The True Christ and the False Christ*, by J. Garnier, 2 vols. (G. Allen),—*The Way of Holiness*, by R. M. Benson (Methuen),—*Manual of Christian Theology on the Inductive Method*, by N. Burwash, LL.D., 2 vols. (Horace Marshall),—*From Apostle to Priest*, by J. W. Falconer (Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark),—*Storia della Evoluzione*, by Prof. Carlo Fenizia (Milan, Hoepli),—*Fils de Bourgeois*, by J. Naurouze (Paris, Colin),—*Shakspere's Macbeth*, by F. T. Vischer (Stuttgart, Cotta),—*Le Roi des Neiges*, by C. Foley (Paris, Colin),—and *La Pension du Sphinx*, by C. Yver (Paris, Colin). Among New Editions we have *Romance of a Midshipman*, by W. Clark Russell (Newnes),—*Old Mortality*, by Sir Walter Scott (Black),—*Eben Holden*, by I. Bacheller (Grant Richards),—*Tennyson's In Memoriam*, edited by A. W. Robinson (Cambridge, University Press),—*Poems of Passion* and *Poems of Pleasure*, by Ella W. Wilcox (Gay & Bird),—*Cordingley's Guide to the Stock Exchange*, by W. G. Cordingley (Wilson),—and *Guide to obtaining Civil Employment* (Gale & Polden).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Behmen (J.), Dialogues on the Supersensual Life, edited by B. Holland, cr. 8vo, 3/6
Herkless (J.), Francis and Dominic and the Mendicant Orders, cr. 8vo, 3/
King (H. C.), Reconstruction in Theology, cr. 8vo, 6/
Scott (C. A.), Evangelical Doctrine Bible Truth, 8vo, 6/

Law.

Bristowe (L. S.), A Legal Handbook for the Use of Hospital Authorities, cr. 8vo, 2/6
Little (J. B.), Poor Law Statutes, 3 vols. 8vo, 90/ net.

Fine Art and Archæology.

Foord (J.), Decorative Flower Studies, folio, 25/ net.

Poetry.

Gwynn (S.), The Queen's Chronicler, and other Poems, cr. 8vo, 3/6 net.
Poetical Tributes to the Memory of Queen Victoria, edited by C. F. Forshaw, LL.D., cr. 8vo, 3.6
Tennyson (Lord), In Memoriam, Rubricated Initials from Designs by Blanche McManus, 8vo, 10/6 net.

Music.

Curtis (H. H.), [illegible]e Building and Tone Placing, 7/6 net.

History and Biography.

Cumberland (B.), History of the Union Jack: How it Grew and What it Is, cr. 8vo, 6/
Dale (T. F.), The Eighth Duke of Beaufort and the Badminton Hunt, 8vo, 21/
Dreyfus (A.), Five Years of my Life, trans. by J. Mortimer, 6/ net.
Green (W. D.), William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, cr. 8vo, 5/
Ingram (J. K.), Passages from the Letters of Auguste Comte, cr. 8vo, 3/6 net.
Kinglake (A. W.), The Invasion of the Crimea, Cheaper Edition, Vol. 1, cr. 8vo, 3/6
Layard (G. S.), Mrs. Lynn Linton, roy. 8vo, 12/6
Maude (Aylmer), Tolstoy and his Problems, cr. 8vo, 6/
Miles (E. H.), A History of Rome up to 500 A.D., cr. 8vo, 8/6
Progress of British Newspapers in the Nineteenth Century, imp. 8vo, 5/
Rait (R. S.), The Scottish Parliament before the Union of the Crowns, 8vo, 5/ net.
Slattery (C. L.), Felix Reville Brunot, 1820-93, 6/6 net.
Waite (A. E.), The Life of Louis Claude de Saint Martin, 8vo, 7/6 net.
Walpole (A. S.), Little Arthur's History of Greece, 12mo, 2/6
White (R. H.), The Life and Letters of Gilbert White of Selborne, 2 vols. roy. 8vo, 32/
Wilkinson (E. G.), The Rise of Hellas, cr. 8vo, 2/6

Geography and Travel.

Clark (F. E.), A New Way around the Old World, cr. 8vo, 2/6
Lee (Elizabeth), Britain over the Sea, a Reader for Schools, extra cr. 8vo, 2/6
Lloyd (H. D.), Newest England, Notes of a Democratic Traveller in New Zealand, 8vo, 10/ net.
Mackern (H. F.), Side-Lights on the March, the Experiences of an American Journalist in South Africa, 8vo, 6/
Palmer (F. H. E.), Russian Life in Town and Country, cr. 8vo, 3/6 net.

Education.

Bennett (C. E.) and Bristol (G. P.), The Teaching of Latin and Greek in the Secondary School, cr. 8vo, 5/ net.

Science.

Burdett's Official Nursing Directory, 1901, cr. 8vo. 3/
Drury (W. D.), Open-Air Gardening, 8vo, 6/
Edser (E.), Differential and Integral Calculus for Beginners, cr. 8vo, 2/6
Goodrich (W. F.), The Economic Disposal of Town's Refuse, 8vo, 10/6 net.
Makins (G. H.), Surgical Experiences in South Africa, 1899-1900, 8vo, 16/
Schmidt (F. A.) and Miles (E. H.), The Training of the Body, 8vo, 7/6
Sergi (G.), The Mediterranean Race: a Study of the Origin of European Peoples, cr. 8vo, 6/

Williamson (W.), The British Gardener, 8vo, 10/6
Woolwich Mathematical Papers, 1891-1900, edited by E. J. Brooksmith, cr. 8vo, 6/

General Literature.

Aristocrats, The, being the Impressions of the Lady Helen Pole, cr. 8vo, 6/
Chappell (Jennie), Too Dearly Bought, cr. 8vo, 2/
Cleeve (Lucas), Plato's Handmaiden, cr. 8vo, 6/
Confessions of a Court Modiste, by Rita, cr. 8vo, 6/
Cookery, by Grid, cr. 8vo, 2/6
Corbet (R. St. J.), The Burden of an Honour, cr. 8vo, 6/
Dickens (C.), The Old Curiosity Shop and Master Humphrey's Clock, illustrated, 2 vols., Rochester Edition, cr. 8vo, 6/ net.
Donovan (Dick), Deacon Brodie; or, Behind the Mask, cr. 8vo, 3/6
Eliot (George), Adam Bede, cr. 8vo, 2/6; The Mill on the Floss, Warwick Edition, 12mo, 2/ net.
Ellis (W. C.), Our Family Portraits, and other Sketches, cr. 8vo, 6/
Findlater (Mary and Jane Helen), Tales that are Told, 6/
Fowler (E. T.), Sirius, and other Stories, cr. 8vo, 6/
Gallon (Tom), The Second Dandy Chater, cr. 8vo, 6/
Gerard (Dorothea), Sawdust, cr. 8vo, 6/
Glanville (E.), The Lost Regiment, cr. 8vo, 3/6
Leighton (M. C. and R.), In the Shadow of Guilt, cr. 8vo, 6/
Loughnan (J. P.), Mad? a Story, cr. 8vo, 2/6
Love Letters of a Portuguese Nun, English Version by R. H., cr. 8vo, 4/ net.
Lyttelton (Hon. R. H.), Outdoor Games: Cricket and Golf, 8vo, 7/6 net.
M'Aulay (A.), Black Mary, cr. 8vo, 6/
Melita of the Midlands, by an Ex-Rector, cr. 8vo, 3/6
Missing Answers to an Englishwoman's Love Letters, 6/
Moriarty (G. P.), Dean Swift and his Writings, cr. 8vo, 3/6
Murray (Charlotte), Through Grey to Gold, cr. 8vo, 2/6
Nevinson (H. W.), The Plea of Pan, cr. 8vo, 5/ net.
Paul (H.), Men and Letters, cr. 8vo, 5/ net.
Prichard (K. and Hesketh), Karadac, Count of Gerzy, 6/
Pryce (Daisy Hugh), The Pasha, cr. 8vo, 6/
Ralph (J.), War's Brighter Side, 8vo, 6/
Ready (A. W.), Précis and Précis-Writing, cr. 8vo, 3/6
St. Laurence (A.), My Heart and Lute, cr. 8vo, 6/
Silver (R. N.), A Daughter of Mystery, cr. 8vo, 6/
Tarkington (Booth), Monsieur Beaucaire, cr. 8vo, 2/6 net.
Voynich (E. L.), Jack Raymond, cr. 8vo, 6/
Warden (Florence), Once too Often, cr. 8vo, 6/
Westall (W.), Her Ladyship's Secret, cr. 8vo, 6/
White Cottage, The, by Zack, cr. 8vo, 6/
Wilkins (Mary E.), Understudies, cr. 8vo, 6/
Zola (É.), Work (Travail), trans. E. A. Vizetelly, cr. 8vo, 3/6

FOREIGN.

Theology.

Einig (P.), Institutiones Theologiæ Dogmaticæ, Part 2, 3m.
Gelzer (H.), Ungedruckte Texte der Notitiæ Episcop., 5m.
Hand-Kommentar zum Alten Testament, hrsg. v. Prof. K. Marti, Parts 13 and 14, 3m. 30.
Hand-Kommentar zum Neuen Testament, hrsg. v. Prof. Holtzmann, Schmiedel, u. H. v. Soden, Vol. 1, Div. 1, Part 1, 6m.
Holtzmann (O.), Leben Jesu, 7m. 60.
Meyer (H.), Die Diaspora der deutschen evangelischen Kirche, 10m.
Renz (F. S.), Die Geschichte des Messopfer-Begriffs, Vol. 1, 10m.
Scheeben (M. J.), Handbuch der katholischen Dogmatik, Vol. 4, Part 2, 2m. 80.

Fine Art and Archæology.

Der römische Limes in Oesterreich, Part 2, 14m.

Philosophy.

Œuvres de Descartes: Vol. 4, Correspondance, 1643-7, 25fr.

Political Economy.

Durkheim (É.), L'Année Sociologique, 10fr.

History and Biography.

Funck-Brentano (F.), L'Affaire du Collier, 3fr. 50.

Philology.

Thesaurus Linguæ Latinæ, Vol. 2, Part 1, 7m. 20.

General Literature.

Gaulot (P.), Ames de Vaincus, 3fr. 50.
Gebhart (É.), Conteurs Florentins au Moyen Age, 3fr. 50.
O'Rell (Max), Sa Majesté l'Amour, 3fr. 50.

CRITICA CRITICIZED.

I SHOULD be wanting both in courtesy and justice—in courtesy to M. Jusserand and in justice to myself—if I allowed the strictures which he has made on my review of his 'Literary History of the English People' to pass without notice. I am ashamed to occupy your space with the peddling trifles with which he has compelled me to deal; but there are no degrees in honesty, and when a man's reputation for honesty is at stake trifles become, to him at least, of great importance.

In that review, commenting on the superficial and perfunctory way in which important writers in our early literary history had been treated by him, I stated that "a line sufficed for Ordericus Vitalis, two lines for Geraldus Cambrensis, ten lines for Robert of Gloucester, a page for Layamon." M. Jusserand complains that I have deliberately misrepresented him; that "Ordericus Vitalis has twenty lines, Geraldus forty-three, Robert of Gloucester fifty-one, Layamon two pages." What are the facts? This is the account given of Ordericus Vitalis: "Thus shone in the twelfth century Orderic Vital, author of an Ecclesiastical History of England" (p. 198). This the account of Geraldus Cambrensis: "Gerald de Barry, otherwise Geraldus Cambrensis, a fiery, bragging Welshman, who exhibited both in his life and works the temperament of a Gascon" (p. 198). The account given of Robert of Gloucester occupies exactly ten lines, 8-18 inclusive, p. 122. The account given of Layamon occupies exactly one page and about a half. But M. Jusserand, raking in references to these persons or their works in the notes and in *different places in his narrative*, and thus managing to swell the space assigned to each, accuses me of deliberately misrepresenting him. Is this ingenuous? Cannot M. Jusserand, I would ask in passing, see the absurdity of a work purporting to be a literary history of the English people which, taking his own estimate of the space occupied by them, dispatches Layamon in two pages and Robert of Gloucester in fifty-one lines? Again, he accuses me of misrepresenting his account of Dunbar by garbling a quotation. I have done nothing of the kind. Not one word does he say—and the point lies here—of that side and that important side of Dunbar's genius which is represented by such poems as the 'Dance of the Sevin Deidly Synnis' and 'The Twa Maryit Wemen and the Wedo,' to which he never even refers. In summing up Dunbar he has simply generalized from one class, and that not the most important class, of Dunbar's poems. What injustice have I done him here? I come lastly to a point in which I am ready to admit that I have, though quite unintentionally, misrepresented him. Commenting on M. Jusserand's account of Gower, I assumed that he had not kept pace with modern literary investigation when he remarked that the 'Speculum Meditantis' was lost. M. Jusserand's answer to this is that the discovery of it was only announced in April, 1895, and that his work, though it bears on its title-page the date 1895, was issued at the end of 1894. This is certainly a sufficient answer; and I am sorry to have done him an injustice—the only injustice which, I must take leave to say, I am conscious of having done him.

J. CHURTON COLLINS.

THE FRASER SALE.

IN continuation of our last week's report of the sale of the library of the late Sir W. A. Fraser, Bart., by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, we quote the following in the third, fourth, and fifth days: Les Petits Acteurs du Grand Théâtre, ou Recueil de Cris de Paris, s.d., 60 coloured plates, 32*l.* 10*s.* A Collection of 2,827 Caricatures by George Cruikshank, some in several states, bound in 8 vols., 445*l.* Jerrold's Life of Cruikshank, with extra illustrations, bound in 5 vols., 76*l.* Original Drawings of Isaac Cruikshank (115), with his son George's attestation of their genuineness, 550*l.* Daniell and Ayton's Voyage round Great Britain, coloured and retouched by the artists, 47*l.* Darly's Caricatures (316), 1766-78, 46*l.* Davies's Dramatic Miscellanies, Horace Walpole's copy, with profuse notes by him, 1784, 41*l.* Drapeaux François, 60 plates, Mayor Bailly's copy (1792), 31*l.* 10*s.* Dugdale's Ancient Usage in the Bearing of Arms, with 450 extra portraits, 1812, 67*l.* Eckert et Monten, Les Armées d'Europe, 379 plates, Munich, s.d., 33*l.* Edmondson's Baronagium Genealogicum, emblazoned and illustrated with 225 mezzo and other portraits, 1764-84, 81*l.* Collection of Gainsborough Engravings (95), 160*l.* Petite Galerie Dramatique, 1,600 theatrical figures, Paris, Martinet, s.d., 80*l.* Garrick's Private Correspondence and Memoir, with numerous extra illustrations, 3 vols. 4to, 74*l.* Gavarni, Œuvres Humoresques, 870 plates, 32*l.* Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield, first edition, 1766, 80*l.*; another, 65*l.*; The Deserted Village, first quarto edition, 1770, 30*l.* 10*s.*; The Haunch of Venison, 1776, 25*l.* Gould's Birds of New Guinea, 54*l.* Goya, Caprichos, original impressions, Madrid, s.d., 20*l.* Gray's Odes, first edition, with MS. notes by the poet, extra illustrations, &c., George Daniel's copy, 370*l.*; Poems, with Memoirs by Mason, Elegy, first edition, illustrated with portraits, autographs, &c., George Daniel's copy, 195*l.*; Designs by R. Bentley for Six Poems by Gray, the poet's own copy, containing MS. Ode to Poesy, extra stanza to the Elegy, &c., George Daniel's copy, 400*l.* Lady Hamilton's Attitudes, with some extra prints inserted, 1807, 31*l.* William Heath's "Oddities," 39 original drawings, 121*l.* N. Heideloff's Gallery of Fashion, 1794-1802 (plate wanting), 66*l.* Hone's Political Tracts, &c., his own copy, used by him in his three trials, 27*l.* Collection of 70 Jest-Books of the Eighteenth Century, in 17 vols., 68*l.* Johnson's Rasselas, third edition, the Doctor's own copy, 1760, 143*l.* Boswell's Life of Johnson, and Tour to the Hebrides, 5 vols., 1785-1816, Mrs. Thrale's (Piozzi's) copy, with numerous notes, 89*l.*; Johnsoniana, with drawings, autograph letters, &c., 59*l.* Ben Jonson's Works, 1616-40, 30*l.* Edmund Kean, scarce tracts relating to him, 32*l.* Kemble's Memoirs by Boaden, with several hundred extra illustrations, 1825, 131*l.* Kit-Cat Club, original impressions, 1735, 45*l.* Laborde, Choix de Chansons, Paris, 1773, 70*l.* Lafontaine, Contes, 1762, 49*l.* Le Pautre, Œuvres d'Architecture, 3 vols., 1751, 37*l.* The Looking-Glass, or Caricature Annual, 7 vols., 1830-6, 36*l.* Lysons's Environs of London, illustrated with 5,000 extra views by W. Wilson, 26 vols., 335*l.* Costume of the Allied Armies in Paris in 1815, 60*l.* English Military Costumes (59), n.d., 46*l.* German Military Costumes, 56 original drawings, 56*l.* Military Memoirs of America and Europe, collected by Sir W. D. Smith, Speaker of the House of Assembly, Canada, 33 vols., 58*l.* Pictorial Episodes in the Lives of the Great Captains of the Age, a collection of 400 illustrations, 99*l.*

THE LATE MR. GEORGE SMITH.

I FIRST met George Smith at dinner, in the early sixties, at Ruskin's, in his father's house at Denmark Hill. We walked part of the way home together, and Smith told me how he had during Eastwick's illness done, after his business hours, a lot of the work of my friend Prof. Eastwick, who edited his firm's London paper for India. As to the *Cornhill Magazine* and his publishing generally, Smith said he had gone into it on business principles, and had resolved to get the best article by paying the best price in the market. He had doubled the ordinary pay of the editor of and contributors to his magazine, and was prepared to give the best price for a good novel to run through it. I told him that I knew well Kingsley, Tom Hughes, and the charming Mrs. Gaskell: what would he give them for a novel? He answered: "I 've 2,000*l.* lying idle at the bank. If you can get me a novel from either or all of the three persons you 've named, I 'll pay 2,000*l.* down to one or every one of these authors for seven years' copyright of the novel, with the right to run it first through the *Cornhill*." The price—moderate as it looks now—was far above any sum I had then heard of for a modern novel; so I wrote at once to Kingsley, Hughes, and Mrs. Gaskell, reporting the offer. Kingsley and Hughes thanked me, and said they would talk the matter over with their and my friend Alexander Macmillan. Mrs. Gaskell, who wanted to buy a country house, closed with Smith's offer, wrote 'Wives and Daughters' (after a preliminary 'Cousin Phillis' in 1863-4) in the *Cornhill* (August, 1864, to January, 1866), and with its proceeds bought her house at Hollybourne, near Alton in Hampshire.

Alexander Macmillan afterwards told me that Kingsley and Hughes both sent him my

letters to them, and he said that, though he could pay only 600*l.* down on publication of a novel, he would treat that sum as an advance on account; and that in seven years he believed his returns would enable him to pay more than Smith's 2,000*l.* Kingsley and Hughes thought so too, and stayed with him. After an interval of more than twenty years, during which I occasionally paid George Smith a friendly visit, I called on him in Waterloo Place on a business matter. After the starting of the Browning Society I was astonished to find how very little money Browning's works brought him in. Knowing that Tennyson got 5,000*l.* a year, I thought Browning might have had 500*l.*; but he had not 100*l.* So I pleaded for change to a publisher who was less absorbed in large schemes of various kinds than Smith was, and who was more of a student of poetry. But no: Browning would not leave Smith; though I might see Smith and try to persuade him to take up my notion of a shilling selection, with short introductions by myself or any believer, to wake people up to the worth of Browning's best things. Accordingly I went to Waterloo Place, and Smith's answer was summed up in, "It's all very well for you, Mr. Furnivall, to talk about a cheap edition of Mr. Browning's works, and fifty thousand of a shilling selection. But I know the facts. Our books show that we print 750 copies of a new poem: the first year we sell from 380 to 400 copies; the second year thirty to forty; the third year, a dozen; and afterwards only odd copies. And as to your shilling selection, we should print 10,000, we should sell 2,000, and be the laughing-stock of the trade. Moreover, the shilling selection would stop the sale of the two six-shilling ones, and render their plates valueless. I will not recommend anything of the kind to Mr. Browning." So nothing was done, though Smith lived long enough to change his mind, and acknowledge that the stir made by the Browning Society *did* sell Browning's works. As Browning said to me, "I know the difference between the way in which cheques used to come, and how they arrive now."

George Smith had a very generous side as well as a trading one. In the sixties I got him to give a commission for a marble head of his charming young wife to my friend Alick Munro, the sculptor. When it was sent home Smith was so delighted with it that he sent Munro a blank cheque. I told Munro that he ought to have filled it in with a liberal charge. "No," said Alick; "when a man treats you like that, you put in only your usual sum"—and that was 70 guineas. On the other hand, when Ruskin had spent nearly all the money his father left him, he asked Smith what he would give him for his copyrights. Smith offered only 2,000*l.* Ruskin's answer exists: one need not describe its tone. But against this—perhaps arising from Smith's lack of perception of the value or selling power of Ruskin's work, as in the case of Browning's—must be set instances of kindness and chivalrous generosity to men to whom Smith once took, of which I have heard, but cannot speak at first hand. And we all can praise George Smith's memory for his unselfish production of the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' a credit to him, to its editors and contributors, and to our great Victorian time.

F. J. Furnivall.

Literary Gossip.

The Duke of Somerset has authorized Mr. W. H. Wilkins, F.S.A., to write a history of the Seymour family, with special reference to the MSS. in the Duke's possession at Maiden Bradley. The first volume will deal chiefly with Queen Jane Seymour and the first Duke of Somerset, Lord Protector, and the whole work will show the part which this illustrious family has played in the history of England. The book will be illustrated from the Duchess of Somerset's collection of engravings.

The British Museum will, we hear, come to the end of its storage room with the close of the present year. As there is no hope of obtaining enough money from the Treasury for the extension of its London buildings—one Treasury official is said to have suggested the stoppage of all fresh books, under the Act for the Abatement of Nuisances—some of the Museum officials propose the building of a storehouse for books long unused in a dry part of the country where land is cheap. All books shunted there would be marked in the Catalogue with "a big, big D," and would only be accessible after twenty-four hours' notice, being sent up daily from the mortuary and returned thither when done with. Both the University Library at Cambridge and the Bodleian are sadly in need of some such relief, for there is no room for the due enlargement of their present buildings.

Mr. George Lynch, who wrote well upon fighting in South Africa, and was afterwards present during the operations for the relief of the legations in Pekin, is publishing a volume, through Messrs. Longman, on the latter operations. Mr. Lynch ought to be able to tell us much of the present fighting value of the Russian, German, French, and Japanese forces, as compared with that of our Indian troops and also of our army as seen by him in South Africa. He must have had better opportunities of judging of the looting propensities of some of our allies than had even Dr. Dillon. But, after the attention excited by the powerful articles of the latter gentleman, it is upon the previously mentioned subject of fighting strength, military organization, and courage that we are most anxious to hear Mr. Lynch.

Rumour says that the admirable sketch of Bishop Creighton in the current number of the *Quarterly Review* is from the pen of the editor.

Early in the autumn Messrs. Longman will issue a volume by Miss C. Fell Smith on Mary Rich, Countess of Warwick (1625–79), who was the youngest daughter of the first and great Earl of Cork, and sister of Robert Boyle. Miss Fell Smith wrote the article on this lady in the 'Dictionary of National Biography.' The forthcoming volume will contain reproductions of a number of portraits of the Boyles and Riches owned by their descendants, notably from the Earl of Cork's collection at Marston, Somerset.

General regret will be felt at the news that Mr. Murray has made over the publication of his Handbooks to Mr. Stanford, high as the latter's reputation is. The red volumes had for more than half a century been a British institution, and are identified with Albemarle Street. They have given rise to many imitations, and yet with educated people they have remained permanent favourites; and of late years, under Mr. Hallam Murray's superintendence, they have been so carefully revised and improved that they have distanced all competitors.

The continental guides were originally written by persons no less competent than the late Mr. Murray, Sir F. Palgrave, Ford, George Dennis, &c.; and the handbooks to the counties, several of them the work of the late Mr. King, have done a great deal to make Englishmen acquainted with their own country, and are no less to be praised than the foreign guides. Mr. Stanford has now a great opportunity.

The second lunch of old Girton students took place at the Hotel Cecil last Saturday. There were one hundred and fifteen guests present, and the chair was taken by Miss Emily Davies, who still feels a keen interest in the college. She spoke to the first toast, "Success to Girton College," which was most enthusiastically received. The gathering was a thorough success, and it has been arranged that this London lunch shall take place biennially in those years when the old students' dinner is not held at Girton.

The Education Board (now left alone to face the difficulties raised by the Cockerton decision) will give the new local authorities power to support the existing schools out of their combined resources of grants and rates. But it has been advised that it will be necessary to pass a short distinct measure in order to secure the maintenance of the schools until the new authorities are in a position to deal with them.

Messrs. Archibald Constable & Co. will publish almost immediately a volume of hitherto unprinted autograph poems by King James I. of England and VI. of Scotland, recently discovered in the Bodleian Library. Permission to print the text has been kindly accorded by Bodley's Librarian, and the volume will appear under the editorship of Mr. Robert S. Rait, Fellow of New College. The title-page is to be an exact reproduction, *mutatis mutandis*, of the beautiful title-page designed and engraved for the folio edition of the king's works, published under his own supervision in 1616. The text is accompanied by several collotype reproductions of the pages of the book, and, by the permission of Sir Robert Gresley, Bart., the frontispiece is a fine portrait of King James which has never hitherto been published.

In Paris, as in London, the eccentricities of book sales are often amazing. The latest craze in Paris seems to be collecting the first editions of the novels of M. Anatole France, and at the Hôtel Drouot the other day a copy of 'Le Crime de Sylvestre Bonnard,' published at the usual 3fr. 50 in 1881, produced 219 francs! This copy had not even the merit of being in the original paper covers, for it was half-bound. As some thousands of copies were issued of the first edition of this book, doubtless many other possessors will be glad to part with their copies at the same price—if they can get it. The sale in which this work, with others by the same author, occurred was that of the library of M. Louis Hartogh, and the total realized was 64,324 francs, or more than 12,000 francs over the estimate of M. Durel, the expert, who, we are almost needlessly assured, "a été tres satisfait de ce résultat."

A remarkable manuscript of the English translation of the Bible of John Wycliffe and his followers will be sold by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge on the 16th inst. It extends to 269 vellum leaves,

15¼ in. by 10¾ in., and thirty-two of the pages are richly illuminated with ornamental and floriated capitals and borders, chiefly of spiked foliage, in burnished gold and colours. It is the work of an English scribe of about 1410, and the spellings in many cases go to show that the MS. was executed in the Midlands, "as many of the words are spelt with the characteristics of the dialect in vogue at that period in this district." This MS. collates exactly with the "Later version," as reprinted from the royal MS. in the British Museum and published by Sir Frederic Madden and the Rev. Josiah Forshall in their work on the Wycliffe Bible, Oxford, 1850. The books contained in the volume extend from the Proverbs of Solomon to the Apocalypse. The extreme rarity of MSS. of the Wycliffe Bible is well known, and the example formerly in the Ashburnham collection realized 1,750*l.* two years ago; this was what is known as the "Later version," and extended to 404 folios, 14½ in. by 10½ in.; it was written during the earlier half of the fifteenth century. The name of the owner of the MS. about to be sold is not given, but the library is described as "removed from Sunderland."

The *Écho de Paris* announces the death of a distinguished bibliophile in the person of M. Eugène Paillet, who was not only an eminent lawyer, but founder and honorary president of the Société des Amis des Livres, and also a Chevalier of the Légion d'Honneur.

The June number of *Folk-Lore* will contain a series of short notes upon special points raised by the second edition of 'The Golden Bough,' contributed by Dr. Gaster, Dr. Jevons, Prof. Haddon, Mr. Lang, and Mr. Alfred Nutt.

The new number of the *Modern Language Quarterly* will contain the first of a series of articles on the teaching of modern languages in our public schools, by Mr. F. Storr. They will give his experience at Merchant Taylors'. The magazine will also contain a further instalment of Prof. Rippmann's classified bibliography of works in all languages dealing with the study of English, French, German, and other modern languages.

Mr. Francis Gribble's 'Lake Geneva and its Literary Landmarks,' to be issued by Messrs. Constable in June, will contain entertaining episodes in the life of various notabilities connected with Geneva, Lausanne, and Vevey, drawn from local sources hitherto unopened.

Mr. Oliver Madox Hueffer will publish on Monday, through Mr. Brimley Johnson, a volume of stories entitled 'In Arcady and Out,' contrasting various aspects of town and country life.

Mr. Fisher Unwin has in preparation a novel of life in New Zealand thirty years ago, entitled 'A Thousand Pities,' by Miss Ellen Taylor, a niece of that Mary Taylor whose family, under the name of "Yorke," are described in 'Shirley,' and whose letters form a not inconsiderable part of Mr. Shorter's 'Life of Charlotte Brontë.'

The new book by M. Maeterlinck, 'The Life of the Bee,' will be published on May 8th and not on May 3rd, in order to suit the convenience of the American publishers.

A New York Correspondent writes:—

"In a recent case in New York Mr. Colt, of the United States Circuit Court, decided that the name of the party taking out a copyright must be inserted in the notice of every edition published, and that omission of this vitiates the copyright. A literal compliance with the statute may not be required, but the notice must contain the name, claim of exclusive right, and the date when obtained."

The same Correspondent says:—

"In 1899 Mr. Arnold Duffield, of New York, wrote in the form of a story an imaginary 'Capture of Aguinaldo,' which appeared in *Harper's Weekly* for December 26th of that year. There is sufficient resemblance between the fanciful and the actual capture to render it probable that Capt. Funston's scheme was suggested by Mr. Duffield's story."

Mlle. Marie Anne de Bovet, the "Mab" of the *Vie Parisienne*, and author of many most able books in various styles, is engaged to be married to a landed proprietor in Galicia, and intends, we believe, in future to inhabit that distant part of the Austro-Hungarian empire, though we hope not always. Her purely Parisian writing is likely to suffer, but her more serious books may very possibly only gain by residence in a province which, however dull, has nevertheless itself produced at least one great novelist.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. James Richardson, a Glasgow dealer well known in the London sale-rooms. Many rare editions of works in general literature passed through his hands, but his speciality was Burns, upon whose MSS. he was regarded as an authority. He bought the MS. of 'Tam o' Shanter' now at Kilmarnock; and he had the MS. of 'The Whistle' twice in his possession, having bought it back at an advance of 100*l.* on his own price. In 1889 he placed all students and admirers of the poet in his debt by the publication of 'The Burns Concordance.'

The fate of such a copy of Shelley's 'Alastor and other Poems' as came under the hammer a few weeks since should be a matter of more than usual interest. Mr. Robson, of Coventry Street, who bought it at Messrs. Sotheby's on his own account, offered it in his latest catalogue of choice and rare books for 76*l.* It was ordered by an American collector the day after the circulation of the catalogue in London, and has accordingly left England. The drab boards were absolutely uninjured and the back-label clean and perfect. Inside it was almost faultless: one leaf had been rather roughly handled in cutting open, and the end-papers were a little spotted, but the general condition was splendid. No such copy has been seen by Shelley collectors for many years.

A melancholy interest, says a Correspondent,

"attaches to a novel entitled 'The Seal of Silence,' by Arthur R. Conder, which will be published next week by Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. in this country, and in the United States by Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., the writer having unexpectedly died before he could complete the revision of this his first and his last book."

The only Parliamentary Paper likely to be of interest to our readers this week is the Minute of the Committee of Council on Education in Scotland, dated April 19th, 1901 (½*d.*).

SCIENCE

ORNITHOLOGICAL LITERATURE.

Lord Lilford: a Memoir. By his Sister (Hon. Mrs. Drewitt). (Smith, Elder & Co.)—In our obituary of June 27th, 1896, allusion was made to the grief felt for the death of the fourth Lord Lilford, and readers of this book—a tribute of sisterly affection—will find no difficulty in understanding the widespread regret at the loss of so genial a presence. Son of the third peer by his marriage with the only daughter of Henry Richard, Lord Holland, the subject of this memoir undoubtedly entered life with many advantages, but chief among these was the fact that he was one of nature's gentlemen. This is shown by the letters from his contemporaries at Harrow and afterwards at Oxford, where

"he had many friends, but not exclusively among undergraduates, for his tastes and pursuits brought him into contact with all sorts and conditions of men Farmers whose land he used to frequent for snipe-shooting or when he was looking out for some particular bird, naturalists, bird-stuffers, rat-catchers, gamekeepers and strange doggy men, possessors of a young otter or a badger, all had a word or touch of the hat for Mr. Powys of Christ Church."

Having come up from Harrow with many school friends at other colleges, he was one of the first to revolt against the exclusiveness which then existed at that college; and as he liked to know what was going on in the side paths of life, he became an ardent Freemason. When

"one of the dons reproached him with wasting his time on Freemasonry, and contemptuously added, 'I believe the porter of Brasenose is a great authority,' 'Quite true, sir,' said Tom Powys; 'and so is the principal,' which quick reply extinguished the sarcastic don, for Dr. Harington of Brasenose was a very great man and a supporter of the craft."

His linguistic powers were remarkable, especially in French, Italian, and above all his favourite Spanish; while he picked up so much of the Gaelic in his deer-stalking in Scotland that it was not safe for the gillies to converse before him under the assumption that their remarks would not be understood. Natural history, especially ornithology, was always his passion. He was an active member from the time of its formation of the British Ornithologists' Union, and was its president for many years, up to the date of his death; and the letters which make up this memoir are chiefly addressed to kindred spirits, especially Prof. Alfred Newton, Dr. Günther, Col. Irby, and Dr. Drewitt. We are surprised that the articles which Lord Lilford contributed to the *Ibis* on his visits to Spain and to the Mediterranean are not reprinted here, for we are sure that the editors would have assented, with the greatest readiness, at the mere hint of a wish to include them, and they are excellent examples of the author's powers of writing, as well as of his capacity for making his favourite subject interesting. Until crippled by rheumatic gout, Lord Lilford was also a keen falconer; and although there are no descriptions of hawking in the published letters, there are many allusions which show his predilection for birds of prey. Nowhere in England, except at Lilford Hall, could bearded vultures be seen flying loose, and many of the illustrations to this volume are of raptorial species from drawings by Mrs. Thorburn, with a few sketches by others. In intimate knowledge of the habits of birds Lord Lilford had few rivals; and he had the great art of remaining quiet, so that birds would fearlessly approach him: "the moorhens would nod and chuckle round him, and the kingfisher would settle on his rod." It would be easy to extend this notice with remarks upon his sound judgment on the subject of bird protection, his recollections, and instances of the patience with which he bore the sufferings which prevented him from following his

favourite pursuits ; but enough has been said to recommend this book as the memoir of a true naturalist and an eminently lovable man.

A Hand-List of the Genera and Species of Birds. Vol. II. By R. Bowdler Sharpe, LL.D. (British Museum, the Trustees.)—It is pleasant to learn from the introduction to this volume that our notice of its predecessor (January 13th, 1900) was useful in calling attention to the loss of the MS. of the Palamadeidæ, and thereby procuring the speedy issue of the missing page before the numeration of the orders had gone too far. As rectified, the order Psittacidæ, with which the present volume opens, bears the number xxviii. instead of xxvii. To the parrots succeed the Coraciiformes, Trogones, Coccyges, Scansores, and Piciformes, the volume closing with the last. We are glad to see that Dr. Sharpe has abandoned the generic name Micropus in favour of the well-known and time-sanctioned Cypselus, and the reasons for his conversion are given in the introduction (p. vi). The conservative fervour shown in the utterance—

"I would urge, however, on all ornithologists that the fullest advantage should be taken of any doubt which can prevent the displacement of some well-known generic or specific name by a less-known one,"

may perhaps excite feelings similar to those of the prophets at Naioth in Ramah. For the rest, the geographical distribution of each species is indicated as well as possible, considering the small space allowed ; and this instalment of the work ends with an index to the two volumes. The next will see the commencement of the vast order Passeres.

The Natural History and Antiquities of Selborne, and a Garden Kalendar. By the Rev. Gilbert White, M.A. Edited by R. Bowdler Sharpe, LL.D. Vol. II. (Freemantle.)—The first volume of this sumptuous edition has already been noticed (August 18th, 1900), and we have now before us the concluding portion, consisting mainly of White's letters to Daines Barrington (whose portrait forms the frontispiece) and the 'Antiquities of Selborne.' The numerous plates of birds by Mr. Keulemans are all very tender in tone, and are also as a rule satisfactory in draughtsmanship, while Mr. Herbert Railton's illustrations are always pleasing ; but there are some examples of black-and-white by another hand which seem to be inappropriate in a classic of this description, though the publisher has evidently formed a different opinion. The naturalist who is already familiar with some at least of the eighty editions of this work will of course turn to Dr. Sharpe's foot-notes, which are adequate without being obtrusive or unduly voluminous ; and in them some interesting and recent information will be found respecting the winter range of several of our familiar summer visitors. On p. 77 White's statement that the swift lays "invariably two eggs at a time" is qualified by a foot-note that Mr. Harting has found three in a nest ; but this experience, backed by that of other ornithologists as regards this species as well as the larger Alpine swift, by no means proves that White was wrong, for there can be no evidence that all three eggs were deposited by the same bird. Laying, as swifts do, under eaves of buildings and in church towers, they are often much cramped for room, and although a visit to their nests should be made at least once by every oologist, the persistent study of their domestic economy is reserved for a very few enthusiasts. In the 'Antiquities' there is not much in the foot-notes that calls for remark ; and the chief point of interest about White's celebrated tortoise is to be found in Mr. G. A. Boulenger's identification of it by its shell as *Testudo ibera*, the species often sold on barrows in our streets. The bibliography, by Mr. C. Davies Sherborn, is ample, and Dr. Sharpe's index seems to be all that can be required.

SOCIETIES.

Society of Antiquaries.—*St. George's Day.—Annual Meeting.*—Viscount Dillon, President, in the chair.—Mr. Herbert Jones and the Rev. G. W. W. Minns were appointed scrutators of the ballot.—The President delivered his annual address, containing the usual obituary notices of deceased Fellows, and passing under review the principal matters connected with the Society during the past year.—The following gentlemen were elected President, Council, and officers for the ensuing year: *President*, Viscount Dillon ; *Vice-Presidents*, Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite, Sir E. M. Thompson, and Mr. A. J. Evans ; *Treasurer*, Mr. Philip Norman ; *Director*, Mr. F. G. Hilton Price ; *Secretary*, Mr. C. H. Read ; and Messrs. W. Paley Baildon, Ernest Crofts, and Lionel Cust, the Rev. E. S. Dewick, Sir John Evans, Messrs. A. Higgins and R. R. Holmes, Sir H. H. Howorth, and Messrs. A. H. Lyell, W. Minet, W. Ll. Nash, R. Nevill, R. G. Rice, and E. T. Whyte.

Linnean.—*April* 18.—Prof. S. H. Vines, President, in the chair.—Messrs. A. O. Hume and Pierre É. F. Perédes were elected Fellows.—In view of the approaching anniversary meeting, the Rev. T. R. Stebbing and Mr. H. Groves were elected auditors on behalf of the Council and Messrs. A. O. Walker and H. Druce on the part of the Fellows.—Mr. J. E. Harting exhibited a large falcon trapped at Hatfield Broad Oak, which, from its great size, dark colour, and the absence of bars on the tail-feathers, was thought to be a male Norwegian gyrfalcon.—Mr. G. E. Lodge, who exhibited some specimens of gyrfalcons, was inclined to think that it was merely a large and dark variety of the peregrine.—Mr. Howard Saunders suggested, in view of its size and the remarkable darkness of the plumage, that the bird might be a male example of the so-called Labrador falcon, but having since examined it more closely and measured the wing and tarsi, he was of opinion that it was a large female peregrine.—Mr. C. Dawson exhibited a hollow flint nodule picked up on the downs at Lewes, which on fracture was found to contain the desiccated body of a toad. The flint measured 5½ in. in length and 12 in. in circumference, and a small hole at one end indicated the point of ingress for the toad, which must have entered in a very immature condition, and died there after having attained a size too great to permit of its escape.—In the discussion which followed, remarks were made by Mr. E. T. Newton, Mr. J. Lewis, and others, the general opinion being that a modern toad had crept into an ancient flint, and, having lived for a time on such insects as found their way into the cavity, had died there.—Mr. S. Pace exhibited specimens of *Moseleya latistellata*, Quelch, the so-called "rugose coral" from Torres Strait. The specimens shown were obtained from the backs of pearl-shells collected in Friday Island passage at a depth of 3 to 4 fathoms. In the opinion of Mr. Pace, they showed that the so-called coral was really a species of Lithophyllia.—Mr. W. B. Hemsley exhibited the leaves and flowers of two new genera of Chinese trees : (1) Bretschneideria, discovered by Dr. Henry in the province of Yunnan, lat. 23° N., in forests at an elevation of 5,000 feet, and bearing pink and white flowers like the horse chestnut, to which it is related ; and (2) Itoa, also a native of Yunnan, growing at a similar elevation and to a height of about 20 feet. The genus, named in honour of a famous Japanese botanist, was stated to be allied to Idesia, Maxim., Poliothyrsus, Oliver, and Carrierea, Franch., all monotypic genera inhabiting China, but differing from them in certain respects which Mr. Hemsley indicated.—Mr. Pace read a paper on the formation and variation of the cup-shaped corallum of Turbinaria, on which no observations appeared to have been recorded.—This was supplemented by a letter from Mr. H. M. Bernard, in which he offered some critical remarks on the paper, which the author had previously submitted to him.—Further observations on the bearing of the facts described were made by Prof. Howes.—Messrs. W. B. Hemsley and H. H. Pearson communicated a paper on the flora of Tibet, based on various collections of high-level plants received at the Kew Herbarium. The country dealt with was described as lying between 80° and 102° lat. and 28° and 29° long., and having an average altitude of 15,000 feet. Within this area 360 species of vascular plants had been collected, and were referred to 144 genera and 46 natural orders. Almost all the orders represented were nearly of world-wide distribution, and none was really local. Of the 360 species, only 30 appeared to be peculiar to Tibet. In illustration of the paper a selection of the plants was exhibited ; most of them dwarf deep-rooted herbs, very few annual or monocarpic, and the only woody plant, *Ephedra gerardiana*, was described as scarcely rising above the surface of the ground. The majority had been collected at altitudes varying between 15,000 and 18,000 feet.

Microscopical.—*April* 17.—Mr. W. Carruthers, President, in the chair.—Mr. Enock, being called upon to give his demonstration on the metamorphoses of one of the dragonflies, *Æschna cyanea*, said that the slides he was about to exhibit were only obtained after many failures. In his endeavours to obtain a complete set of photographs from life which would show every stage in the metamorphoses of the pupa of the dragonfly he had taken over 1,000 photographs before he was successful. Those he was about to show were taken from the same individual, and recorded every stage of the process, which occupied a period of six hours only. Considerable patience and constant watching were required, as after the first indication of change was noticed the dragonfly might emerge at any time in the following three days ; and when the process of emergence began it went on rapidly—so rapidly, in fact, that three photographs were taken within the space of six seconds. Mr. Enock then showed on the screen photographs of a nymph, to illustrate the remarkable movements of the mask by which the insect was enabled to capture its prey. These were followed by a series of about thirty slides, illustrating every stage of the metamorphosis from the pupa to the perfect insect.—Mr. Nelson exhibited a slide of Podura scales under polarized light.

Society of Arts.—*April* 29.—Sir W. Preece in the chair.—Sir W. C. Roberts-Austen delivered the second of his course of Cantor Lectures on 'Alloys.'

April 30.—General Sir H. Norman in the chair.—A paper on 'The British West Indies' was read before the Colonial Section of the Society by Sir N. Lubbock.

May 1.—Sir F. Bramwell in the chair.—A paper on 'The Thames Steamboat Service' was read by Mr. A. F. Hills, and was followed by a discussion.

Anthropological Institute.—*April* 23.—Prof. A. C. Haddon, President, in the chair.—The election of the following Fellows was announced : Dr. A. J. Chalmers, Mrs. Fisher, Mr. H. R. H. Hall, Mr. C. Letts, Mr. E. A. Preen, Mr. H. A. Rose, and Mr. J. A. Travers.—Mr. L. J. Shirley exhibited specimens of Neolithic implements from the Wiltshire border of Berkshire, and remarks were offered by the President and Secretary.—Mr. Franklin White exhibited stone implements, pottery, and silver ornaments from Central Rhodesia, and then read a paper on the ruins of Dhlo-Dhlo, or Mambo, illustrated by lantern-slides, photographs, and plans. The author gave a detailed description of the nature, dimensions, ornamentation, and state of preservation of the ruins, and showed that the theories of the late Mr. Theodore Bent would not apply to the ruins of Dhlo-Dhlo, the orientation and other details depending apparently on the character of the ground.—Papers by the Rev. J. Roscoe on the customs of the Baganda, and by Mr. S. H. Ray on folk-tales from the New Hebrides, were taken as read.

Aristotelian.—*April* 22.—Mr. A. F. Shand, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. A. J. Finberg read a paper on 'The Pseudo-Science of Æsthetics.' Its aim was to criticize the current methods of æsthetics. This so-called science takes beauty as its subject-matter, and assumes that beauty is the aim and end of the fine arts. But this assumption cannot be accepted, or even discussed, until a clear definition of beauty can be found. The larger part of the paper was devoted to an analysis of the definition adopted by Prof. Sully from Messrs. Bain and Herbert Spencer, because, æsthetic science consisting only of deductions drawn from this basis, it was argued that if this basis was shown to be untrustworthy, the whole edifice must fall to the ground. With regard to the two chief parts of this definition—that beauty is (1) the pleasant and (2) the useless—it was pointed out (*a*) that biology indicates unmistakably the connexion of the pleasant with what is useful to the individual or the race ; as Mr. Spencer says, "races of beings only can have survived in which agreeable or desired feelings went along with activities conducive to the maintenance of life," and it is "the inevitable corollary from the general doctrine of evolution that pleasures are the incentives to life-supporting acts, and pains the deterrents from life-destroying acts" ; (*b*) that the examples given by Mr. Bain of the beautiful and the ugly in the concrete both contradict his definition ; (*c*) that by Mr. Bain's own admission most of the things generally regarded as beautiful cannot be included in his definition ; (*d*) that when Messrs. Bain and Spencer attempt to explain the psychology of æsthetic feelings and emotions in accordance with this definition, they make unthinkable propositions and contradict important psychological laws they have themselves promulgated, notably the Law of Contiguity. On these grounds it was contended that the definition was not tenable ; and this was held to furnish an explanation of the nugatory results of æsthetic science. No science of

æsthetics is possible, as the first step in every science must be rigidly to define its subject-matter. And as it does not seem possible ever satisfactorily to define beauty, it was argued that another method should be tried, viz., to adopt the works of art in their entirety as the subject-matter of a science of art, and that the comparative method seemed to promise as brilliant results here as in other branches of study.—The paper was followed by a discussion.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Mon. Royal Institution, 5.—General Monthly.
— Aristotelian, 5.—'Italian Philosophy in the Nineteenth Century, with Special Reference to F. Bonatelli,' Dr J Lindsay.
— Society of Engineers, 7½.—'The Treatment of Low-Grade Iron Ores for the Smelting Furnace,' Mr T B Grierson.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'Alloys,' Lecture III., Sir W. C. Roberts-Austen and Dr T. K Rose. (Cantor Lectures.)
Tues. Royal Institution, 3.—'Cellular Physiology, with Special Reference to the Enzymes and Ferments,' Lecture IV., Dr. A. Macfadyen.
— Colonial, 4½.—'The Coal Problem: its Relations to the Empire,' Lieut. C W. Bellairs
— Zoological, 8½.—'The Spiders of the Family Attidæ found in Jamaica,' Mr. G W. Peckham and Mrs. E G Peckham; 'The Hymenoptera collected during the Skeat Expedition to the Malay Peninsula, 1899-1900,' Mr. P Cameron; 'The Arachnida collected during the Skeat Expedition,' M. Eug Simon.
Wed. Society of Arts, 8.—'Schoolwork in relation to Business,' Sir J. Fitch.
— Geological, 8.—'The Influence of the Winds upon Climate during the Pleistocene Epoch: a Palæo-Meteorological Explanation of some Geological Problems,' Mr. F. W. Harmer
— Huguenot, 8½.—Annual Meeting: President's Address.
Thurs. Royal Institution, 3.—'Arthur Sullivan,' Lecture II., Sir A. C. Mackenzie.
— Royal, 4½
— Mathematical, 5½.—'A Case of Algebraic Partitionment' and 'The Series whose Terms are the Cubes and Higher Powers of the Binomial Coefficients,' Major MacMahon; 'A Property of Recurring Series,' Mr G B. Mathews; 'The Product of Two Spherical Surface Harmonic Functions,' Mr J B Dale.
— Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—'Storage Batteries in Electric-Power Stations controlled by Reversible Boosters,' Mr J. S Highfield
— Society of Antiquaries, 8½.—'The Early Metallurgy of Silver and Lead: Part I Lead,' Mr. W Gowland; 'Mediæval Pottery found under the Bank of England,' Mr. A. Prevost.
Fri. Astronomical, 5.
— Physical, 5.—'Applications of Elastic Solids to Metrology,' Dr. C. Chree; 'The Thermal Properties of Isopentane compared with those of Normal Pentane,' Prof. S. Young and Mr. J. Rose-Innes
— Society of Arts, 8.—'Polyphase Electric Working,' Lecture III., Mr. A. C Eborall. (Howard Lectures.)
— Royal Institution, 9.—'The Response of Inorganic Matter to Mechanical and Electrical Stimulus,' Prof. Jagadis Chunder Bose.
Sat. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Rise of Civilization in Egypt,' Lecture I., Prof. W. M. Flinders Petrie.

Science Gossip.

Prof. Sir Michael Foster will shortly publish in the Cambridge University Press "Biological Series," edited by Mr. A. E. Shipley, a volume on the 'History of Physiology during the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Centuries.' It consists of the lectures which the author delivered last autumn before a medical college in San Francisco. Without claiming to be a complete history of the subject, the book gives a full account of the chief advances made in physiology from the time of Vesalius until the beginning of the nineteenth century, and throws an interesting light on the men to whom these advances were due. In the same series Prof. Marshall Ward is issuing a work on 'Grasses,' intended to be used in the field and in the laboratory, and to be of service, not only to the botanist, but also to the gardener.

The Latimer-Clark library, perhaps the richest in books relating to the history of physics, has been sold *en bloc* for America, and is now in New York.

The Rev. E. Ledger will deliver four lectures upon the 'Constellations of Libra and Scorpio and New Stars' at Gresham College, on the evenings of May 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th.

Prof. Max Wolf reports the discovery of another small planet of the twelfth magnitude at Heidelberg by Herr Carnera on the night of the 21st ult.

Nova Persei appears to have undergone some very remarkable fluctuations of brightness. On the magnificent night of the 21st ult. it was scarcely visible to the naked eye, but subsequently became brighter again. At the meeting of the British Astronomical Association on the 24th Mr. Holmes read a paper pointing out the much greater probability that the outburst was caused by a star, previously opaque, passing through a mass of nebulous matter, than by one star colliding with another.

A bright comet suddenly made its appearance in the southern hemisphere about the middle of last week. It was moving rapidly in a northerly direction, and is now visible in Europe early in the morning.

FINE ARTS

SPANISH ART AT THE GUILDHALL.

The exhibition at the Guildhall is ingeniously contrived as a Turkish bath for the senses and the imagination. The full effect of this will be felt by those whose natural instinct it is to go round a gallery the wrong way. In the room devoted to Goya and Murillo a gentle heat warms the imagination to the point where it is fitted to endure with advantage the intense and glowing temperature of the Velasquez chamber. Here the imagination opens its pores to the full, the pulse is accelerated, and the patient is brought to a condition of intense sensitiveness and receptivity. When he has remained here a sufficient time he is invited to pass on to a small gallery, and subsequently to a larger one, where he is subjected to the sudden shock of douches of icy brilliance and freezing virtuosity directed on to his hypersensitive nerves from all directions by powerful modern paintings—a treatment which doubtless brings him into a proper condition to face once more the air of the street. But the treatment is decidedly extreme, and we would recommend sensitive persons to take the pictures in the order indicated in the catalogue, and to spend such time as they care to do in the two rooms devoted to modern painting before passing on to Velasquez; it is dangerous to return from the Velasquez chamber into the Fortuny frigidarium, and few would care to risk the attempt. And, indeed, we get so few chances of seeing modern Spanish art, that at least our curiosity and interest may well be occupied for a time among the modern artists.

One is tempted, indeed, as a result of the wide range of the present exhibition, to generalize on the idiosyncrasies of the Spanish genius, to speculate on what even Fortuny and Velasquez have in common. The most striking trait would seem to be a lack of ideality; the success of Spanish artists appears to be in direct proportion to their closeness to life itself, to some definite thing seen. Nothing could be more insincere, more empty of content, than Murillo's *Immaculate Conceptions*, of which there are two here (Nos. 84 and 94). We cannot recall a single Spanish picture—there is certainly none here—in which an ideal type is convincingly rendered, Murillo's Madonnas, for all their effort at supernatural effect, being merely actual models with the personal characteristics blurred and weakened. The modern painters confine themselves, if we may take this exhibition as representative, to recording actual phenomena. But though the Spaniards are all, even their religious painters, distinctly materialistic in their attitude to life, their realism is neither crass nor literal. They seem to have a native perception of the sensuous beauties of paint, a peculiar sensitiveness to the quality and mode of expression in their medium. In short, they all have a sense of manners in painting: that Velasquez's pictorial manners are the finest, the most exquisitely courteous, that any painter ever acquired, and that Fortuny and Pradilla have the manners of a scented and bejewelled fop, no doubt makes the difference more salient than the likeness. But compare either with the bare literalness of a Dutch realist, and the continuity of the national temperament becomes apparent.

It happens, then, that, having inherited this instinct for expression in paint, this feeling of the value of deportment, the modern Spaniards, and at their head Fortuny, have developed the most accomplished, the most highly finished and exquisite vulgarity that it is possible to conceive. The vulgarity of modern Italian painting is clumsy and naive by comparison, and the rest of Europe is nowhere. Fortuny, indeed, seems to have been in this line something of a genius. The agility, the dexterity, and perfect finish of his exasperating postures compel a reluctant admiration. His *Innominata* (2) shows him a master of all the technical resources of oil painting; his *Espada* (178) shows that he had momentary lapses into sincerity; and the rest show what an ignoble conception he had formed of the function of painting. To paint the atmosphere itself as though it were a piece of the tawdry bric-à-brac of a pretentious studio is an achievement that few artists can boast. Like Mackellar, of 'The Master of Ballantrae,' we may say of Fortuny that he could not have been such a bad painter if he had not had all the machinery of a good one.

But let us come to Velasquez. His works are crowded and oppressed by the smallness and lowness of the room devoted to them; some of the finest are hung in dark corners, while the replicas are allowed a proud pre-eminence. This is most to be regretted in the case of Capt. Holford's magnificent portrait of *Olivarez* (136), which (in the morning at least) is scarcely visible, while a quite feeble replica, slight in handling and structureless in drawing (129), is only too clearly seen.

We may follow the roughly chronological order in which the pictures are arranged. No. 99, the *Head of a Boar-hound*, is vigorously and finely handled, but in the conscious elaboration of its thick impasto we can hardly discover Velasquez's method. It suggests to us the art of some Northern artists, possibly English, of a more recent period. We come next to the Duke of Wellington's *Water-Carrier* (100), one of the most imposing of Velasquez's early works, in which he arrives at a strange dignity of effect in the treatment of everyday *genre* scenes by merely condensing the lights on the one hand and the darks on the other in broad, frankly opposed masses. The brush in these early works follows the forms with a careful deliberation which indicates his as yet imperfect freedom. To this same period belong the almost equally fine *Omelet* (102) and the *Two Young Men at a Meal* (103), the latter unfortunately hung too high to be well seen. But we must surely eliminate from this period, and indeed from Velasquez's works altogether, the *Steward* (110), a very interesting *genre* piece with some fine still-life painting, especially in the bowl of soup. It lacks, however, the masterly composition, the distinction, and tactful selection which Velasquez displayed even at this early period. The *Spanish Beggar* (104), which, like 'The Omelet,' comes from the collection of the late Sir Francis Cook, seems to belong to a different tradition. It has a closer affinity with Ribera's style, but the superficial curiosity about the surface quality of wrinkled skin which it evinces indicates a lesser artist working in Ribera's manner. We would suggest that the *Head of a Man* (87) ascribed to Ribera might be the work of the same artist.

No. 106, *A Lady with a Mantilla*, is clearly a portrait of the same woman as the 'Lady with a Fan' at Hertford House, and, like that, shows us Velasquez at what, even for him, was a rare pitch of imaginative exaltation. In his portraits of the royal family we discern the aloofness, the distant and ceremonial relations which a rigid Court etiquette prescribed; for all the realism of his presentment, Velasquez scarcely penetrates the reserve of royalty, scarcely gets to the man beneath the prince. But in this and its companion piece at Hertford House Velasquez shows that he possessed a discriminating and sympathetic understanding of human nature which, but for these and the 'Innocent X.' at Rome, we should scarcely have guessed. The power to conceive in the presence of nature such a complete and harmonious image as this is perhaps rarer and more mysterious than that of absolute and free creation. In colour the

restricted scale of dull citron and black gives this picture a peculiar richness and subdued splendour. *The Sleeping Boy* (111), even if Spanish, clearly belongs to another master, who had nothing of Velasquez's colour-sense or his hold on reality.

It is strange that so dignified a position—perhaps the best in the room—should have been reserved for the Duke of Abercorn's version of *Don Baltazar Carlos in Hunting Dress* (114). This is, as regards the design, almost identical with the Marquess of Bristol's picture, No. 120, and with a larger composition in the Prado. The comparison of the two versions here exhibited is so decisively in favour of the Marquess of Bristol's as to leave little doubt that the Duke of Abercorn's is only a studio replica. Its acid colouring, and the want of vitality in the drawing of the dogs and of incisive modelling in the face, conduce to this impression. The splendid *Juan de Pareja* (115), with its cold grey high lights, marks the extreme limit of Velasquez's naturalism. As a rule he followed the practice of the older masters, and Titian in particular, in either suppressing the high lights of flesh altogether, or giving them a warmer tone than in nature. In the darker tint of the Moor's complexion such a method was scarcely possible, but Velasquez's almost monochromatic treatment of flesh colour ought to have saved modern critics and modern artists from the mistake of finding in his strongly marked pictorial conventions any such exposition of their views of a literal impressionism as they admire or profess.

The King's *Don Baltazar* (119) is a most attractive picture, rich and sumptuous in colour, but, on a closer inspection, wanting in the perfect integrity of handling which the undoubted works possess. The standard set by its neighbour the Marquess of Bristol's *Don Baltazar* (120) is, we think, too severe for it. This latter is indeed a supreme masterpiece; and this, too, must surely give a shock to the accepted modern interpretation of Velasquez's art. Nothing could well be further from the actual appearance of such a figure in a landscape—nothing could well contradict more distinctly that theory which proposes for the painter an exact record of the relative values of tone and colour. The values of sky and figure are here determined by the necessities of decoration, and their proportions are calculated by the relative significance, for the imaginative idea, of the objects portrayed. The tones symbolize a reality which we accept because of its self-consistency, not because of the accuracy of its record of actual appearances. The unity of focus of which so much has been made can be justified and explained on quite other and more reasonable grounds than that of an imitation of the appearances which result from looking at things in a peculiarly forced and unnatural manner. All artists aim at the subordination of the parts to a single whole; the primitives arrived at this more or less completely by the disposition of pure linear design; the coherence of the parts was increased by the addition of chiaroscuro. Velasquez in later life added yet another unifying quality by varying the definition of his forms by giving vagueness to those which were subordinate, precision to those which he wished to predominate. That he gained thereby a power of impressing the spectator more immediately is his justification. The primitive notion is, after all, as easily discoverable in nature, if one chooses to look for it, as that of Velasquez.

The much-debated question of the pictures of Don Baltazar in the riding school will doubtless be revived by the presence here of the Duke of Westminster's version, No. 127. This we think is even finer than the Hertford House version; but in such an informal composition, at which, to judge by the important *pentimenti*, he made several attempts before he found a satisfactory disposition, there is surely no improbability in both being by the master's own hand.

We have scarcely left space to discuss the Goyas, in which this exhibition is unusually rich. One, *La Señora de Ceán Bermudez* (63), is a superb example of his cynical frankness; the brazen effrontery of the pose, the cruel fixity of the eyes, may be but a reflection of the artist's own temperament, but they have the power of convincing us of the reality of a formidable and aggressive personality. The paint, brusquely and impatiently brushed over a red ground, is perfectly expressive of the mood of the figure. In others Goya's indifference to fine quality of paint has brought its inevitable retribution. His pictures have become dirty, but not mellow. That his handling expresses admirably his habitual mood must be admitted—it is what constitutes his undeniable claim to genius; but the condition of his works reflects on the want of composure and the impatience of control of a mood that was not attuned to the contemplation of beauty.

A very charming portrait of a boy in this room, No. 97, demands attention; the attribution to Del Mazo can scarcely stand. The picture belongs to a more rigidly limited convention than would be acquired by apprenticeship to Velasquez. On technical grounds we should be inclined to ascribe it to Zurbaran. If only Mr. Smith Barry's splendid portrait by that master were here, a comparison of the two might settle the point. *Two Young Princesses* (53) is interesting for the somewhat damaging light it reflects on the so-called 'Betrothal' of the National Gallery. The motive of the girl holding a flower is curiously alike in the two, and the colour scheme and modelling of the heads enforce the idea that both are by the same painter. If this is so, we must thank the unfinished state of our National Gallery picture for the supposition which some have entertained that it is by Velasquez.

THE SALONS OF 1901.

Paris, April 29th, 1901.

At the moment of my writing these lines there is only one Salon open, that of the National Society, which has taken up its quarters in the new Palais des Beaux-Arts at the side of the Avenue d'Antin, in the galleries occupied last year by the Centennial Exhibition of French Art. The "Artistes Français" (those whom we continue to call—names survive facts—the "Champs Élysées," in contradistinction to the secession at the Champ de Mars) will only open on the 1st of May. Although the two Salons are now separated only by a simple partition, and lodge in the same palace, the rupture has never been more bitter. Each society preserves its own individuality and its own turnstiles. But the public has nothing to do with these squabbles. The qualities of the works exhibited are the only thing that is likely to interest it.

The post of honour has been reserved for the works of Cazin, or at least for some specimens of him. His family and friends are in the meanwhile preparing to have a complete exhibition of his artistic activity in the autumn. He was one of the most active founders of the National Society, and he was the first to maintain and carry through the idea of admitting, besides statues and pictures, furniture, glass, pottery, jewellery, &c., at the annual shows; indeed, he was an effective opponent of the academic doctrine which establishes an impassable line of demarcation between "grand art" and the "arts industriels." His loss has been generally felt, for in him has passed away one of the most delicate and sensitive of artistic souls. The principal canvas which figures in this partial collection of his achievements is twenty years old, and was practically unknown to the great bulk of the public. It is a 'Souvenir de Fête,' and I remember the satirical remarks with which it was received when it made its first appearance at the Salon of 1881. Cazin was only beginning to be known then. His picture of 'Agar et Ismaël' had made people talk of him in 1880, but the general public had hardly remembered his name. They had seldom met it before in the exhibition catalogues, and they knew nothing about him. He was the pupil of an obscure artist, who was nevertheless one of the greatest teachers of the century—Lecoq de Boisbaudran. Cazin had received from him that methodical education of the pictorial memory which the official and academic instruction always regards with suspicion, but which has, all the same, proved its value. It has produced Fantin-Latour, Roty, Lhermitte, Legros, James Tissot, Paul Renouard, Cazin himself, who often spoke to me of the lessons of his master with gratitude and enthusiasm. He thought of applying this method and bringing it to perfection; and after a sojourn in England, where he married and had taken for the first time to practising the ceramic art, he returned and established himself at Tours and superintended there a school of drawing.

The originality and the rare excellence of this instruction lay in the fact that, while endowing the pupil with precise and complete technical knowledge, it imposed on him none at all of those receipts, those stereotyped formulæ, which become vehicles for doing everything. Each of Lecoq de Boisbaudran's pupils developed freely, according to the bent of his nature; they are not to be recognized by a certain manner, by a special turn of the hand. They derived from their master similar habits of observation and of work, and, I know not what, moral discipline, recognizable in the absence of all *cabotinage* and in a thorough honesty which combines fidelity in the presence of nature with sincerity of personal feeling. Never was the beautiful definition that Rude gave of instruction, which he wished that men would make a method of enfranchisement, more completely justified.

Cazin, when he painted this 'Souvenir de Fête,' lived on the fourth floor of a house in the Rue du Luxembourg. From his balcony, which commanded a view of the garden, he used to watch the curling green leaves and the vague tops of the foliage, the dome of the Pantheon, the reflections of the distant lights of the Boulevard Saint Germain, and some tricolour lamps on the scaffolding of a house then building. He did little more than embody in his picture what was before his eyes: the serenity of the night, the trails of the rockets, which burst into drops of gold in the deep blue of the sky, the glare (diminished by the distance) of the lamps and of the Bengal lights; and out of all this he composed the symphony which enchants us to-day as it enchanted us twenty years ago. At the time that this picture, marked by quiet harmony, simple composition, and feeling discreet yet profound, was exhibited people did not remark how new it all was. Free from traditional formalism and academic tradition, it attained style by virtue of a principle of interior unity which made itself felt, and dominated every portion of it, disciplining all the elements supplied by real life; so that without falsehood or trick, by the force of a gently obstinate determination, out of the simple truth the painter evolved a most thorough and pervasive poetry. This is exactly what many thoughtful spirits demanded of art. They desired it to be an idealist, but not after the academic pattern; they desired it to be above all things human, expressing states rather than actions, inviting to peaceable and prolonged contemplation rather than to ephemeral and deceptive emotion, less enamoured of virtuosity and anecdotes than desirous of intimate accord with the conscience, with nature, and with life. They have found in the art of Cazin an answer to their longings, and they have paid him with sincere regret a last homage on the threshold of this Salon, where he will appear no more.

I have been induced, in speaking of him, to

recall the name and influence of Lecoq de Boisbaudran. Two other pupils of the same master exhibit in the Salon of the National Society important series of drawings and water-colours, of which I shall say a few words. M. Paul Renouard has collected, under the title of 'Souvenirs de l'Exposition Universelle,' a number of large drawings, which occupy a special room; and in two adjoining rooms M. James Tissot has exhibited a hundred water-colours, which form the commencement of a series of illustrations of the Bible from the Creation to the story of Joseph.

I may begin with Renouard's drawings. Each visitor no doubt had, according to his temperament and his leanings, his own way of viewing the Exhibition. Among the prodigious mass of objects of all sorts submitted to inspection for six months, each made his choice; and if he merely told whither he strolled and what he thought of the things he saw, and disclosed his preferences and antipathies, he, in some degree at least, let us into the secret of his own nature.

It seems to me that M. Renouard's drawings are enough to reveal his whole mind. M. Renouard's observation, largely and frankly human, derives its strength from its truth. His slightest sketches are recognizable, not, as is the case with several of his brethren, by certain systematic deformations imposed on the living truth, but rather by a tranquil and strong loyalty which respects everything that belongs to life without abandoning the temptation to smile at it, or the right of judging it. This drawing, admirable for truthfulness, fulness, and spontaneity, at once very prompt to seize gestures and ephemeral movements that tell a tale, and powerful in emphasizing characteristic traits and examining them closely, is as sensitive as life itself is diverse.

All at once we feel placed by him in the full tide of human life. It is the multitude of small people, it is the crowd, that occupies the chief place in the 'Souvenir' of M. Renouard. Sometimes he has looked down on them from the top of the Eiffel Tower or the Trocadéro, animating with their moving tides the fairy scene erected on the banks of the Seine; at other moments he has mingled with them and he has let himself be carried along by the deep, irresistible current; he has looked from close at hand into each of these simple and expressive countenances, as he has with a rapid pencil caught the comic outlines of their faces upset by the rolling of the moving platform. He has fixed, in likenesses full of cordial good-nature, the portraits of some of those French peasants—Bretons, Auvergnats, Provençals, &c.—who strolled in the midst of so many marvels, their honest faces betraying different degrees of bewilderment. Then the artist stopped to gaze at the labourers, electricians, and carpenters at work on their scaffoldings; he worked by their side; he amused himself with watching the economical diners installed in the open air; he followed the line of women, hastening, as if they were spurred by a fever of desire and hope, towards the "Salle des Illusions." He has taken, in large sketches, portraits of the *Malgaches*, Annamites, and Tonkinois of the Colonial Exhibition; and finally, after the ceremonies of the official inauguration, he was present at the pacific and patriotic invasion of the Élysée by the republican *maires*. And all this lives henceforth in these drawings, where the play of light and shadow, by the simple gradations of black and white and the correctness of the values, imparts the illusion of colour. Some scenes on the banks of the Seine, radiant with sunlight or rainy, nocturnal or matutinal, are from this point of view really remarkable. Quite recognizable in them are the effects of that education of the pictorial memory of which I have spoken above, and which the artist owes to his master, Lecoq de Boisbaudran.

André Michel.

MARIA COSWAY'S 'CYNTHIA.'

47, Lansdowne Gardens, S.W.

A notice of Mr. Greenhead's reproduction of Maria Cosway's picture of the Duchess of Devonshire as Cynthia, but rechristened Diana, appeared in the *Athenæum* of the 6th ult., and I take the liberty of protesting against the renaming of a well-known print. This picture illustrates a scene in Spenser's 'Faerie Queene,' book iii. canto i. verse 43:—

> As when fair Cynthia, in darksome night,
> Is in a noyous cloud enveloped,
> Where she may find the substance thin and light,
> Breaks forth her silver beams, and her bright head
> Discovers to the world discomfited.

This picture was originally engraved by Valentine Green, and published January 1st, 1783. There is no reason whatever for this rechristening, which may in future be a source of confusion.

W. Roberts.

SALE.

Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods sold on Saturday last a number of extremely important works. The following were from the collection of the late Sir H. Hope Edwardes. Drawings: L. Carmontelle, Mlle. de Vermenoux, 105*l.*; La Marquise de la Croix, 94*l.*; Mlle. de la Perrière and Mlle. Grimperel (a pair), 94*l.* Pictures: Sir P. Lely, Portrait of a Lady, in yellow dress with white sleeves, 241*l.*; The Duchess of Cleveland, 441*l.* J. Stark, A Woody Road by a Stream, 378*l.* A. Canaletto, A View of Old Covent Garden Market, 225*l.* Tintoretto, War Galleys, 105*l.* J. van Goyen, An Extensive Landscape, 278*l.* B. van der Helst, Admiral de Hochepied, 1,995*l.*; Portrait of a Gentleman, with flowing hair, in armour, 273*l.* J. van der Heyden, View in a Dutch Town, 966*l.* Sir A. Van Dyck, Rinaldo and Armida, 420*l.* French School, Catherine de Médicis, in black and white dress, 115*l.* F. Boucher, A Hurdy-gurdy Player, 204*l.* F. Clouet, Henri II., 178*l.* Murillo, Portrait of the Artist, 2,730*l.*

The following were from various collections: T. Gainsborough, Mrs. Hallam, in blue dress, 1,869*l.*; Isaac Henrique Sequeira, M.D., 2,257*l.*; The Market Cart 399*l.*; Miss Haverfield, 451*l.*; The Marquis of Hertford, 220*l.*; A Grand Landscape, 126*l.* P. J. de Loutherbourg, The Battle of Alexandria, The Landing of British Troops at Aboukir Bay, A Sketch of Portraits of Sir Ralph Abercrombie's Staff, and Sixteen Portrait Studies, 525*l.* J. Russell, Mrs. Elizabeth Currie, 1,627*l.*; Mark Currie, Esq., 210*l.* Sir H. Raeburn, Charles Stuart, Esq., of Edinburgh, 120*l.*; Mrs. Susanna Morrison, 840*l.* J. Ruysdael, Sandhills by the Sea, 315*l.* Sir T. Lawrence, A Lady, in yellow dress, holding her Daughter, a boy in blue dress behind, 588*l.* J. van Goyen, A Village Scene, 220*l.* Sir J. Reynolds, A Lady, in white dress and blue robe, 325*l.*; Mrs. Willett, 1,701*l.*; Capt. Willett, 157*l.*; Squire Musters, 1,680*l.* J. de Mabuse, Jacqueline de Bourgoyne when a Child, 2,520*l.* J. Wynants and P. Wouverman, The Edge of a Wood, 220*l.* J. Vermeer, The Letter, 168*l.* G. Romney, A Family Group, a gentleman, his wife, and young daughter, 210*l.*; Portrait of a Gentleman, standing by a table, 231*l.*; Mrs. Dorothy Champion Crespigny, 5,880*l.*; Lady Augusta Murray, 420*l.* J. van Eyck, Portrait of the Artist, 267*l.* J. Opie, Courtship, 504*l.* Sir A. Van Dyck, The Crucifixion, 199*l.* Minderhout Hobbema, A View of a Woody Country, interspersed with houses, 9,870*l.* P. Nasmyth, A Woody Landscape, 640*l.* A. Terwesten, Venus with a Nymph and Cupids, Venus with Cupids and Fruit, Juno with Attendants, Bacchus and Ariadne, Venus and Adonis, Cupid and Psyche, and Hercules and Omphale (seven pictures), 315*l.*

Fine-Art Gossip.

We have much pleasure in recording a graceful act of international courtesy on the part of the French Government in the presentation to the British Museum of a handsome porcelain vase, made at the National Manufactory at Sèvres. The object is of stately and imposing proportions, and is a choice example of that supreme technical excellence for which Sèvres has a world-wide reputation. The decorative motives symbolize the City of Paris, and include four paintings by M. Taxile Doat, executed in *pâte sur pâte*, representing the Louvre, the Hôtel de Ville, Notre Dame, and the Arc de Triomphe. The gift comes, we believe, as an acknowledgment of a presentation of books by the authorities of the British Museum to the Bibliothèque Nationale and the Bibliothèque Municipale de Paris. The Republic is fortunate in inheriting a manufactory of ceramic art whence can be selected gifts of truly royal magnificence, which will always be prized by their recipients as a lasting evidence of friendly sentiments, and admired as specimens of a refined and cultivated art. It is the continuation of a noble tradition of olden time, when kings and princes maintained potteries in order to make presents possessing an artistic as well as a personal interest.

On and after Monday next the Fine-Art Society will exhibit a collection of new water-colour drawings by Mrs. Allingham. The private view is appointed for to-day (Saturday). —In this gallery Mr. G. H. Jalland has hung eighty-three drawings, made in bright colours and for *Punch*, illustrating the humour and accidents attending hunting and sport.

Mr. Terrick Williams's exhibition of fifty pictures of 'Harbours and Towns at Home and Abroad,' mostly sunlight effects upon buildings at Trouville, Honfleur, Lucerne, &c., is now open at the Continental Gallery, New Bond Street.

We are very sorry to learn that Mr. S. P. Jackson, known by his drawings of Cornish and other coast scenes, and one of the oldest members of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, of which nearly a hundred years ago his father was an early member, is now lying very seriously ill at Clifton, Bristol. Mr. Jackson was elected an Associate in 1853.

We have again to welcome Mr. Gomme's most serviceable 'Index of Archæological Papers.' The present issue, which Messrs. Constable send us, records papers published in 1899, and completes the index for the period 1891–99.

The Berlin *Philologische Wochenschrift* publishes a summary report of the second campaign of the Ernst Sieglin expedition in Alexandria. The excavations have been conducted by the architects August Thiersch and Ernst Fiechter, of Munich, and the archæologists Alfred Schiff and Hermann Thiersch. The Herren Thiersch, father and son, have been principally occupied with the remains of the famous Serapeion, the foundations of which were partially discovered and laid bare by Giuseppe Botti. There is now some likelihood that the entire plan of this magnificent temple, which is so often mentioned in ancient literature, and the ruins of which excited the wonder and admiration of the old Arabian geographers, may be exactly fixed and described. The results of the present labours will considerably modify earlier speculations. An unexpected find was the discovery of two magnificent subterranean burial-places (in the Quarter Gabbari and the Quarter Kom-es-Schugafa) richly adorned with wall-paintings, Græco-Egyptian in style, the latter being painted over the former. Some sculptured reliefs discovered in the same place are said to give "a new impression of Alexandrian art." The new quay buildings lately undertaken are expected to lead to further discoveries.

The *Boletin* of the Academy of History at Madrid for April has an account of a recent pamphlet by Don Francisco R. de Uhagon, 'El Santo Cristo de Maria Stuart, que hoy pertenece á S.M. la Reina Regente.' It states that the

crucifix worn by Mary, Queen of Scots, at her execution was given by her to Jane Kennedy; from her it passed to the royal family of France, and was carried into Spain by Elizabeth, daughter of Henri IV., on her marriage with Philip IV. in 1615. She gave it to the Countess of Escalante, who left it to the Monastery of Comendadoras of Santiago in Valladolid; and by them, according to a decree of the Tribunal of Orders, it was presented to Doña Maria Cristina on her marriage with Alfonso XII.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

Savoy Theatre.—'The Emerald Isle.' Written by Capt. Basil Hood; composed by Sir Arthur Sullivan and Mr. Edward German.
St. James's Hall.—The Joachim Quartet.
Queen's Hall.—The London Musical Festival.

'The Emerald Isle' was produced at the Savoy Theatre on Saturday evening, and with fair promise of a successful run. The book, by Capt. Basil Hood, cannot be described as a strong one, and yet there are some amusing as well as pathetic scenes, humorous jests, and clever lyrics. There is plenty of fun and merriment, however, although the plot is neither particularly deep nor developed so as to grow in interest right up to the very end. With regard to the music, the late Sir Arthur Sullivan had only completed the two opening numbers. Other portions were sketched by him, and these have been filled in by Mr. Edward German, who has himself written music for some of the lyrics. To complete an unfinished work is not an easy task, and it has often proved a thankless one, though this is not likely to be the case in the present instance. The operetta 'The Rival Poets,' recently performed at St. George's Hall, showed such strong affinity with the Sullivan style that Mr. German, the composer, seemed to be quite the man to complete the score of his former teacher and friend. And he has accomplished his task with marked skill, infinite tact, and respectful restraint. A printed list showed what part he had taken in the various numbers, otherwise it would really have been difficult—except in the matter of orchestration, in which the Sullivan *cachet* was unmistakable — to assign the exact *rôle* each composer had played in the making of the music. The piece was brilliantly put on the stage. Miss Louie Pounds was a delightful Molly, and Mr. H. Lytton was successful as Pat Murphy, the blind fiddler; Mr. Jones-Hewson was the Lord Lieutenant, and Miss Rosina Brandram impersonated His Excellency's lady. Miss Isabel Jay as Lady Rosie Pippin was, as usual, bright and clever. Mr. R. Rous was a comical little Chaplain, and Mr. Crompton displayed dry humour as a Sergeant of the Guard. Prof. Bunn, the leading character of the piece, was assigned, of course, to Mr. Walter Passmore, and he contributed largely towards the success of the evening. The opera was conducted by Mr. Edward German.

The Joachim Quartet Concerts at St. James's Hall commenced last Thursday week, in the afternoon, when the veteran artist and his colleagues, Messrs. Halir, Wirth, and Hausmann, were received with marked respect and extraordinary enthusiasm. More than half a century has elapsed since Dr. Joachim—then a lad of thirteen, personally conducted by Mendelssohn—first visited these shores. Year by year he grew in favour with the public, and he has long been recognized as a great interpreter, especially of the works of Bach, Beethoven, and Brahms. A sharp-eared critic may have detected here and there a high note of which the intonation was not absolutely perfect, or, if possessed of a long memory, he may have recalled days when the violinist was in the prime of manhood and in the fulness of his strength, and have found that time has left its mark; but Dr. Joachim after all stands at the head of his profession — he is yet a power in the musical world. And even when he begins to show evident signs of decline there will still remain a grand style, matchless for intellectual strength, purity, and reverence. The *ensemble* playing, too, with his associates, the outcome of years of practice, is a most enjoyable feature of these performances. On the first afternoon the programme consisted of three Beethoven quartets, representing that master at various stages of his art career: the Quartet in A, Op. 18, No. 5, published one hundred years ago, when Beethoven was thirty-one years of age; the Quartet in F minor, Op. 95, which appeared nine years later; and the Quartet in B flat, Op. 130, written the year before his death, the Finale being the very last complete movement which the master composed. The performances of these works were listened to with rapt attention. On the following Saturday afternoon Mozart was represented by his E flat Quartet, the fourth of the remarkable set dedicated to Haydn, and it was played in most finished style; the delightful Minuetto was interpreted with rare crispness and *vis vivida*. The rendering of Beethoven's C sharp minor Quartet was most impressive. The programme ended with Brahms's Sextet in G, Op. 36, in which Messrs. Alfred Hobday and Percy Such played second viola and second violoncello respectively. Here again the performers rendered justice to the music and to themselves. A platform was erected in the middle of the hall, as in the days of the Musical Union under the direction of John Ella. The seats, however, were differently arranged, and for those of the audience sitting under the balconies the sound was not altogether satisfactory. An improvement was effected at the third concert on Monday evening by having a higher platform. The programme included quartets by Brahms, Beethoven, and Schubert. On all three occasions the hall was crowded in every part. The great success of these concerts is most gratifying, and the three which take place next week are pretty sure to be equally well attended.

The London Musical Festival at Queen's Hall commenced on Monday evening. The National Anthem was vigorously played under the direction of M. Colonne, and this was followed by Bizet's loud-sounding, though superficial overture 'Patrie.' Next came Beethoven's Symphony in F, No. 8. As with a pianist, so with a conductor, nowadays we expect much of him, for of that special art, to say nothing of the distinguished conductor at Queen's Hall, who is always with us, we are favoured with many able foreign representatives. M. Colonne knows his scores by heart, and it is easy to see that he is thoroughly experienced, yet he does not seem to get at the core of Beethoven's music; he does not exercise magnetic power over his men, and through them over his audience. The first and last movements of the symphony were the best. The Allegretto was a trifle too *scherzando*, and the Minuetto lacked stateliness and the Trio delicacy. The conductor's most successful effort was in the "Venusberg" music from 'Tannhäuser'; the latter part was rendered with extreme refinement. A Morceau Symphonique from César Franck's 'Redemption' proved a broad, refined piece of writing, after the spirit, not the letter, of 'Parsifal.' Signor Busoni, who was the pianist of the evening, played Liszt's Concerto in E flat. He did not appear quite at his ease, and certainly he was not at his best. He displayed, however, his usual mastery over the keyboard, and at the close he was recalled more than once. The Liszt concerto, by the way, has much sparkle, but it is not the glitter of gold. The enthusiasm felt for the work by the genuine pupils of Liszt—and of these Signor Busoni is one of the most eminent—is, of course, easy to understand and easy to forgive. Madame Marchesi sang an air from Handel's 'Alcina,' and the closing scene in 'Tristan'; but the latter does not suit her voice.

M. Ysaye, at the second concert on Tuesday afternoon, more than maintained the high reputation which he has already won here as conductor. The programme opened with Beethoven's 'Egmont' Overture, and that drama in tones was unfolded with clearness of outline and vivid emotion. Later on came the 'Eroica,' and here was manifestation of power, refinement, and restraint. M. Ysaye is high-strung and strong-willed, and these qualities are felt; but he is always master of himself. The third section of the work was not quite on the same high level as the rest; the Scherzo was not crisp enough, while in the Trio there was scarcely sufficient mystery. Lady Hallé supplied an admirable performance of the Mendelssohn Violin Concerto, and at the close received enthusiastic applause, in which M. Ysaye, who conducted the orchestra, heartily joined. The orchestral accompaniments of course left nothing to desire. The novelty of the afternoon was an Adagio in C minor (MS.) by Guillaume Lekeu, a young Belgian composer who died in 1894, just as he had entered upon his twenty-fifth year. The music is interesting, although it did not create a particularly strong impression. It ought, in any case, to have been played before the Beethoven symphony. The programme ended with the Funeral March and closing scene from the 'Götterdämmerung'; in the latter Madame Brema sang with great dramatic power and earnestness. M. Ysaye seems quite at home in Wagner's music; the march was finely rendered.

The programme of Wednesday evening was, with one exception, devoted to Dr. Camille Saint Saëns. This distinguished Frenchman is no stranger; his last appearance here was at a Philharmonic Society concert in 1898, when the symphony with which the present programme opened was

performed under his direction. The Adagio is delicate and piquant, and the Scherzo and Trio have melodic and rhythmic interest, and moreover are in good contrast to each other. The opening and closing movements are orthodox in form and excellent as regards workmanship, but the music recalls the past rather than the present. The composer conducted his symphonic poem 'Le Rouet d'Omphale,' yet 'La Jeunesse d'Hercule,' given under the direction of M. Ysaye, created a stronger impression. Both works are extremely clever; the latter, however, has more substance. Dr. Saint-Saëns played Mozart's fresh, pleasing Pianoforte Concerto in B flat (Kochel 450), though not, so it seemed, with loving sympathy; and this was especially noticeable in the Andante. Anyhow, he must be thanked for thus calling attention to the Mozart concertos, which are unduly neglected. And we would also mention the cadenzas which he introduced into the first movement, and which were so thoroughly in keeping with the period and with the composer. Dr. Saint-Saëns afterwards played his clever, showy 'Africa' Fantasia, which was first performed by Miss Fanny Davies at the Crystal Palace in 1894. The themes on which it is based are highly characteristic. M. Ysaye contributed a magnificent rendering of the well-known Violin Concerto in B minor. The programme concluded with the 'Marche Héroïque,' written in memoriam the painter Henri Regnault. The evening was interesting, although it would perhaps have been better had the Saint-Saëns music been spread over two concerts.

Of the fourth concert we can now only refer to the interpretation of Beethoven's C minor Symphony under Herr Weingartner's direction, which for dramatic power could scarcely be surpassed. The Andante, however, was a shade cold.

Musical Gossip.

Miss Dorothy Baly, a promising violinist, gave a recital at Steinway Hall last week. This young artist produces a good tone from her instrument, and has acquired technical proficiency. She interpreted Tartini's sonata 'Trille du Diable' with the firmness and resolution that the music demands, and at all points showed remarkable intelligence and earnestness. In a pleasing performance of Grieg's Sonata in C minor Miss Baly was associated with Madame Haas. The latter played Chopin's Andante Spianato and Polonaise Brillante in her usual earnest and painstaking manner. Miss Annie McBride was the vocalist.

An excellent performance of Mendelssohn's delightful 'First Walpurgis Night' was given last Thursday week by the Royal Choral Society at the Albert Hall, under the direction of Sir Frederick Bridge. The soloists were Miss D'Egremont and Messrs. Ben Davies and Daniel Price. The first-named, a new vocalist, was nervous, and further, the alto solo was too short to judge of her merits. The fine chorus "Come with torches" was sung with *verve*, but it is a pity that there is not more tone in the high notes of the sopranos. The second part of the programme was devoted to the 'Hymn of Praise,' a work whose popularity seems as if it would never decline.

The Crystal Palace concerts ended with Mr. Manns's benefit on Saturday afternoon, April 27th. There was a programme sufficiently attractive to fill the hall, and yet vacant seats were to be seen. On that afternoon, however, there was a strong counter-attraction — the Joachim Quartet at St. James's Hall. The programme included the 'Leonora' Overture, No. 2, first played in England under Mr. Manns's direction, October 29th, 1858; Schumann's Fourth Symphony in D minor; and Mendelssohn's vivacious Rondo Brillant in E flat for pianoforte and orchestra, of the solo part of which Miss Fanny Davies gave a clear, crisp rendering. Miss Marie Brema and Messrs. Santley and Barton McGuckin were the vocalists, and all three were successful. Miss Brema's printed request that the audience would kindly allow her to sing three old songs without interruption deserves note. If only the public could be made to understand that applause at certain moments is most disturbing! Miss Brema is taking the first steps in the matter, and we hope that she will persevere.

Miss Muriel Elliot and Mr. Sterling Mackinlay commenced their summer series of pianoforte and vocal recitals at the Salle Erard on Tuesday evening. The pianist showed intelligence and technical skill in her performance of pieces from Brahms's Op. 118 and 119, and her delicate touch and command of expression were agreeably displayed in Schubert's well-known air and variations. Two of Liszt's transcriptions of Paganini's studies were also neatly presented, as well as a pretty Pastorale by Herr Stavenhagen. Mr. Mackinlay sang nine songs, and succeeded best with Grieg's 'Mein Sinn ist wie das mächt'ge Fels,' two pieces by Mr. Christopher Wilson, and two of the English country songs. He has a good baritone voice, but at present his range of expression is somewhat limited.

The three concerts of "The London Octuor" will be held at Steinway Hall on Thursday afternoons, May 16th, 23rd, and 30th. The first programme will include Beethoven's Septet, the second Rheinberger's Nonet in E flat, Op. 139, and the third Schubert's Octet in F, Op. 166. At these concerts new songs by Madame Liza Lehmann and Messrs. H. Garstin, Noel Johnson, Landon Ronald, and Coleridge-Taylor will be introduced.

A memorial concert will take place at Queen's Hall on Saturday afternoon, June 8th, at which Verdi's 'Requiem' will be performed under the direction of Signor Mancinelli, with Mesdames Gadsky and Marie Brema, Signor Anselmi, and M. Plançon as soloists.

M. Ysaye will give an orchestral concert at Queen's Hall on Saturday, May 18th. Four sonata recitals are also announced to be given in the same hall on Thursday afternoons, May 23rd, June 6th, 13th, and 20th, by M. Ysaye and Signor Busoni.

Guillaume Lekeu, whose Adagio for strings is mentioned in the notice of the London Musical Festival, wrote a quartet and trio for pianoforte and strings, also two Études Symphoniques, the first entitled 'Hamlet,' the second 'Faust.' In the *Musikalisches Wochenblatt* for April 25th a correspondent gives the programme of the tenth popular concert at Angers, where the composer died in 1894, and the 'Faust' is included among the orchestral items.

A telegram in the daily papers last week announced the discovery at Vienna of a Schubert autograph, a Quartet in D flat, dated 1844; but the key was doubtful and the date impossible. It now appears that among a mass of papers and manuscripts which belonged to the late Councillor Johann Wissiagg three Schubert autographs have been found: one of the parts (the first violin, according to one paper) of Schubert's great Quartet in D minor; the first movement and Scherzo of the early Quartet in E flat, Op. 135, No. 1; and an unknown quartet without any title. The composition of the D minor Quartet has been assigned to January, 1826, in the Breitkopf & Härtel edition of Schubert's works. It appears to have been first played in private on January 29th of that year, but the autograph bears the date March, 1824, in the composer's own handwriting. Wissiagg obtained it in 1862 from Schmied, State Accountant, and it has been recognized by experts as genuine. It is to be hoped that the other three parts of the quartet will be found among the numerous Wissiagg papers, which as yet have not all been thoroughly examined.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Sun.	Sunday League, 7, Queen's Hall.
Mon.	Mr. W. Cooke's Pianoforte Recital, 3.30, St. James's Hall.
—	Joachim Quartet, 8, St. James's Hall.
—	Mr. Clinton's Chamber Concert, 8.15, Queen's Small Hall.
Tues.	Mr. A. Friedheim's Pianoforte Recital, 3, St. James's Hall.
Wed.	Joachim Quartet, 8, St. James's Hall.
Thurs.	Mr. Donald Tovey's Pianoforte Recital, 3, St. James's Hall.
—	Philharmonic Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.
Fri.	Joachim Quartet, 3, St. James's Hall.
—	Mr. W. Tew's Vocal Recital, 8, Steinway Hall.
Sat.	Kubelik Violin Recital, 3, St. James's Hall.
—	London Ballad Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

Garrick.—'The Queen's Double,' a Romantic Drama in Four Acts.

Prince of Wales's.—'The Man from Blankley's,' a Comedy in Three Acts. By F. Anstey.

As the version of the story of the diamond necklace with which Miss Janette Steer has reopened the Garrick is announced simply as "new," with no claim of originality, one is justified in supposing it to be adapted from some play already in existence, though what the play in question can be it is puzzling to conjecture. In its English form the work is strangely unequal. The scenes dealing with Marie Antoinette are fairly effective. Those springing from the resemblance to her borne by a woman who becomes a tool of the designing La Motte are lacking in verisimilitude and almost in common sense. So purely melodramatic are they that there would be little cause for surprise if they proved to be taken from a piece produced at the Château d'Eau or some other popular house. They have what in London would once have been called a transpontine flavour. The Mlle. Oliva or d'Oliva of the story of the necklace is now converted into a certain Leoni (? Léonie) de Méricourt, who, in spite of the aristocratic prefix to her name, announces herself as a woman of the people and is the idol of the *poissardes* and *sans-culottes*, who already in 1785 have taken to the wearing of Phrygian caps, the waving of blood-red banners, and even to the armed invasion of Versailles. This jocund representative of the forces of disorder has allowed herself, as a joke, to personate Marie Antoinette, to wear in public the famous necklace, to beguile the amorous Cardinal, and to be kissed by the Queen's favourite masculine attendant. When she finds out that these proceedings, in which she has taken part in pure light-heartedness, are intended to compromise the Queen and have already had that effect, she proceeds to undo the mischief she has wrought. She then performs wonders, gets back the stolen necklace without the loss of a stone, recaptures the two million francs the Cardinal has paid for it, fights a duel with him, establishes the innocence of Marie Antoinette, is made by the grateful King a duchess, and marries a nobleman of the Court—the same who had previously kissed her as the Queen. One other thing she does: she admits a party of rapscallions into Versailles with arms in their hands,

and converts them, after they have all but killed the King and Queen, into ardent royalists. All this, it is seen, is simple nonsense. In transferring the interest from Marie Antoinette (who, in spite of her follies and indiscretions, partly on account of them, will always be a touching and tragic figure) to her double, a leader of the mænads of an incipient revolution, Miss Steer has essayed an impossible task—one, indeed, far heavier than that accepted by Mrs. Langtry. As the Queen she is a pleasing and sympathetic figure; as the nondescript double she is nothing whatever; and the opportunity for a series of quick changes which is afforded her fails to reconcile us to a being whose motives to action are reconcilable with no theory of character, and whose influence over the *dames de la halle* and the nascent republicans is inconceivable. Miss Eleanor Calhoun plays Jeanne de la Motte, Mr. Luigi Lablache the King, and Mr. Mackintosh the Cardinal. The author or adapter of the play was summoned, but elected to remain anonymous.

As a satire on modern pretension and vulgarity 'The Man from Blankley's' leaves something to be desired; as a piece of frolicsome absurdity it answers all purposes. The collection of oddities who assemble round the dinner-table of the Tidmarshes approaches too closely, perhaps, to caricature, and the fragments of conversation which alone are audible are not always effective. A different distribution of the seats, so as to bring Lord Strathpeffer and Miss Marjory Seaton nearer to the audience, seems desirable. It is certain, however, that the position of the various guests has been the subject of some debate, and that the present arrangement has been adopted after mature consideration. The story, almost in its present shape and with the identical name it bears, was first issued in *Punch*, and was published in 1895 in a volume with other sketches and with illustrations by Mr. Bernard Partridge, which have to a certain extent been followed. Three or four parts in a rather long cast are admirably played, and the whole performance is creditable. Mr. Charles Hawtrey, who presents the titled intruder, plays with the subdued and quiet humour which is his forte. Miss Fanny Brough's dread lest her noble guest should betray himself to be a shopkeeper is broadly comic. The most humorous character is a fiery Radical, whose animosity against peers in general is reconcilable with the veriest sycophancy towards a particular peer. Mr. Holman Clark, Mr. Aubrey Fitzgerald, Miss Bella Pateman, and other actors exhibit a quaint gallery of eccentrics. A part of a hired butler has been written into the piece, and is humorously presented by Mr. Playfair.

Dramatic Gossip.

Should there be cause to withdraw 'Twelfth Night' from Her Majesty's before the end of the season, its place will probably be taken by the 'Robert Macaire' of Messrs. Henley and Stevenson, which was played, with the 'Beau Austin' of the same authors, on Thursday afternoon.

It is now finally decided to transfer forthwith 'A Cigarette Maker's Romance' to the Apollo Theatre, which Mr. Martin Harvey has taken for a period of sixteen months. Should the attraction fail of the piece mentioned, Mr. Harvey will not, as was at one time announced, revive 'The Only Way,' but will at once produce Mr. Freeman Wills's arrangement of 'Rienzi.'

A copyright performance has taken place at Terry's Theatre of 'Colonel Newcome,' an adaptation of Thackeray's novel by Mr. Michael Morton, an American author.

The convalescence of Miss Winifred Emery is likely to be long, and we hear with regret that her reappearance on the stage is not probable for some time.

Mr. Weedon Grossmith transferred on Wednesday to the Avenue Theatre his own piece 'The Night of the Party,' which has been given during the present year at many country and suburban theatres. It is an amusing farce, in which the author plays cleverly as a valet personating his master.

Mlle. Réjane will appear at the Coronet Theatre on June 19th, and will be seen in 'Madame Sans-Gêne,' 'Sapho,' 'Ma Cousine,' and 'Frou-Frou.'

'Wheels within Wheels,' originally produced at the Court Theatre, will be revived on the 14th at the Criterion, with Mr. Arthur Bourchier, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Mr. Eric Lewis, and Miss Compton in their original parts. Miss Violet Vanbrugh will also repeat her grim impersonation of Jacinta in 'Monsieur de Paris,' first seen at the Royalty.

Miss Lilian Moubrey, a clever young actress of whom too little is seen, played during the past week at the Court Theatre Miss Coleridge's part of Sweet Prue.

Miss Kate Rorke has appeared during the week at the Grand Theatre, Islington, in Mr. Grundy's 'A Fool's Paradise.'

Mr. Hastings's excellent work on the English and French stage is, as we anticipated would be the case, to be translated into English, and may be looked for in the course of the autumn. It can scarcely fail to be of service.

The "morality" or play of 'Every Man' is in course of preparation for acting by Mr. William Poel and his company. Mr. Poel wants to play it in a church, after the original fashion.

'England's Elizabeth,' by Judge Parry and Mr. Louis Calvert, was successfully produced on Monday at the Theatre Royal, Manchester. It is a quasi-historical work, dealing with Elizabeth's imprisonment, her love for Dudley, and other matters. It is partly in blank verse and partly in prose. Miss Amy Coleridge played the Queen, and Mr. Alexander Calvert Leicester. There appears to be a chance of its transference to London.

The change of programme at the Criterion referred to above seems likely to be closely followed by a change at Wyndham's.

The production at the Royalty of 'Mariana' will probably take place about the 22nd inst.

Byron's 'Sardanapalus' was recently performed by eminent actors in Berlin, at the instigation of the Akademische Verein für Kunst und Literatur.

The interest in the historical plays of Shakspeare at Stratford-on-Avon continued unabated until the last. Mr. Oscar Asche in his *rôles* of Pistol, Jack Cade, and Henry of Richmond made a brilliant conclusion to a series of good representations. With Saturday night his engagement with Mr. Benson closed, and he has joined the company of Mr. Beerbohm Tree.

To Correspondents.—W. M. M.—H. G. E.—M. L. B.—J. H. W. A.—W. B. Y.—T. T.—C. B.—G. F. S.—E. C. C. B.—W. T.—received.

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LITERATURE

Notes from a Diary, 1889-1891. By the Right Hon. Sir Mountstuart E. Grant Duff, G.C.S.I. 2 vols. (Murray.)

SIR MOUNTSTUART GRANT DUFF has at last come perilously near to giving the public too much of a good thing. The instalment of his diary before us contains a reasonable sprinkling of good stories, but they swim in a thin fluid of mere record—the people he met at dinner, for example, or the flowers he picked on a botanical expedition, or the passages that struck him on turning over a work so familiar as the journal of the worthy Mr. Raikes. Here is a typical entry, rather more interesting than many:—

"The Wantages and others dined with us. I talked with Countess Deym, wife of the Austrian Ambassador, about society in Prague. She had spent two winters there, and found some very agreeable people, but said that after all it was essentially a small town, and that the sanitary conditions, especially in the Kleinseite, left very much to be desired."

Some of Sir Mountstuart's anecdotage, again, is far from fresh, such as most of his Magee and Father Healy witticisms, and the venerable "I too have not been idle" joke (vol. i. p. 108), though the name of the children is tacked on to it for the first time, we believe. Elsewhere the diarist observes an annoying reticence. Why not disclose, for instance, this quaint individuality?—

"Many years ago there sat in the House of Commons a solid and prosperous tradesman, who was member for an important constituency, and the very type of respectability. Baxter, who was the most accurate of men, declared that he was one day following this personage along the path which leads from the Marble Arch to Hyde Park Corner, when, to Baxter's extreme surprise, he suddenly turned head over heels! It was of the same individual that Disraeli said when he first rose to speak: 'I have always understood that Irish members were either gentlemen or blackguards, but this old man is neither!'"

Another story, too long for quotation, but illustrative of the difference between statesmanship having dined and statesmanship before breakfast (vol. i. p. 213), might have been pointed with the name of Sir John A. Macdonald, the Canadian Premier, since it too has appeared in print before to-day. Sir Mountstuart does not scruple later on to allude to the convivial habits of "Old To-morrow."

Let us thankfully admit, all the same, that these 'Notes from a Diary' have often interested us, and not unfrequently amused us as well. His earlier volumes will have prepared Sir M. E. Grant Duff's readers for instructive side-lights on personages of European celebrity. We give three, arranged chronologically:—

"Lady Reay repeated to me an anecdote which had been told her by Sir E. Boehm, to whom she is at present sitting. Soult and the Duke of Wellington were looking at Canova's statue of Napoleon, who is represented as holding a globe in his hand. Soult turned to the Duke and said: 'How strange it is that a sculptor who understood proportion so well should have made the globe so extremely small?' 'Ah!' replied the other, 'England was not in it!' Boehm asked the last Duke whether this really occurred, and was assured that it did."

"One of the party told an anecdote of Louis Napoleon. When he was at work on his 'Cæsar' he asked Morny to whom he had better submit his manuscript. Morny said, 'Well, the best man would be Victor Duruy; but he is the mortal enemy of the Empire.' 'Are you quite sure that he is the best man?' was the rejoinder. 'There is no doubt at all about that,' answered Morny. 'Well, then,' said the Emperor, 'I will write him a note.' He did, and the great Latinist came. The Emperor having given him an opportunity, he developed his ideas about the Cæsars at great length, and not to their advantage. The Emperor listened, and when his visitor had done, asked, 'And how long do you consider that their system lasted?' 'If we go down as far as Honorius,' answered the other, 'some four hundred years.' 'Savez-vous,' remarked the Emperor, 'c'est ce que nous appelons un grand succès.'"

And again, after a dinner at Mr. Goschen's:—

"As we walked on the Terrace, a little later, Blennerhassett told me that, something like two years ago, Moltke had warned Bismarck that it was time for him to retire, that age and youth would not get on together, and that by clinging to power he was preparing for himself a disaster."

Resident chiefly at home, however, Sir Mountstuart was by way of hearing Parliamentary and literary reminiscences rather than the recollections of foreign capitals and embassies. This unintended hit at "Soapy Sam" sounds almost too good to be true, but of course it is true:—

"I sat next Lord Stalbridge, who told me the true version of the reply made by his sister, Lady Macclesfield, to Samuel of Oxford, which I had heard and been accustomed to repeat in a somewhat different form. The Bishop said: 'I weigh exactly such and such as I step out of my bath in the morning.' Lady Macclesfield asked, 'Does that include the soap-suds?' It appears that she had not the remotest intention to make any allusion to his well-known nickname."

The diarist's own memory supplies him with a capital story of Bishop Wilberforce's bitter-tongued critic:—

"I thought of Mr. James Wilson's interview with that brilliant but inaccurate personage [Lord Westbury] when he was Sir Richard Bethell. Meeting Wilson, who was going down to the House on Ash Wednesday between one and two, he said, 'My dear Wilson, what has kept you? You should have been in your place. We have had the most interesting scene,' which he proceeded to describe in all its details. 'Dear me,' said the other, 'how very odd! I thought the House always met on Ash Wednesday at two o'clock,' as in truth it did. 'Oh!' was all that Sir Richard said in reply as he passed on his way. He had invented the whole story."

"Ideal" Ward could, it seems, be a confirmed materialist at a poignant crisis of his existence:—

"We talked at breakfast about Ward of the 'Ideal,' who was Simeon's neighbour in the Isle of Wight. He was once nearly drowned, and Simeon said to him: 'I have often heard that when a man is on the point of drowning the whole of his life seems to pass before him. Was that your experience?' 'Not the least in the world,' replied his friend; 'I remembered that we were to have a turkey for dinner; it is my favourite food, and I regretted that I should not eat it.'"

Turning to politics, we feel under the disadvantage of having to follow the daily papers, which have freely looted many excellent Gladstone and Disraeli entries. Behold Bernal Osborne frankly admitting himself to be of the seed of Israel:—

"Northbrook mentioned, when we were speaking of Bernal Osborne, that he had once, when an Under Secretary, quoted some opinions which that personage had expressed when in office, but which were diametrically opposed to something he had just stated, being then out of office. Osborne coolly remarked: 'Sufferance is the badge of all our tribe.'"

A blank is mercifully given for the name of this most original thinker:—

"Met as I walked home —— whom I hold in honour as having furnished the best illustration of 'Post hoc ergo propter hoc,' which has come under my notice. Lubbock went down to the House of Commons one day whilst I was in India, upon crutches. This gentleman came up to him and said, 'Halloa! Lubbock, got the gout? That comes of teaching dogs to read!'"

Recollections of our own geographical studies, in days when Central Africa had "Mountains of the Moon" and "Desert" amiably printed across it, make us sympathize warmly with this young lady:—

"Miss Somers Cocks, who with the Mallets and Lady Colley is staying here, mentioned that a little girl of nine, to whom some one had remarked, looking at a map of Africa: 'When I was young we had only to learn the places along the coast,' replied—tell it not in the Geographical Society!—'it's all that *pig* Stanley!'"

The world knows nothing of its greatest men, but among them, in the opinion of a shrewd judge of character, was *not* the author of that saying:—

"Dined with the Armine Wodehouses. The conversation turned upon Sir F. Rogers, later Lord Blachford; and Sir F. Sandford said that when he was at the Colonial Office they had a legend there that Lord Palmerston had said that the three cleverest men he had known were Rogers, Gladstone, and Lowe, Rogers taking the first place. Both Coleridge and Kimberley, who were present, thought that this laudation was quite excessive, while admitting Lord Blachford's great ability. Kimberley spoke in the very highest terms of his skill in writing.

"'Was he better than Sir Henry Taylor?' asked Coleridge.

"'Oh yes, very much better.'

"'I suppose Taylor was too cumbrous?' rejoined the other.

"'Exactly so,' replied Kimberley; 'that is precisely the criticism to which he was open.'"

Prof. Henry Smith, on the other hand, was considerably undervalued by his generation, and Mr. Fletcher Moulton's generous estimate of him (vol. i. p. 269) will be read with pleasure. He is more quotable, however, from the lips of Sir George Trevelyan:—

"He repeated also one of Henry Smith's sayings, which was new to me. At Gladstone's last contest for Oxford a clergyman came up to give his vote. 'I vote,' he said, 'for Gla—no, I mean for 'Eathcote and 'Ardy.' The Gladstonian party claimed the vote. 'He never finished the name,' said their opponents. 'He never began the other names,' remarked Henry."

A melancholy interest attaches at the present moment to a confident assertion by Mr. Gladstone that Lord Acton had a much greater range of reading than Macaulay. Contrast with it this rustic insensibility to the labours of the learned:—

"Sir James Paget told us that somebody had said to Darwin's gardener, 'How is Mr. Darwin?' 'Oh!' replied the man, 'he's not at all well. If he could only find something to do, I think he would be better. He will often come out here and stand staring for half-an-hour at a heap of earth!'"

From that same wise physician and noble man we get an account of a curious medical case, communicated to Sir Mountstuart at an Academy banquet:—

"I talked of the long period during which Mrs. Craven, although retaining her power of understanding what was said, was quite unable to articulate. He said that it was a well-known affection, and mentioned that Sir William Lawrence in advanced life suffered from it. Conceiving when in this state that a preparation of opium called *Gutta nigra* would do him good, he attempted to pronounce the words, but failed to make himself intelligible; he then tried to write it, without any better result, and flung down the pen in despair. The ink blotted the paper on which it fell, whereupon he pointed to the blot and thus conveyed his meaning."

Our last quotation relates to as rare a treasure as any botanical specimen that Sir M. E. Grant Duff has ever discovered:—

"Mrs. Greg told us at luncheon an amusing definition of a good foreign waiter—'One who knows our necessities before we ask, and our ignorance in asking.'"

In taking leave of him we feel more than half inclined to retract the grumble with which we started. It is really Sir Mountstuart's own fault, however, he has spoilt his readers so dreadfully in the past.

A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles. Edited by J. A. H. Murray and H. Bradley.—*L—Lap.* (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

The issue of a single part of the work dated April 1st, with the promise of at least another for July 1st, encourages a hope that the equivalent of ten single parts may appear this year, instead of eight as last year. The sixty-four pages before us, which in any ordinary type would make a substantial octavo, contain a disproportionately large number of articles, as the only words which demand voluminous treatment are "land" (sb.), extending to more than nine columns, and "lady"; while words which occupy more than one column, such as "labour" (sb. and vb.), "lace" (sb. and vb.), "lad," "language," "lantern," and "lap," are not numerous. All these and many other articles are full of various interest. The illustrative quotations for "land" are hardly brought near enough to the present day. Indeed, a foreigner might reasonably infer that the word was obsolescent except in combination, in spite of the efforts of Macaulay, whose history is quoted thrice, vols. i. and vi. being impartially dated 1849. The contrast presented by "land" (vb.) would tend to confirm the assumed inference. He might also imagine that "language," used as in the phrase "the English language," was now superseded; that "lameness" had been on the decline since 1846, "lamentation" since 1855, and that "landgraves" were never mentioned now, though "landgravines" still survive in print. Physicists have surely used "lability" since 1740. On the other hand, earlier instances were available for "lacuna" and "lachryma Christi." It is natural that "lamentation" should be found earlier than "lament" (vb.), but the earlier "lamenting" (pple.) suggests that the date of introduction of its verb is still to seek.

The etymology of "labarum" is given up, a good example of the rigid exclusion of derivations which are not all but certain. It is likely that the term originally meant, perhaps in Gallic, "a pendent banner," and is akin to the Scotch "labey," Old French "label," Eng. "lap," "lappet," Greek λόβος. Mr. E. Scott's ingenious suggestion of an anagram ΛΑΥΑΡ- from the celebrated monogram of X P (published in these columns, January 25th, 1879) introduces into the monogram a horizontal line at the base of the P, and uses the A thus formed twice. The most likely anagram would have been *λυρόν. Moreover, is the assumed λαναρόν yet authenticated?

Caxton as an apparent introducer of vocables is well to the front with "labourable," "lachous," "lachryme," "lachrymable," "laidure," "lamin," the surgical use of "lance" (vb.), "languager," and "languorous." There are only six distinct substantives and five verbs of the form "lag," fortunately not all in ordinary use. Was "landocracy," when first used at any rate, jocular? We think not. "Agrocracy" would have sounded more funny, and would have been less easily understanded of the vulgar. Under 'Lady,' III. 14 c, the following advertisement is quoted: "Lady-Cook, also Lady-Parlourmaid wanted .....lady-nurse and man kept." Query "ladies' man"? One would expect a lady-cook to be more concerned with the keeping of a lady-kitchenmaid or an ordinary kitchenmaid than with the lady-nurse.

The English "lad," "possibly a use of the definite form of the pa. pple. of Lead, *v.*," suggests an Indo-European root LAT= "follow," "serve"; cf. Greek λάτ-ρις (for suffix see ἴδρις), Lat. "lat-ro," as well as the Teutonic root LITH="go," whence "lead" (vb.).

This section contains 1,038 main words, with 839 combinations and 283 subordinate entries, making a total of 2,160; the nearest claimant for the highest number of recorded words being the 'Standard Dictionary,' with 1,323 illustrated by 129 quotations, against 7,576. But numbers, however large by comparison, give a very inadequate idea of the superlative pre-eminence in value over all dictionaries that the world owns of 'The New English Dictionary.' With all the enormous research and toil evinced, and the immense mass of results presented, it is entirely free from what Prof. Blackie styled "the lumbering laboriosity of dead grammars and dictionaries." This great work brims with stimulating life, and enables us to observe our language as a living and growing organism.

The Voyage of Capt. John Saris to Japan, 1613. Edited from Contemporary Records by Sir Ernest M. Satow, K.C.M.G. (Printed for the Hakluyt Society, Second Series, Vol. V.)

There is a sentence in the preface to this book—the most interesting, it is scarcely too much to say, of the many valuable tomes published by the Hakluyt Society during recent years—which we cannot forbear quoting, so characteristic is it of the learned and indefatigable editor, late British Minister to Japan, and now filling the arduous and thankless post of British Minister to what is at present little more than a geographical expression—China. Alluding to the difficulties of the subject, Sir Ernest Satow pathetically writes: "Possibly these riddles might be solved if life were long enough to devote a dozen years or more to exploring the hidden corners of knowledge." Among these "riddles" is the view really taken, by the Japanese shogunate and daimiocracy of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, of the various oversea tribes—as they would appear to the men of Wa-Koku—of *namban* or southern barbarians who sailed up and down the western and central coasts of Dai Nippon in those centuries. It would be especially interesting to know to what extent and in what manner the visitors were differentiated by their hosts—Catholics from Protestants, Spaniards from Portuguese, Dutch from English. We know pretty well how the Portuguese, the original discoverers of Japan, were regarded by their rivals and successors the Spaniards—to whom was principally due the Catholic failure in Japan; how both were viewed by the Dutch and their successors and rivals, the English, who represented rather the anti-Hispano-Portuguese than any distinctly Protestant interest, and made no attempts at conversion; and lastly, how English commerce was opposed by the Dutch, yet rather by craft than any show of force, in the end successfully enough; yet here again rather because the English had larger interests elsewhere than from any want of enterprise and pertinacity on their part.

But what the contemporary Japanese thought of these foreign priests and traders we scarcely know at all, and the present volume adds little to our knowledge. The course of events, however, shows that the religious and political activity of the Catholic newcomers was the determining cause of the celebrated edicts which isolated Japan from the rest of the world for two hundred and fifty years as a preliminary to the most astonishing national *volte-face* recorded in history.

The manuscript journal of Saris's voyage from Bantam to Japan in 1613, and of his stay in that country and return home, written in his own hand (but not the original log) and preserved at the India

Office, is printed in its entirety—we are glad to say with the original spelling—in this volume, and is sufficiently supplemented from other sources, such as Cocks's story of events at Hirado during Saris's journey to Yedo, Purchas's version of the journal, and other documents.

It was not, as is commonly supposed, upon advices from William Adams, the famous *anjin* or pilot of Japanese accounts, and the first Englishman to set foot in Japan (on April 19th, just three hundred years ago), that the idea of establishing commercial relations with that country arose. In 1580 the Muscovy Company ordered two of its captains to sail from Quinsay (Hangchou) to Japan in the course of their voyage to discover the North-East Passage; and in 1602 the then newly established East India Company made an agreement with one Waymouth, mariner, for a voyage by the North-West Passage to Cathay, China, or Japan—a passage sought for commercial purposes (in some degree) as late as the close of the eighteenth century, as we know from Commander John Meares's account of his voyages in 1788–9.

What really first moved Englishmen to extend their "adventures" to the furthest East was the defeat of the Armada, which revealed the weakness of the Peninsular powers, between whom Pope Alexander VI. had divided more than half the land surface of the globe, only partially aware, no doubt, of the magnitude of his gift. But Saris's voyage is shown by his commission (April 4th, 1611) to have been the result of the knowledge for some time previously existent, in London commercial circles, of Adams's presence in Japan and credit at the Court of the Shogun. John Saris himself was the younger son of a London citizen who came of a Yorkshire family belonging to the small gentry, and was born in 1579 or 1580. He entered the service of the East India Company, and as early as 1604 was a resident factor in the East, becoming chief factor at Bantam in 1608, and, returning home in May, 1610, was appointed "cheefe captain" of the squadron of three ships, Clove, Hector, and Thomas, dispatched by the Company in April, 1611, on a commercial voyage to the East, of which the establishment of trade with Japan was quite a secondary object. Saris hoisted his flag on board the Clove. The squadron was manned by 254 men; the tonnage of the vessels is not given—probably none of the three exceeded some 250 tons burden. They arrived at the Cape on August 1st, after a voyage of 114 days. After various delays in the Red Sea and in India, the Clove anchored in Bantam Roads on October 24th, 1612, and on January 15th in the next year cleared for Japan. On June 12th, 1613, the first English ship to reach Japan anchored in the port of Hirado (usually written, nearly phonetically, according to West Japanese pronunciation, Firando). Hirado is situated on an island on the west coast, and with the not distant port of Hakata lay in the usual route of embassies passing between China and Japan from the sixth century onwards. As far back as the middle of the sixteenth century Portuguese traders resorted to Hirado, and had perhaps a settlement there. Missionary troubles seem to have been the cause of their removal to Nagasaki about 1571. The Spaniards appeared at Hirado in 1580, but abandoned the place in 1600. In the same year the Dutch ship the Liefde, one of a squadron of five vessels the remainder of which never reached the coasts of Japan at all—a striking instance of the perils of navigation in those days — with Will Adams on board as pilot and only twenty-four survivors out of a crew of a hundred and ten, anchored off the province of Bungo on the eastern coast of Kiushiu. Two of the sailors of the Liefde in some unknown way gained the protection of the Lord of Hirado, and were thus enabled to return to Patani. On their reports, probably, Hirado became the objective of Dutch commercial activity, and in July, 1609, a small factory was established there under Jacques Specx as Cape or head (capo) merchant, of which an excellent history has been published by Dr. Nachod. Saris was well received by the "king," or retired daimio or territorial lord acting, according to Japanese custom, for the titular lord "the young king," Matsura Hoin (Foyne Samma=Hōin Sama of Saris and Cocks), and with the assistance of the friendly daimio reached Yedo with Adams in September (1613). A question then arose whether Uraga (at the entrance to the Gulf of Yedo) or Hirado should be the seat of the English factory. For very insufficient reasons, as they now appear, Hirado was chosen, contrary to Adams's opinion. It is hardly to be doubted that a different decision would have resulted in a permanent establishment of English commerce in Japan that must have altered the whole course of subsequent Japanese history, and probably antedated the Western changes of Dai Nippon by a couple of centuries. This divergence rather of judgment than of opinion (for Saris himself appears to have appreciated the superiority of Uraga) may account for the half-hearted support given by Adams to the Hirado factory, which revolted Saris as want of patriotism on the part of his colleague or at least co-worker. Upon the history of the factory we cannot enter. There is the less need for doing so in that the story is fully told in Cocks's 'Diary'—Cocks was Cape merchant—edited by Sir E. M. Thompson, and more recently in a monograph by Dr. Ludwig Riess, printed in the *Transactions* of the Asiatic Society of Japan. Dr. Riess estimates the total loss to the East India Company through the Hirado settlement, which lasted only ten years (1613–23), at 10,000*l*. This would be a large sum in those days for an outlying venture of this kind. The failure does not seem to have been due to the incompetence of Cocks or Saris, but in part to the distance of Hirado from the commercial and political capitals (Ozaka and Yedo), in part to the fact that neither Japan nor England knew enough of each other's needs to render a profitable trade possible. All traces of the settlement have disappeared except—and the survival is not without a touch of pathos — a portion of ruined masonry that probably formed part of the enclosing wall within which lie the English dead at Hirado.

The Clove left Hirado on December 5th, 1613, Saris taking leave of the Cape merchant "Cockes" and his "Companie, beeing eight English and five others." His own "companie" consisted of

"fortie-sixe English, fiue Swarts, fifteene Japaners, three Passengers, in all sixtie-nine; hauing lost since our arriual here three English, two by sicknesse, one slaine, and seuen which ranne away to the Portugals and Spaniards."

On September 27th, 1614, he arrived at "Plimmouth," where "for fiue or sixe weekes wee endured more tempestuous weather, and our liues more endangered, then vpon the whole voyage besides." On his return Saris got some rough handling by the Company, the court minutes of which on the expedition and its results are printed in full by Sir E. Satow, and are extremely interesting and instructive. Eventually, however, his accounts were passed, a gratification of 500 marks was accorded him, and he was allowed to increase his "adventure" (share in the Company) from 400*l*. to 1,000*l*.

In 1615 he married a Lord Mayor's granddaughter, and after her death in 1623 removed to Church Row, Fulham, where he died in 1643 at the age of sixty-three, as is recorded on his monument in Fulham Church. His journal gives the idea of a fearless, honest, masterful sailor, somewhat captious perhaps, but free from harshness. He was a man of considerable observation. He tells his story simply and lucidly, and his remarks upon Japanese ways and manners are both accurate and acute. Some of these were sufficiently repulsive—especially the custom (continued up to the sixties) of proving their *cattans* (*katana*=swords) upon the carcases of executed criminals, "so that they weare cutt into peeces no bigger than a man's hand presently." His descriptions are excellent as far as they go—as, for instance, of "Meaco" (Kyoto) and the great Buddha there; of Yedo, which

"made a very glorious appearance vnto vs; the ridge-tiles and corner-tiles richly gilded, the postes of their doores gilded and varnished";

of the country between Suruga and Yedo,

"well inhabited.....with many Fotoquise [hotoke], or Temples, and amongst others one Image of especiall note called Dabis [Daibutsa at Kamakura], made of copper, being hollow within, but of a very substantial thicknesse. It was in height, as wee ghessed, about.....two and twenty foot [in reality it is 50 feet high], in the likenesse of a man kneeling on the ground, with his buttockes resting on his heeles,.....the whole body proportionalle.....much reverenced by travellers."

One regrets that "some of our people went into the bodie of it, and hoope and hallowed, which made an exceeding great noise." A curious legend connected with it is added on the authority of "Master Adams."

The log of the voyage gives among many interesting details the daily allowance of rations—commonly "sack and biskett, one meale beefe and dumplings, one meale oatmeale and honye"; sometimes rack instead of sack, or two meals of beef, or wheat for oatmeal. In Japan presents of venison, wild boar, game, fruits, and fish were often made by the Daimio of Hirado, and, as in later days, the ship was often so "pestered with the number of visitors" that a complaint was made, though the visitors—"every man of worth," at least—seem to have brought presents with them of fish, flesh, and fowl. To give any adequate idea of the nature of the trade would necessitate much technical description of

fabrics and goods not now easily identified; many of these are among the "riddles" Sir E. Satow wishes he had a dozen years of leisure to solve. Not a few of the imports were clearly of no value to the Japanese. It seems surprising that so large a trade in silk goods from China should have existed, but the native silk industry was in its infancy in the seventeenth century. Much information on the subject will be found in the two appendices, especially in Appendix B, 'Observations of Saris on the Eastern Trade,' taken from 'Purchas His Pilgrimes.'

The public, as much as the members of the Hakluyt Society, owe a debt of gratitude to Sir E. Satow and his coadjutors for this very carefully edited addition to the series of which it forms the hundred and fifth volume. It is full of interest—the present review gives an altogether insufficient notion of the wealth and variety of its contents—to all who care to know something of the story of Elizabethan and Jacobean nautical and commercial "adventures" in both the old and new senses of the term, and especially to those whose knowledge of Japan and admiration for its people are of a personal character. The book is embellished with excellent reproductions of Japanese portraitures of the great Gongen Sama, the founder of the Tokugawa dynasty; of the Shogun Hidetada, to whom the celebrated letter of James I. was presented; and of Matsura, Lord of Hirado and protector of the English settlement. In addition, a facsimile of Linschoten's famous map from the 1596 edition of the 'Voyage of te Schipwaert' is given, an examination of which makes us wonder how the navigators of the seventeenth century, with such charts, without chronometers, and with very imperfect compasses and "staffs," ever managed to make their "landfall."

Demosthenes on the Crown. With Critical and Explanatory Notes, an Historical Sketch, and Essays by W. W. Goodwin. (Cambridge, University Press.)

A THOROUGHLY satisfactory editor for a given classical work is not often to be found; but the Cambridge University Press is to be heartily congratulated on having secured complete success in this respect by the issue of Prof. Goodwin's excellent edition of Demosthenes's masterpiece, to which the printers have done justice in their usual refined style. Only a mature scholar of the highest reputation could attempt such a task without incurring the charge of presumption. Without drawing invidious comparisons or arrogating to ourselves the award of *ἀριστεῖα* in scholarship, we may surmise, with due regard to special circumstances as well as general qualifications, that the last decade of the defunct century could have produced very few editors so well equipped as Prof. Goodwin for this particular work. Really bright and crisp is the Historical Sketch, which our editor justly regards as a necessary preliminary to the effective elucidation of such a speech as the 'Crown.' It is interesting to note that the excavations of the French School of Archæologists at Delphi have brought to light records of instalments paid by the Phocians after the Sacred War, B.C. 356–352, and of meetings of the board of *ναόποιοι*.

In the preface it is said:—

"Can any one.....not feel that Athens would have been unworthy of her glorious past if she had submitted to Philip without a struggle for liberty, even if Chæronæa and all its consequences had been seen by her in advance?"

An editor's enthusiasm for his author should always attract sympathy and toleration; but the question suggests itself whether the democratic Athens of Demosthenes could boast of such a very glorious past in connexion with Greek politics, in spite of her flourishing condition for a few years before the Peloponnesian war and her partial aggrandisement before the Social War. Even if the contemplation of a glorious past arouses martial spirit, it does not provide discipline, organization, or any substantial element of belligerent efficiency. The lasting triumphs of Athens in war had been gained over Orientals, while the Macedonian dynasty was generally acknowledged to be Hellenic, and its armies understood and practised Hellenic strategy and tactics, and command of the sea availed only to inflict temporary checks upon Philip. No intelligent Athenian could reasonably equate freedom from the Persian yoke with freedom from the domination of Philip, so that Demosthenes's appeal to glorious memories (§§ 199–208) is a fine piece of rhetoric, distinguished from sound argument by a serious equivoque and disregard of divergent conditions. The fate of the Olynthian captives was unexpected, and, in view of the stubborn resistance of the besieged, might not terrify those inclined to propitiate Philip by submission, slavery, in default of ransom, being the natural fate of prisoners of war in those days if it was not the victors' policy to preserve and conciliate the population of a captured town. If Demosthenes is to be praised for "the formation of a powerful league against Philip" (B.C. 342–1), why is Æschines charged with "jingoism" in B.C. 348–7 for advocating "embassies.....to inaugurate a general Greek war against Philip"? At this time we are told that experience had shown Demosthenes that "the grand plan of uniting all Greece in a war against Philip would end in failure and give Philip fresh encouragement for conquest." It is not explained why Demosthenes could not hope for as powerful a league from the plan of uniting all Greece, even though he despaired of a league of all Greece, as he himself subsequently formed. In the year B.C. 348 Demosthenes thought a peace in the hand worth a league in the bush. It seems quite possible for any Athenian to have entertained an honest conviction that war was the best policy at the time of the peace of Philocrates, and that later on the only true patriotism lay in submission, or at any rate conciliation. Events suggest that Demosthenes was mistaken in his honest adherence to the opposite view.

The revision of the text is based on examination of the Paris MS. Σ and its facsimile. The retention of *καὶ γίγνεσθαι* (§ 130[8]) in the description of Empusa is clearly right, as is shown by the citation of Ar., 'Ran.,' 289–93, where her transformations are expressed by *παντοδαπὸν γίγνεται*. In § 147[3] the reading *οὐδέν'* (L *οὐδένα*) is much better than the usual *οὐδὲν ἄν* before *ἡγεῖτο προσέξειν*.

The commentary is excellent in every respect, as was, of course, to be anticipated. We have noticed only one or two slips: in § 18[4] the unimportant *ἐφησθεῖμεν* instead of the second person, and the omission of a note in § 201 on the order *τοὺς εἰς τὴν πόλιν ἀνθρώπους ἀφικνουμένους*. We do not feel quite sure the *δίκαιον ἦν*, "we ought," is "here of present time" in § 16, as the choice of procedure which ought to have been adopted had lain with Æschines and had been made not as *δίκαιον ἦν* at the time when he initiated the indictment of Ctesiphon. There is no attempt to explain the apparent inconsistency between §§ 202f., where it is represented that Athens could have kept her own and received anything she wanted on condition of being subject to Persia, and § 205, where, in reference to the Athenians who withstood Persia, we are told that the patriot *φοβερωτέρας ἡγήσεται τὰς ὕβρεις καὶ τὰς ἀτιμίας, ἃς ἐν δουλευούσῃ τῇ πόλει φέρειν ἀνάγκη, τοῦ θανάτου*. This is a contrast to *ἀσφαλῶς δουλεύειν*, § 203. In § 205 the change of tense from *περιμένει* to *ἐθελήσει* and *ἡγήσεται* should have received comment.

The eight essays are all interesting. In the second, on *γραφὴ παρανόμων*, which implies the "supremacy of constitutional law," we read that this kind of indictment has no analogy in the English Constitution, under which Parliament is supreme:—

"It is obvious that England, with her more conservative form of government, yet lacks one check upon possible radical legislation, which has proved so effective, and yet so simple, under a pure democracy in the United States."

Prof. Goodwin has forgotten, as many Englishmen do, that our Parliament requires the assent of the sovereign to its legislation. We venture to suggest that in some cases in which a legislator might get a Bill passed which would be condemned in the United States as unconstitutional, the English sovereign, alone or in Council, might withhold the royal assent without serious danger of a revolution. On the other hand, if a preponderating majority in the United States earnestly desired a modification of the Constitution, some device for effecting the desired modification would be found, even though it involved an act of revolution. A code or a supreme court has for its ultimate sanction and support the will of the people who for the time being acknowledge its supremacy. The identification in Essay VII. of a headless figure of a crouching Scythian with the figure of Tomaris, the hero physician, described by Lucian, will interest archæologists. From the essay on the MSS. we find that the Oxyrhynchus papyri give four unique readings worthy of consideration and four noteworthy agreements with Σ alone or with Σ and one other MS. only. A good note on *εἴνοια* (§ 173) and much help in revision are cordially acknowledged as due to Dr. Henry Jackson, to whom the volume is dedicated "in token of a friendship of more than thirty years." We want more work of this kind and fewer school-books from the University presses.

La Rivoluzione Francese nel Carteggio di un Osservatore Italiano (*Paolo Greppi*). Raccolto dal Conte Giuseppe Greppi. Vol. I. (Milan, Hoepli.)

To Paolo Greppi's own statement that he was an Italian, a Spaniard, and an Austrian we may add that by birth he belonged to the Milanese nobility, that he was connected with Spain by family commercial interests, and that he held the position of Imperial Consul General at Cadiz. Esteemed by his contemporaries as "eloquent, clever, and personally acquainted with many of the promoters of the new political fads," he arrived in Paris in April, 1791, full of sympathy for what he regarded as "the noblest cause that throughout the annals of the world had ever yet invited the mind of man to construct a social system superior to any hitherto devised." For a moment the holder of these Utopian views shared the consternation which seized all parties and factions on the death of Mirabeau, that leader who, "having overturned the monarchy and raised the people to the sovereignty," was "by his extraordinary popularity and vigour alone able to ward off anarchy by opposing thereto the grand idea of the constitution." But Greppi's spirits quickly revived. He records how on Monday, April 15th (a date which we think should be the 18th), he listened as Lafayette by eloquent dissertations on liberty tried to persuade the mob to let Louis XVI. leave Paris for St. Cloud; how the same day, after dining with that harassed general, he went on to the Countess of Albany, whose company, in addition to Alfieri, was composed almost exclusively "of aristocrats, but persons nevertheless full of talent and good sense"; how he spent the rest of the night at the Palais Royal, which he "found full of people divided into groups, each having its own orator and each orator his opponent," whilst on every side rose "most sinister comments and incendiary suggestions" reflecting on the anomalous conduct of the king, who, "having declared himself the supporter and defender of the constitution, will only receive at his palace non-juring priests, and has substituted a fanatical ex-Jesuit in place of his former confessor, who has become a constitutionalist." Contemporaneously the discussions in the Assembly and the doctrines of the new clergy "have so thoroughly prepared the mind of the mass of the people that even the women, after having read the last two bulls, say that his Holiness understands neither the new constitution of the clergy, nor the times, nor the French people." In view of the fact that "at midnight the streets are as safe as, if not safer than, in the days of the old police," Greppi's respect for the people increased when on the king's flight to Varennes there was seen "all Paris in arms, an immense people without any sign of disorder, fear, or agitation—the palace of the Tuileries abandoned to the discretion of the mob, yet saved by it from the slightest theft or damage." Still more striking was the scene when the monarch was brought back a prisoner to the capital:—

"The procession moving very slowly through files of at least a hundred thousand national guards with arms reversed was a spectacle representing the triumph of a whole nation..... conscious of its own power and believing itself betrayed, yet whilst it held in its hands the means of vengeance it refrained from employing them.....Silent and motionless, the attitude of the people was far more impressive and eloquent than outcries or noisy demonstration.....I could hardly believe what I saw."

Such predilections enabled Greppi readily to discover in the revolt of the Champ de Mars (July 17th, 1791) the work of foreign emissaries bent on overthrowing the constitution: "Che viltà! Che orrore e che diabolico progetto!" Forthwith quitting Paris, he made for Vienna, noting on his way the exceptionally abundant crops in Alsace and the dilapidated condition of the frontier defences, Strasburg alone excepted.

These personal impressions recorded at the moment have a certain value; unfortunately they are few, being mostly contained in the first chapter. The scanty extracts from Greppi's letters during his visit to Austria and his subsequent sojourn in Italy refer but slightly to his own experiences, and consist rather of didactic reflections on the political situation; whilst the bulk of this volume, which closes with September, 1794, is devoted to the editor's lengthy and often erroneous historical dissertations. Probably the succeeding volume or volumes may possess greater attractions. For the present we can only watch the dalliance of this typical Italian between the ideal and the practical; between his admiration of French democracy and his knowledge of the financial bankruptcy that it was bringing in its train; between the hopes which he and Young Italy entertained of a "humanity rescued from slavery" and the conviction that new wine could not be put into old bottles; between his craving for the novelty of freedom and his distrust of the character that boon might assume when thrust upon his country by the invading armies of the Republic.

From 1792 Greppi had preached to the Empire and to his compatriots the wisdom of peace; but whilst he demonstrated that, hampered by the jealousy of her allies, by her financial difficulties, and by her Court intrigues, Austria could neither effectively invade France nor protect Italy from the aggression of the champions of liberty, he omitted to explain how the peace which he advocated could be obtained. In 1794, when the whole of the Italian coast would have been at the mercy of the French had it not been protected by the British fleet, when the Republican armies had wrested the Low Countries from Austria and, already in possession of Savoy and Nice, were advancing into Piedmont and Lombardy, Greppi still cries, "Peace is our only salvation; we must preserve our neutrality," a word which in his mouth meant subserviency to France. As Pitt did not put the same interpretation on the term, Greppi alternates between abuse of our great minister and comparison between the French and Italian troops. "Our levies," he declares, "will never be equal to those of the Republic," for the latter "have taken up arms to improve their own condition, whilst ours know that they are merely fighting to maintain a few rich landowners in their privileges": there is, besides, the probability that, "like the people of the Low Countries, they will side with the conqueror and help the French to pillage the rich." Already it is stated that of an invading corps of 30,000 men who are threatening the northern frontier of Piedmont "the majority are Genoese and Piedmontese mountaineers whom the French have attracted to their cause by promises and money"; hence a *levée en masse* might be dangerous: moreover, "an armed people speak a language not always agreeable to sovereigns and rich proprietors."

"One might almost wish that the French would serve Piedmont as in former days they treated the Palatinate! then the devastation of a small territory would rouse all the inhabitants to repel the invasion.....meanwhile Lombardy would have time to get reinforcements from Germany whereby to preserve herself from the misfortunes of her neighbour."

Unluckily the Republican Committee exhibit "una macchiavellica (?) politica"; they prohibit plunder and maintain the strictest discipline, an example which the Italian troops might do well to imitate. Greppi's figures may not be unimpeachable: somewhat startling, for instance, is his assertion in February, 1793, that England had already "sacrificed more than a million men in the vain endeavour to change the opinion of the French Republicans." Still, scattered amongst these pages are statistics relating to the defenceless state of "beautiful, rich, but too much divided and too lethargic Italy," which arrest attention. It is interesting to compare the kingdom, which according to Whitaker has now a population of upwards of 31,000,000 and an army which in time of war would number nearly 2,200,000, with its condition a century ago. "Almost the whole of the country," says Greppi, "is well cultivated; it has 17,000,000 inhabitants and is full of rich proprietors.....It ought, without much inconvenience, to be able to raise the force needed for its defence," viz., "two armies, each of 100,000 men, one for the field, the other as a reserve"; but "neither the Emperor, nor the King of Sardinia, nor any other Italian prince, nor all of them combined, can provide such a force." In truth, these "potentates are sleeping in a profound lethargy on the very brink of the precipice." The crisis has come, and "Naples, who had promised 18,000 men, sends only 1,200 horse.....The duchy of Modena ought to have 30,000 good troops," but for various reasons "is unable to supply them." To guard her fortresses Venice has drawn from the Levant 2,000 men, mostly insubordinate and thievish Dalmatians and Slavonians. "The Pope, who had talked of 60,000, has barely 7,000 men, and these so badly equipped that they will hardly suffice to keep the populace in order." For the same purpose only are suitable the newly armed peasant proprietors of Tuscany, whilst the effective army of that grand duchy amounts to no more than 800 men. Its best cannon had been sold for old iron by the late Emperor Leopold when grand duke; he had, moreover, exhausted the treasury, and the revenue had fallen from 15,000,000 lire to 9,000,000 lire. "In a word, Tuscany was destitute of men and of money." Again Greppi ejaculates, "Our only safety is in peace," a term by which he now means surrender to the invader; moreover, "if only France would be persuaded how

much better it would be for her own interests to leave each nation free to preserve its government, religion, and customs, the disaster might prove far less than is at present anticipated." But for the moment "Pitt's infernal policy" stood in the way. "How much harm one man can do to humanity!" It was hard that he would not allow Tuscany, whilst profiting by British protection, to truckle to France, and that Lord Hervey should compel the grand duke, by threatening immediate hostilities, to send away La Flotte and his associates from Florence, "the true sanctuary of civil liberty." England is the only obstacle to peace, for "she expects to profit by the ruin of France and the weakness of the rest of Europe. She does not conceal her design of keeping Corsica and making it the emporium of all the commerce of the Levant and of Italy, to the total ruin of Genoa and the almost equal injury of Leghorn," &c. The editor, to elucidate a reference made by his kinsman to Du Pan, quotes the following passage from his works, and thus unintentionally supplies the most appropriate criticism on Greppi's policy :—

"Ce qui nous alarme principalement.....c'est la situation critique de l'Italie, sa lâcheté, sa stupeur, son avarice et l'absence de toutes les mesures capables de prevenir les calamités qui la menacent. Comment peut-on se plaindre des états neutres lorsque les puissances intéressées font si beau jeu à leurs ennemis ?"

Among the errors committed by the editor is the advancement of Polignac to the rank of prince. The disturbances of April, 1791, lead to the assertion that "it was the custom of the French Court to remain in Paris during Easter"; on the contrary, it had not been the habit of Louis XVI. and his Court to reside in the capital at all till forced to do so in October, 1789; before that the Tuileries, says M. de la Rocheterie, had "remained unoccupied almost without interruption since 1665." A foot-note attributes the Brunswick manifesto to the pen of Mallet du Pan; as a fact, he had strongly opposed it. Again, we are told that Dumouriez deserted partly because he suspected "that the Commissioners of the Convention, whose early arrival he expected, might bring the order for his arrest." Apparently the editor is not aware that Dumouriez, already acting on his suspicion, had arrested the four commissioners, together with Beurnonville, Minister for War, on April 1st, 1793, and sent them next day prisoners to the Austrians, who did not release them till December, 1795. The editor's version of the defence of Toulon by the British and Spanish forces in 1793 ends with the following information :—

"On the night of the 16th-17th of December the fort known as the English was vigorously attacked; on its capture the defenders of Toulon were obliged to surrender at discretion, and hence to suffer all the consequences of a defeat inflicted on them by a conqueror influenced more by love of vengeance than of glory."

We had a fond belief that after the British garrison had been compelled to retire from Fort Mulgrave on December 17th, Lord Hood, instead of surrendering at discretion, burnt or captured the greater portion of the French fleet and then evacuated the town: "The whole of our troops embarked and were on board the fleet by daylight on the morning of the 19th, without the loss of a man" (see James's 'Naval Hist.,' vol. i. pp. 63–85). In October, 1793, to counteract the sway the French factions had gained over the inhabitants of Leghorn and Genoa, Lord Hood sent two 74-gun ships and one 14-gun brig sloop into the neutral port of Genoa, whence, after experiencing a slight resistance, they brought off the French 36-gun frigate Modeste and two armed tartans (James's 'Naval Hist.,' vol. i. pp. 87, 88). The act was a breach of international law, but at all events was comprehensible. Not so is the tale as it now appears. The Modeste, we here learn, chanced to be anchored in the harbour of Genoa not far from an English vessel of 60 guns commanded by Capt. Gelle (?). On their visits ashore men from the two vessels had found opportunities for coming to blows, so one day the English crew, profiting by their captain's absence, suddenly opened a murderous fire from their ship upon the Modeste, whose men, being at dinner, were unable to resist. Back rushed Gelle to his vessel, put the ringleaders in irons, and forbade the rest to set foot ashore for fear of the vengeance of the people—and that is the end of the story. It is fair to mention that, in contradiction of James, some writers state that Rear-Admiral Gell was employed in the capture of the Modeste.

Amongst orthographical blunders we note "Stharemberg" and "Sinzendorf," whilst "macchiavellica" seems peculiar.

NEW NOVELS.

The Heritage. By Edwin Pugh and Godfrey Burchett. (Sands & Co.)

The authors of this book are already known, although they have not, we believe, worked together before. They appear to have joined forces to some purpose, for 'The Heritage' is a really remarkable novel, remarkable alike for its logical development, its characterization, and the manner of its telling. The subject is a terribly painful one—how painful perhaps can only be fully realized by those who fear that they may be sharers in "the heritage"; it is that of the craving for strong drink. We are shown in a skilful fashion three generations of the Gillies family. The old man dies in an asylum. His two sons contrast strongly —the one, George, a sober ex-soldier and would-be hero, who never gets his opportunity until he dies in trying to save a suicide from drowning; the other, Robert, a successful city solicitor and drunkard. George has married a common woman, and leaves her in poverty with three children, one of whom dies, another emigrates, and the third, Mark, becomes for a while a railway porter. Robert, a widower with one daughter, Eve, offers his brother's widow the position of housekeeper, and gives Mark a place in his office. As a lad Mark has shown something of the restlessness of disposition which suggests that his new environment will do him little good, and indeed his deterioration is rapid during the time in which his uncle and cousin are making a gentleman of him. Robert Gillies is a confirmed drinker, while his daughter relies ever more and more on the temporary exaltation of champagne and brandy; and Mark easily acquires the habit, despite the expressed horror of his poor old mother. It is with a positive shudder of terror that we realize that Mark and Eve are drifting towards marriage, but this is simply the result of the feeling of reality which the authors have imposed upon us. Where the characters are so carefully individualized and so consistently developed it is almost invidious to cite one for special commendation, and yet we must say that Mark's mother, the unlettered woman vaguely conscious of the might of heredity, is particularly striking.

Among the Syringas. By Mary E. Mann. (Fisher Unwin.)

This story of real life under the dreary conditions of poverty (something less than genteel) in the suburbs of a provincial town is told with such ample and minute knowledge of the circumstances, such pleasant humour, such sympathy, and such simplicity of style, that one is forced to forgive the author for presenting so depressing a picture. It is only natural to grudge the expenditure of her skill upon such topics as she has chosen, when perhaps she might just as well have written something as amusing as the delightful 'Patten Experiment'; but 'Among the Syringas' is a better piece of work—a higher flight. It is, indeed, a very well-constructed story and an able study of human nature. To judge by this book, man does not delight the author, and clerical man least of all, except as an object for her satire. It would have been wise to give some relief to this sombre view, for the author does not appear to intend to preach the gospel of the superiority of woman. But whatever may have been her intentions, she has succeeded with very simple materials in writing a capital story.

The Sentence of the Court. By Headon Hill. (Pearson.)

"Headon Hill" shows no falling off in his power of constructing an exciting story. The style he affects is not the detective story strictly so called, which starts from a crime and ends with the revelation of the perpetrator, after more or less successful mystification of the reader as to his identity, but that in which the criminal is known to the reader from the first, while the interest is sought in the contemplation of the methods adopted by him to conceal his identity from the other personages of the tale. In the present case A murders B in the first chapter. C, who discovers immediately that B has been murdered, knows that the *cui bono* argument will point to himself, while A's motives, and indeed A's existence, are unknown to him. With the instinct of self-preservation, he seizes an opportunity of exchanging personalities with a friend, D, who knows nothing of the matter beyond what he has seen in the newspapers. D, always in the character of C, is duly arrested, tried, and sentenced. For the purposes of the story he has to be let off with penal servitude; and the rest of the book is occupied with plot and counterplot between the real criminal and a young gentleman, turned detective, who suspects the real state of the case. It is cleverly worked out, though of course a good deal of the fortuitous has to be called in to effect the final solution. But the complications which over and over

again seem to be bringing the pursuit into an *impasse* are made to arise very naturally from the conditions of which we have given a bare outline; and readers are advised not to begin the book unless they see a reasonable prospect of being able to finish it in a sitting. The author should note that "Honourables" do not as a rule put their courtesy title on their visiting-cards; also that "at any rate" consists of three words, and should not be printed as two.

Tangled Trinities. By Daniel Woodroffe. (Heinemann.)

'Tangled Trinities' is the reverse of dull, and this is in itself much. There are as many ways of being amusing as of being dull, and laughter or tedium may lurk beneath a hundred forms. The entertainment here provided is of the mixed flippant and bitter brand. The author's name is unfamiliar. The matter of the opening chapter is familiar, but as here treated it is anything but stale, and is comical. It is the description of a Sunday-school function in a Kentish parish. A too obvious dislike and derision of existent forms of modern Christianity run through the volume, suggesting in the author something of the root of bitterness springing up and destroying the genial side of humour. All the poor insincerities, flimsy pretences, and illogicalities are emphasized with a point of malice as well as fun. What seem to the author the shams and poverty of English girlhood receive like handling, especially where the lines have fallen in parochial places and ways. A very lurid chapter tells of the intense and not divine discontent of an ungathered maiden—an accessory merely—left to wither on the stalk. Mr. Woodroffe (if he indeed be of the masculine gender, which seems doubtful) has drawn a strong, unpleasant, and, one would fain think, an exaggerated picture of temperaments and their surroundings. He makes religion and deportment (as they are, or he thinks they are, in rural England) to be seen through the eyes of a lovely octoroon, the heroine. The half-contemptuous, wholly unsympathetic attitude of the men, and especially the women, of Kent towards their warmly tinted pastor and his daughter is the leading motive. Both bear about them marks of a race not generally "well seen" of British folk. A trenchant touch presents the position of affairs. Such a situation in real life seems to have come very close to the writer's own observation, and to have been carefully studied. The actual writing is often the reverse of good; expressions of a doubtful and second-rate sort abound. Something pathetic and touching there is in the trustful simplicity of the vicar and his inability to recognize snubs, and his lonely, lovely, and unappreciated daughter, and their joint affection. The old black nurse also begins interestingly, but the note of exaggeration steadily deepens till scarce any stamp of truth and inevitability remains.

Claudia Pole. By Carlton Dawe. (Hutchinson & Co.)

'Claudia Pole' is absolutely unlike the books we already know of this author. It does not recall his Chinese, Japanese, nor, indeed, any of his stories. 'Claudia Pole' is much more like the old *Family Herald* type of tale. It is not in any way good. The great people express themselves just as one would fancy they do not, and the whole style and construction are bad. This must surely be the only verdict of judicious readers.

The Cardinal's Rose. By Van Tassel Sutphen. (Harper & Brothers.)

No doubt 'The Prisoner of Zenda,' or some other of Anthony Hope's books, is the direct ancestor of 'The Cardinal's Rose,' which is a story of the present day relating to the affairs of a small state in Eastern Europe. The title of the book refers to a ruby of immense value, and the question set to fate is whether the ruby is or is not to be pledged to raise money to put the rightful king of Ætolia on his throne by a certain date, after which the Great Powers have decided to maintain the *status quo*, whatever it may then be. It requires a strong head to keep cool through all the plots and counter-plots, the private imprisonments, the kidnapping, and the adventures by sea and land which are lavishly provided, and the reader is truly thankful to the author for his very useful statements from time to time of the existing condition of things. Mr. Sutphen does his work well, and spares no pains in keeping up with all the latest improvements. A motor-car, a yacht fitted with Parsons turbines, a torpedo-boat destroyer, and the kinematograph play important parts in the intricate developments of the story. The ingenuity with which the kinematograph is brought in leaves nothing to be desired. Its most important function is to connect an American hero with affairs in the Balkans and with the heroine. Any one with a taste for this sort of thing may be safely advised to read Mr. Sutphen's book.

The Black Wolf's Breed. By Harris Dickson. (Methuen & Co.)

This is a costume piece, as they say in the theatre. It is slightly connected with Louisiana, to give it an American flavour, but for the most part the scene is in and around Paris in the later times of Louis XIV. Secret service, fighting, desperate adventures, mysterious plots, and a dash of love are the ingredients; and the whole is served up after the manner that Mr. Stanley Weyman reinvented. So much of the story as relates to the family history that suggests the title is not very easy to follow, perhaps because it is tiresome. The thing is supposed to be written in 1746 as the narrative of the writer's experiences. The author wisely decided not to imitate the English of the period. He gives from time to time an old-fashioned touch, to remind one that the story is not of to-day, and there is a good deal to be said for this device. The exciting parts of the story are told with spirit, and the author succeeds in creating a thirst for what is coming next; that is to say, he succeeds in one of the essentials in this kind of story.

Love the Laggard. By R. S. Warren-Bell. (Grant Richards.)

'Love the Laggard' is a genial comedy concerning a girl who would, wouldn't, and when she would couldn't, and so forth. The husband *en herbe* had to put up with all these and more changes, and he plays his part rather well. Araby is, in spite of all, a nice enough girl, with a good deal of decision of character showing through her very indecisions. Had it not been for prolonged haltings between two and more opinions, 'Love the Laggard' would have had no existence. Varied, pleasant, but not very essential young people of both sexes hover through the volume. Harcourt House, a ladies' residential club of approved modernity, is a little dragged in, and too much is made of secondary characters connected with it. Still, one is so often obliged to put up with books that are all padding that one may on occasion accept a little without murmuring. John Gaunt, whose merits and demerits the lovely Araby takes so long to balance, is very much of a man as well as a millionaire. One can only wonder why he was not snapped up, if not devoured, by husband-hunters long before the capricious lady condescended to smile upon him. As he loses money she begins proposals in quite a pretty fashion, whereupon he responds joyfully but masterfully. Herein lies, we suppose, the secret of his success.

As the Twig is Bent. By Lucas Cleeve. (Digby, Long & Co.)

The "twig" was one George Bowman, an orphan left in the care of an uncle. That uncle did everything he could to inculcate hard business principles into his charge; above all, the principle of getting the best of everybody with whom he had any dealings. The "bending" was only too successful, and Bowman grew up a particularly sharp dealer in the shadiest company transactions, who swindled people at every opportunity. He had, however, a love of music, and, through its agency, a love for an incomparable girl whose life he almost wrecked, but who proved his good angel. The story is not without interest in its exposure of share swindling, but the hero has an air of unreality about him, and the heroine's lengthy conversations on moral issues are wearying.

Travail. Par Émile Zola. (Paris, Charpentier.)

Work. By É. Zola. Translated by E. A. Vizetelly. (Chatto & Windus.)

M. Zola's new book describes the life of the iron-workers of France, as 'Germinal' did that of the coal-workers, but less well. The second part of his enormous volume developes a Socialist dream which is wholly at variance with the author's ordinary powers of observation of real fact as applied in the first part. The novel is, even more than usual, a physical distress to the reader, on account of the crowding of the pages, the imperfections of the printing, and the irritating misprints.

Mr. E. A. Vizetelly provides, as usual, the translation of the book under the title 'Work,' which he prefers to 'Labour,' as indicating excessive toil, whereas M. Zola desires work with gaiety—a thing rather hard for the British public to realize. The translation is fluent.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL LITERATURE.

The Printing of Greek in the Fifteenth Century. By Robert Proctor. (Bibliographical Society.)—Mr. Proctor's essay is certainly the most learned and not the least useful of the illustrated monographs the Bibliographical Society has yet published. M. Legrand having already written at length on the Greek printers of the fifteenth century and their books, Mr. Proctor, after a brief sketch of some of the scholars whose teaching created a public for Greek books in Italy, has devoted himself chiefly to the technical aspects of his subject, and explains in considerable detail the mysteries of "kerning" and "cutting out," by which the printers endeavoured to lessen the spaces between line and line or letter and letter, and to reduce the multiplicity of "sorts" necessitated by the variation of accents, breathings, and marks of elision. In "kerning" the bodies of two letters which come together are filed so as to fit each other, and thus allow the faces to come closer. By "cutting out," the type cast from a punch of a vowel with both accent and breathing can be made to serve for the simple vowel, the vowel with accent only, or the vowel with breathing only, though the economy is paid for in the two latter cases by the single accent or breathing coming slightly out of place. Also, human nature ever revolting against trouble, there was a tendency to use the type unaltered, with the result of such forms as πἄρἄκἄμβἄλ'ἔν, which we cull from a facsimile of a French quotation printed by Gering & Rembolt at Paris in 1496. If Peacock knew this fount, the genesis of his masterly policy of dealing with accents by omitting them altogether is sufficiently explained. Indeed, Mr. Proctor's painstaking discussions of this part of his subject leave us impressed with the sheer perversity of the printers, who took extraordinary trouble to devise expedients for reducing the number of punches, and at the same time multiplied "sorts" in other directions with such recklessness that in the case of one fount—that used for the Venice 'Batrachomyomachia' and Psalter of 1486—Mr. Proctor reckons the total number as about 1,350, of which he has actually counted 1,223. Modern founts of Greek, despite the retention of some redundancies, contain fewer than two hundred sorts, and yet have a separate type for each vowel in all the fourteen different combinations of accents and breathings. The absurd multiplicity of the old founts (as late as the seventeenth century 750 sorts was quite a common number) was partly due to the use of different forms of the same letter for the sake of variety, but mainly, of course, to the foolish system of contractions by which words such as παρακειμένος or κεφάλαιον could be represented by a single flourish. The Greek teachers who were responsible for the debased ideals of writing which led to such founts can hardly be sufficiently execrated. Much the most interesting sections of Mr. Proctor's book are those in which he shows, with abundant facsimiles, the excellent Greek types which non-Greek printers devised for themselves, uninfluenced by the Greek cursive hand of the day. The quotation types of Sweinheim and Pannartz, both at Subiaco and Rome, are admirable; and at Venice the type used by Wendelin of Speier, and imitated, with some modifications, by Jenson, and through him by numerous other printers, was even better. For these founts it is clear that the cutters adopted the plan which had produced the previous revolution in the Italian bookhand, of going back to the best early models they could find, manuscripts of the twelfth century or before, and then adapted the beautiful letters they found to the requirements of type. Mr. Proctor's remarks on this subject seem to us rather misleading. Some rashly generalizing bibliographer once started a theory that the fifteenth-century printers cut their types in imitation of the handwriting of the first manuscript they proposed to print. Mr. Proctor does not accept this theory, but he is uncomfortably influenced by it; *e.g.*, he writes:—

"*A priori* it would seem probable that an Italian printer, in adapting for the purpose of his Roman type the Latin writing of the manuscripts, would also adopt for his Greek letters the writing used for the incidental Greek passages in his texts; and that the two clearly defined varieties of our Græco-Latin types [*i.e.*, Greek types found in Latin books], the Roman and Venetian, would each represent in a modified form the writing found in a distinct class of manuscripts."

This he thinks is "not entirely the case," and he gives reasons based on the characteristics of fifteenth-century manuscripts of such writers as Lactantius, one of the authors most frequently printed. But it has yet to be shown that Sweinheim and Pannartz printed from a fifteenth-century manuscript and not from a much older one; and more than this, it seems to us certain that the printers sought the best models they could get, independently of the book they were going to print (even if this were decided on), caring only that the character of the letters should be familiar to the book-lovers of the locality where they were at work. Moreover, as soon as printing had begun in any place, later types were often modelled on earlier ones, not on fresh originals; and as soon as Sweinheim and Pannartz on the one hand, and Wendelin of Speier on the other, had cut their respective founts, the "Roman and Venetian varieties" were to a large extent fixed. However all this may be, both at Rome and at Venice excellent Greek types were produced, without (as far as we know) the intervention of any native Greek; and it would have been well for printing if the native Greeks had never appeared on the scene. Mr. Proctor is tender to them. He calls them Hellenes, which he is free to do, and he talks of Demetrius Damilas as having in his hands in 1476 the designing of "the first type of genuinely Hellenic character," as if the excellent types already then existing were in some way bad Greek. Demetrius (who, by the way, was hardly a Hellene at all, since, though himself born in Crete, his parents, as his surname shows, came from Milan, whither he returned) on the whole did fairly well. His type is in no way striking, but it is neat, clear, and fairly simple. In different variations and different hands it was used to the end of the century, and the tracing of it through these variations and hands (including the identification of the printer of the famous Florentine Homer) forms the most masterly section of Mr. Proctor's book. But in 1486 came the Psalter type with the 1,300 sorts, and mischief had begun in earnest. When Aldus came on the scene eight years later it had not gone far enough to be irreparable, but he speedily made it so. Our heart goes out to Mr. Proctor for his entire recognition of the fact that Aldus, though a most enterprising and (up to his lights) scholarly publisher, was a really bad printer. Assuredly the victory his reputation won for the cursive-model of Greek type, and the retention of innumerable contractions, struck a blow at Greek printing and at Greek scholarship, from which both suffered for generations and the former suffers to this day. For the full story of this calamity we must refer our readers to Mr. Proctor's monograph. What further criticisms we have to offer are mainly mischievous. As to his facts Mr. Proctor is impeccable, but we do not always like his logic. With a fair field we should be prepared to contend on the evidence produced that Adam of Ammergau first printed at Rome (which Mr. Proctor does not admit), and either removed himself to Venice or sold his type to some one who used it there; also, that in saying (p. 39) that the date of the Milan Cicero "can be fixed as not later than the first half of 1472" Mr. Proctor is rash, and that in alluding (p. 117) to his theory, put forward as a "conjecture" on p. 74, that the Psalter of 1486 was the first of a projected series of service-books, as if this theory were a proved fact, he is (in the Pickwickian sense) criminal. Also his admiration for the type of Kallierges, which has many, though not all, of the Aldine faults, seems to us weak. Again, we can see no reason for the omission of any mention of the earliest Greek printing in England, when notice is taken of that of almost every other important country in Europe. These are all points which might fairly be discussed, but the delight in fault-finding and disagreement which is natural to bibliographers does not blind us to the fact that Mr. Proctor's monograph is a thorough and admirable piece of work, and one that does honour to English scholarship.

Some Aspects of Bibliography. By John Ferguson. (Edinburgh, Johnston.)—The presidential address to the Edinburgh Bibliographical Society, which Prof. Ferguson has here printed, is mainly an exhortation to bibliographers in general and to Scottish bibliographers in particular, based on the quantity of bibliographical work waiting to be done and the need for enthusiasts to take it up. It is the weakness of bibliographers, when they meet, to indulge in such exhortations, which seldom lead to any result. But the Edinburgh Bibliographical Society has not hitherto encouraged vague appeals. Prof. Ferguson, however, has done enough good bibliographical work himself to be licensed to exhort others if he pleases, and his rapid survey of the field of bibliography, showing how wide it is, how various its soil, and how much of it is uncultivated, especially as to Scottish book-lore, is apposite and instructive. Some lists of bibliographical works in an appendix are avowedly only hastily compiled in order to show the variety of work which has been done in some directions and may be imitated in others. But it is a pity, as Prof. Ferguson has been at the pains of enumerating over four hundred and fifty books, that their arrangement should have been left in a haphazard state.

Répertoire des Ventes Publiques Cataloguées. Index Bibliographique. Par Pierre Dauze.—*1 Octobre, 1896, au 30 Septembre, 1897.* (Paris, 9, Rue du Faubourg Poissonnière.)—M. Dauze has sent forth the latest volume of his 'Index Bibliographique' to French book-sales without any prefatory note, perhaps out of chagrin that his new method of arrangement (by sales instead of by authors) has helped him so little to catch up arrears that this new volume only brings up his record to the end of September, 1897. The ways of French book collectors are different from those of English, in some respects creditably so, or we might suggest that greater punctuality could be attained by omitting the very large number of entries of books which sell for only a few francs. But the small collector is more influential in France than in England; he presumably likes to know the market value of cheap modern books, and we are far from saying that even the single one-franc entry which we have noticed is without its interest, this being the value to which the cipher of "Louis Philippe, Duc d'Orléans," raised a 'Biographie Pittoresque des Députés' of 1820, which would otherwise, we imagine, have sold for twopence. In some cases M. Dauze's tenderness to low-priced books fills us with admiration. For instance, no fewer than eighty-two pages are devoted to the 'Bibliothèque des Goncourts,' whose modest sale total of some 4,400*l.* was largely made up by the proceeds of a mere handful of "special copies," notably a set of contemporary books in bindings enriched with portraits of the authors. But the class arrangement of French catalogues (so much more literary than our prosaic division by sizes) enables us to see that in some of its sections, notably in that of

'Romantiques et Auteurs Contemporains,' a catalogue of the Goncourt library possesses real bibliographical and historical interest, and we must be grateful to M. Dauze for his liberal treatment of such a case, though in other instances his tenderness to the collectors of modern books seems excessive. Of sales of books of antiquarian interest two occurred in 1897, either of which would have made the year notable, while they offer a striking object-lesson in the different ideals of the older school of collectors and the new. The first part of the library of Baron Jerome Pichon, sold in this year, contained 1,575 lots and realized over 20,000*l.*, or not quite 13*l.* a lot, thus inviting comparison with the first part of the not very dissimilar Ashburnham library, whose 1,683 lots fetched just half as much again. These were collections made by free buyers, not, indeed, gluttons like Tom Rawlinson or Heber, but men who kept up the tradition of large and fairly representative libraries. Contrast with them the cabinet collection of M. H. Borde, which contained only 107 volumes, and yet realized 171,444 francs, an average of 64*l.* a volume. M. Borde had a weakness for Rabelais, and some score of comparatively late editions of this author, though aided by the 300*l.* fetched by 'La Vie Inestimable du Grand Gargantua' of 1535, prevented his average being yet higher. Otherwise almost every book in his collection (we will not call it a library) possessed one or other of the qualifications, a fine binding or fine illustrations, which modern French collectors most value. A little batch of French Horæ, a *livre de prières* written by Jarry, a *prières de la messe*, bound by Padeloup as a present from Louis XV. to Marie Leczinska, a *livre d'heures* of Bussy-Rabutin, with miniatures by Petitot, a book bound for Diane de Poitiers, La Borde's 'Choix de Chansons,' with engravings by Moreau—these are specimens of the books which gave this miniature museum its value. Such treasures sold for from one to eight hundred pounds apiece, sometimes at a little more, oftener at a little less, than M. Borde had given for them, but the prices left him no reason to grumble if he was content to regard the pleasure of temporary possession as sufficient interest on his money. In comparison with the Pichon and Borde sales, few of the other antiquarian collections of the year 1897 are of much interest, though the 265 lots in that of M. Gélis-Didot realized nearly ten pounds apiece, owing to the presence in large quantities of miniatures and initials cut out from manuscripts, a kind of spoil which some collectors would be ashamed to possess. The lessons which can be gathered from M. Dauze's record are much the same as in previous years—that condition tells even more in France than elsewhere; that books remarkable for their illustrations or bindings command even higher prices in France than in England, while all other classes of books are certainly cheaper, but that these other classes are almost entirely confined to books printed in France and Italy. Yet the present volume records the dispersal of one fairly cosmopolitan collection—that of M. Viennot, who took an interest in books of costume and travel, wherever they were published. In parting from M. Dauze we have only to wish him better speed; the execution of his index is as good as can reasonably be desired.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

One of the most useful of annual works is the *Review of Historical Publications relating to Canada*, published by the librarian of the University of Toronto in the series known as "University of Toronto Studies: History." The volume now before us is that for 1900, edited by Prof. Wrong and Mr. Langton, and it is almost as interesting as that for 1899, of which we spoke most highly on its appearance. There are few countries so lucky as Canada in having from year to year their bibliography. An account of some articles on the Newfoundland question states that in the present session of the Imperial Parliament there will be a demand for a publication of the facts, and that "unless something is done before May next there will be war on the French Shore." There has been no demand for publication, and we trust that there will be no war. The supposed negotiations have not taken place. There has been nothing but a mere mention of the subject to the French, and Mr. Bond goes back to his colony having obtained nothing. We fancy that the situation is likely to be serious in 1902, but not, as suggested here, in 1901. The statement that the colonists have to sell bait to the French at a price fixed by the French is not, we think, true. The price is fixed (no doubt quite illegally) by the British Commodore, but nominally by a meeting of the fishermen, the decision of which is enforced by the Commodore. Mr. Davidson, who writes upon the subject, thinks that "the question will be settled within a few months, and the greatest obstacle to the final rounding out of the Dominion of Canada removed." We do not believe in the settlement, although it would be easy; and if it were reached we fear that we should be no nearer the entrance of Newfoundland into the Dominion. Another interesting subject is the discussion upon the importance of preserving the Plains of Abraham from building operations. The Literary Society of Quebec believes, and is here supported in the belief, that both Wolfe's victory of the autumn of 1759 and the French success of April, 1760, took place on this same ground, therefore doubly worthy "of reverent preservation." The account given of Mr. Jebb's article in the *Contemporary Review* on Canadian trade with the mother-country is interesting, and is followed by an allusion to the sounder papers of Prof. Davidson. Mr. Jebb states that "the British Government tentatively offered Canada a preference for her wheat, in return for the abolition of duties on British imports," a fact which is somewhat questioned, and followed by the statement, "Not one Canadian in a hundred thousand has ever considered the effect of a far-reaching preference on the Canadian manufactures which have been stimulated by protection." We believe that Mr. Jebb went too fast, and that all that was "offered" privately was what has been said publicly, namely, that not even a Conservative British Government could dream of giving any preference to the colonies unless the colonies were prepared to sweep away all traces of protective tariffs directed against the mother-country and against India. The position is rather a negative than a positive one. It will interest *Notes and Queries* to know that an ambitious monthly under the title *North American Notes and Queries* was started in June, 1900, and is published in Quebec, although its circulation lies mainly in the United States.

We have received *Waverley*, which occupies the first two volumes of the 'Edinburgh Waverley' of Messrs. T. C. & E. C. Jack which we recently announced. The binding is in excellent taste, and the print is most luxurious to read, being of Messrs. Constable's best—better, indeed, than some recent specimens of their type, which show a rather odd *e*. The volumes are excellently equipped so far as glossary goes, a point of importance often neglected in mere classics. The portraits of Scott and the young Chevalier are well reproduced, though the latter needs some Jacobite predilections to rank here as handsome. We have noted only one slip in the printing, "explusion" (ii. 331), and think the book-lover fortunate who can put this admirable edition on his shelves. Its size is the only thing against it, but it is nothing like so large as the old "Abbotsford Edition," which failed because of its bulk.

On a much smaller scale, but excellent in their way, are the volumes in the "New Century Scott" (Nelson). *Old Mortality* and the *Legend of Montrose* are before us in this series, as are two volumes of *Miscellaneous Essays* and *Contributions to Punch*, which complete Messrs. Nelson's convenient set of Thackeray.—*The Mill on the Floss* has appeared in the attractive "Warwick Edition" of George Eliot's novels (Blackwood).

Mr. R. B. Johnson sends us a delightful little edition of *In Memoriam*, the highly creditable work of the Astolat Press, of Guildford. The printing, with the initial letter of each canto in red, is a beautiful piece of work; and the frontispiece (a reproduction of Mr. Watts's 'Love and Death') and binding are all that the best taste could desire. The edition followed is the fifth, of 1851; as the publisher's note states, it contains an additional section not in some earlier issues. Close students of Tennyson will, however, realize that 'In Memoriam' in its completest form contains yet another section, "Old warder of these buried bones," which is not here.

Messrs. Macmillan have now issued De Quincey's *Opium-Eater and other Essays* in their excellent "Library of English Classics." This is the final volume of the series as announced, but we hope it may not long remain so.

One of those heavy books France now produces, as Germany once did, which we welcome as serious contributions to the literature of a subject—storehouses of facts—without finding them readable, reaches us from the house of Félix Alcan, in the *Histoire des Relations de la Chine avec les Puissances Occidentales*, by Prof. Henri Cordier. The work is intended to deal with the period 1860-1900, but the volume before us, though not marked as a first volume, covers only the period up to 1875. The book is a mine of information, and we have little fault to find with it, except that its treatment of the Burlingame mission is perhaps slightly over-contemptuous. Mr. Anson Burlingame was really honest and intelligent, and almost a great man. We do not quite understand what is meant by calling Mr. McLeavy Brown "premier secrétaire (secrétaire de la main gauche)," while Mr. Burlingame's Frenchman is described as "second secrétaire (secrétaire de la main droite)." No doubt the phrase represents a translation of Chinese ceremony, but as put into French it will certainly mislead the ordinary French reader, as the phrases have a technical and almost a slang signification which unduly depreciates the position in the 1868 embassy of Mr. McLeavy Brown, whose distinguished services to our country were as great then as they continue to be in Korea in the present day.

We have received from the Librairie Paul Ollendorff two volumes of a complete illustrated edition of Balzac's works, being those which contain *Pierrette*, *Le Curé de Tours*, and *La Rabouilleuse*.

To those who regard Kaiser Friedrich III. as a good-natured man of second-rate ability M. Max Philippson's popular *Denkmal* (Williams & Norgate) will afford no little surprise. Although written in a lively style, and containing some valuable anecdotes of the noble emperor's private life, the political sketch which forms the nucleus of this apology is disappointing; the diplomatic and military *rôle* of "our Fritz" is almost outrageously overrated, and the influence of the British Kronprinzessin still more conspicuously ignored.

We have on our table *Mary Ward: a Foundress of the Seventeenth Century*, by Mother M. Salome (Burns & Oates),—*Russian Life in Town and Country*, by E. H. E.

Palmer (Newnes),—*Livy, Book XXII.*, edited by J. Thompson and F. G. Plaistowe (Clive),—*The Parts of Speech and their Uses*, by H. W. Household (Macmillan),—*Discernenda Latina, Phrases and Idioms in Latin*, by J. S. Howell (Blackie),—*Contes Français, a Selection with Notes and Vocabulary*, edited by E. B. Le François (Blackie),—*The Picture Shakespeare: Julius Cæsar* (Blackie),—*A Catalogue of the Collection of Works relating to the County of Surrey contained in the Minet Public Library*, compiled by W. Minet and C. J. Courtney (Aberdeen University Press, Limited),—*Chemistry*, by J. Knight (Hodder & Stoughton),—*The Royal University of Ireland Calendar for 1901* (Dublin, Thom),—*Report on the Census of Porto Rico, 1899* (Washington, U.S., Government Printing Office),—*Ormond Idylls*, by J. F. McKeon (Nutt),—*Flashes of Wit and Humor*, by R. Waters (New York, Werner),—*The Lost Regiment*, by E. Glanville (Methuen),—*The Master Sinner*, by a Well-Known Author (Long),—*Nineteen Thousand Pounds*, by B. Delannoy (Ward & Lock),—*Pebbles from a Brook*, by J. Eglinton (Dublin, Standish O'Grady),—*The Maestro, Portraits and other Poems*, by C. Julian (Denver, Col., U.S., 'Rocky Mountain News' Office),—*Eyes in Solitude*, by the Rev. W. Moore (Stock),—*Under Arms*, by C. Doughty (Constable),—*The Book of Saints and Friendly Beasts*, by A. F. Brown (Longmans),—*The Church Snowball: its Origin and Defence*, by H. J. Roberts (S.P.C.K.),—*Faith and Folly*, by the Rev. J. S. Vaughan (Burns & Oates),—*Strength and Refreshment*, with Preface by the Rev. C. G. Lang (Mowbray),—*The Fall of Pilate*, by the Rev. Canon Maclear, D.D. (S.P.C.K.),—*Christian Thoughts*, edited by the Rev. V. Staley (Mowbray),—*Social Development under Christian Influence*, by the Rev. M. Kaufmann (Kegan Paul),—*History, Prophecy, and the Monuments; or, Israel and the Nations*, by J. F. McCurdy, LL.D., Vol. III. (Macmillan),—*The Illuminative Way*, by R. P. J. Michael, translated by K. D. Best (Burns & Oates),—*Christianity and Judaism*, by G. H. Dalman, D.D., translated from the German by the Rev. G. H. Box (Williams & Norgate),—*A Short Account of the Hebrew Tenses*, by the Rev. R. H. Kennett (Cambridge, University Press),—*Souvenirs: W. Liebknecht, 1826-1900*, by J. G. Prod'homme and Ch. A. Bertrand (Paris, Bellais),—*Philosophia Militans*, by F. Paulsen (Berlin, Reuther & Reichard),—*Lettres écrites d'Égypte*, by É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (Paris, Hachette),—*René Descartes: Meditationes de Prima Philosophia*, by Dr. C. Güttler (Munich, Beck),—*Napoléon: la Dernière Phase*, by Lord Rosebery, translated by A. Filon (Paris, Hachette),—and *Nelle Letterature Straniere: Serie III. Umoristi*, by A. Loforte-Randi (Palermo, Reber). Among New Editions we have *The Matabele Campaign, 1896*, by Major-General R. S. S. Baden-Powell (Methuen),—*Horace in Homespun*, by H. Haliburton (Blackwood),—*London of To-day*, by C. E. Pascoe (Simpkin),—*Electricity Simplified*, by A. T. Stewart (Chambers),—and *French Idioms and Proverbs*, by De V. Payen-Payne (Nutt).

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Maeterlinck (M.), La Vie des Abeilles, 3fr. 50.

THE EDWARDES LIBRARY.

The valuable library of the late Sir Henry Hope Edwardes, Bart., which will be sold by Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods on May 20th and three following days, is of an unusually interesting character. The whole of the library is in the choicest condition, the volumes being chiefly in beautiful old and modern French and English bindings. One of the gems of the collection is an entirely uncut copy of the Elzevir Boccaccio (1665), supposed to be unique in this state. It is mentioned by Brunet as having been in the collection of the Chevalier Reina, and was among the many beautiful books in J. T. Payne's sale in 1878. The copy of Bacon's 'Historie of the Raigne of King Henry VII.' (1622) is in many ways interesting; it is the presentation copy from Bacon himself to Tobie Mathewes, Archbishop of York, and on the reverse of the portrait Bacon has written, "Reverendissimo in Christo Patri Tobiæ Archiepiscopo Eboracensi sibi et amicitiæ vetustæ nomine charissimo et virtutis ac pietatis intuitu multum observando Franciscus Vicecomes Sti. Albani hunc librum in pignus amoris sui dono dedit. F. St. Alban." In addition, there are two pages of MS. notes by Beckford. Another book with a personal interest is a copy of Sir John Chardin's 'Travels into Persia and the East Indies' (1686), inscribed on the title-page, "For the Queen's [Mary] most excellent majesty by H.M. most humble and most obedient servant, Chardin." The copy of the 'Cronica del Rey don Rodrigo' (Seville, 1499) is a very fine one of the first edition, which is apparently totally unknown to bibliographers; the earliest edition described by Brunet, Salvá, and Gallardo is that of 1511—the last of these three stated that an edition was probably printed at the end of the fifteenth century, and this copy proves his surmise to be correct. The library contains the Valladolid 1527 edition and the Toledo 1549 edition of the same 'Cronica.' Two other exceedingly rare romances may be here mentioned—'Les Grandes Proesses du tres Vaillant Noble et Excellent Chevalier Tristan,' &c., from Janot's Paris press, 1533; and Bernardo Vargas's 'Los Quatros Libros del Valoroso Cavallero Don Cirongillo de Tracia' (Seville, 1545), both very fine copies and both from Baron Seillière's choice library.

The copy of the famous first Oxford-printed book, 'Sancti Hieronymi Expositio in Symbolum Apostolorum' (1478), is very fine, and is one of only ten examples known. The Edwardes copy of Hariot's 'Merveilleux et Estrange Rapport, Toutfois Fidele, des Commodites qui se trouvent en Virginia descouvverte par les Anglois' (Frankfort, 1590), is from the Hamilton Palace, and has brilliant impressions of the map and plates by De Bry; it is one of the rarest works relating to America; M. Sobolewski knew of only thirteen copies, very few of which are complete. The copy of John Lyoun's 'Teares for the Death of Alexander Earle of Dunfermeling' (1622) was edited by Maidment for the Bannatyne Club, and its claim to be regarded as unique still appears to hold good.

Many of the Edwardes books were in the Hamilton Palace sale, and it will be interesting to compare the prices of 1882 with those of 1901. One of the scarcest books from this source is the first edition of the curious and interesting volume 'Champ Fleury' (1529) of Geofroy Tory, with his device of "le pot cassé." Another Hamilton Palace book is the very fine copy of 'La Treselegante Delicieuse Melliflue et Tresplaisante Hystoire,' &c., of "Roy Perceforest" (1528), which has the arms of the Prince de Condé on the sides. Indeed, the books are mostly from celebrated libraries dispersed during the last half century. But they do not need any extraneous interest, for this collection was evidently formed with exceptional taste and judgment. W. R.

THE EARLY ENGLISH TEXT SOCIETY.

Dr. Furnivall is continually appealing, in notes of mingled pathos and reproach, for greater support of this most useful society, as in the 'Literary Gossip' of your issue of April 13th. Does it never strike him that the slowness of the great and ever-increasing world of book-buyers to respond to his appeals is his own fault? If he would only consider the bibliophile and book-lover! If he would only give us real "books," instead of unlovely mongrels, a cross between a German school edition and the *Proceedings* of a learned society! The Société des Anciens Textes Français present their works on delightful paper and in a neat cloth binding—"cartonnés à l'anglaise." Dr. Furnivall returns the compliment by offering his works stitched "à la française." If one does not have them bound they soon become useless scattered leaves, like a schoolgirl's music. If one takes them to the binder, one has them (or some of them) returned with "title missing," and finds that the "title" and "introductory matter" is yet to print—promised for some date near the Greek Kalends. Every one knows that these works are designed for "students" and "workers,"

that expenses are cut to get as much matter printed as possible, and all that. But if Dr. Furnivall would only take to heart the text, "The children of this world [say, the publishers] are in their generation wiser than the children of light" (say, Dr. Furnivall), and so produce his texts that they might be a joy for ever to the (comparatively) wealthy book-lover, as well as a boon to the (generally) needy student, I believe that in these days of bibliography and book-hunting, when choice books are collected almost as eagerly as rare postage-stamps, he would no longer find it necessary to play Belisarius and solicit the scanty *obolus* of the poor scholar.

A Member of the E.E.T.S.

CURDS AND "CROWDY."

The Homestead, Lathom, Ormskirk, April 22nd, 1901.

Prof. Skeat says of the above, "The etymology should be obvious, viz., from *crud* (*crod*), the weaker grade of the A.-S. *crūdan*, to crowd, to press together."

As further illustration of the correctness of this derivation, the phrase "croodle deawn," still current in out-of-the-way parts of Lancashire, means to sit with bent head and body, resting the thighs on the calves of the legs, and touching the ground only with the feet—viz., to "press together" the body into the smallest space, generally done by children whilst hiding. Halliwell gives "to cower, to crouch, to cuddle," but these scarcely express the correct attitude.

As "croodle" is never used about here except in connexion with "deawn" (down), the phrase seems to imply some other form of "croodling" now lost to us.

James Bromley.

An interesting example, not mentioned in the references to this matter given in your issue of April 20th, is the popular application to the spawn of frogs of the name of frog "cruddles." This is the name the spawn bears in Yorkshire, and very likely in other districts. Harold Armitage.

THE FRASER SALE.

Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge concluded the sale of the library of the late Sir W. A. Fraser, Bart., on the 30th ult. In continuation of our former reports, we give the highest prices in the last three days. Moreau's Illustrations to Bret's edition of Molière, 1773, 45 plates, some in first and other states, 316*l*. Moore's Lalla Rookh, author's autograph MS. with proof-sheets and MS. correction, 1817, 330*l*. Moreau le Jeune, Monument du Costume Physique et Moral du XVIIIe Siècle, 67*l*. J. S. Munden's Memoirs, with 500 extra illustrations by H. Saker, 3 vols., 100*l*. Catalogue of the Household Effects at Longwood (Napoleon I.'s residence at St. Helena), 1822, 86*l*. Portraits of Napoleon I. and his Generals (20), Paris, Chez Potrelle, 149*l*. Caricatures on Napoleon (232), from Lord Farnham's collection, 65*l*. Ashton's English Caricature on Napoleon I., illustrated with 557 rare prints, 254*l*. Large Engravings of Naval Engagements, 1797-1803 (96), published by R. Dodd, &c., 235*l*. Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, illustrated with 1,300 portraits, 19 vols., 1812-58, 50*l*. Pennant's Tour in Scotland, illustrated with 834 water-colour drawings and engravings, 6 vols., 1769-72, 91*l*. Pope's Works, Foulis's edition, 5 vols., illustrated with 600 prints and portraits, many very rare, 1785, 265*l*.; Works, 10 vols., 1743-1751, Horace Walpole's copy, 20*l*. 10*s*. Portraits of Ladies (210), many very fine, 1,450*l*. Portraits of Ladies and Coloured Prints, many scarce (93), 155*l*. Prior's Poems, first authorized edition, large paper, Sarah Duchess of Marlborough's copy, 1709, 25*l*. 10*s*. Purchas's Pilgrims, 5 vols., original frontispiece to vol. i., 1625-6, 58*l*. Ranelagh and Marylebone Gardens, 269 prints, 48*l*. Sir J. Reynolds's Works, 142 plates, 36*l*.; Engravings from his Works by S. W. Reynolds, 3 vols., Hodgson, n.d., 36*l*. Rigaud, Vues des Palais, &c., de Paris, 1752, &c., 43*l*. 10*s*. Original Drawings by Thomas Rowlandson (52), 435*l*.; another Collection of 75 Drawings, 160*l*.; Loyal Volunteers, 1799, 46*l*. R. Sayer, Collection of Mezzotints (205), &c., 151*l*. Schütz u. Ziegler, Aussichten Wiens, German and French, 130 plates, Wien, 1785, &c., 219*l*. Scott's Novels, complete set of first editions (except Waverley), 74 vols., 61*l*. The Scourge, 11 vols., 1811-16, 34*l*. Boydell's Shakespeare Gallery, double set of plates, proofs, and etchings, 1803, 64*l*. C. Hamilton Smith's Original Drawings of Costumes Ancient and Modern (about 2,000), 242*l*. 16*s*. Steele's Tatler, first 8vo edition, 1710, large paper, presentation copy, 25*l*. 10*s*. Swift's Works by Sheridan, 1803, Thackeray's copy, 51*l*. Thackeray's The Newcomes, author's own copy, 1854, 53*l*. Costume du Théâtre Moderne de Paris, 11 vols., Paris, Martinet, 34*l*. Old Bailey Sessions Papers, 1729-1895, 29*l*. Vauxhall Gardens Collections, 80*l*. Carter's Drawings and Sketches of Horace Walpole's Seat at Strawberry Hill, 74*l*. The 1,852 lots making the eight days' sale realized 20,334*l*. 18*s*. 6*d*.

Literary Gossip.

To his many friends and admirers it will be good news that Prof. Maitland is to deliver the Rede Lecture this year. Such bad accounts had been received of his health during the first few weeks of his holiday in the Canaries, that it was a pleasant surprise to learn that he had returned home decidedly better than he went, and able to resume his duties. We understand that the professor is to take some subject connected with the new German Code and the non-reception of "Romanism" in England.

Lord Acton's condition continues practically unchanged, but, considering the nature of the case, the doctors profess to regard his state as fairly satisfactory.

Mr. Fisher Unwin has in the press a volume for his "Story of the Nations" series dealing with the history of Wales. The author is Prof. O. M. Edwards, Lecturer on Modern History at Lincoln College, Oxford; and the book, while full of detail, at the same time has a broad and clearly defined plan and point of view in regard to the different periods.

In consequence of repeated public reports that Mrs. W. K. Clifford is the author of 'An Englishwoman's Love Letters,' Mr. Murray has requested us to state that, although he has no certain knowledge of the origin of the 'Letters,' he is convinced by Mrs. Clifford's assurances that she did not write them, or have any part whatsoever in them.

Mr. R. E. G. Kirk has discovered an entry which supports the doubts about Thomas Chaucer being the poet Geoffrey's son. An account of the Receiver-General of John of Gaunt in 1394 or 1395 states that the sum of 13*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. was paid "to Thomas Chaucer, by name Reynald Curteys," on account of certain affairs of "Monsieur," that is, the Duke of Lancaster. This rather implies, says Mr. Kirk, that Reynold Curteys was Thomas Chaucer's proper and original name, though it may have been a nickname. A Reginald Curteys, senior, of Wragby, in Lincolnshire, was then alive; and the only other known Reginald Curteys was twelve years old in 1419, and died before 1422. Thomas Chaucer, adds Mr. Kirk, may then have been an adopted son of the poet's, or his stepson if Chaucer married a widow, or illegitimate, or a relative. Chaucer's arms are not on Thomas's tomb; the arrears of his pension were never paid to Thomas; but some connexion existed between them, as after Geoffrey's death Thomas used his seal, and succeeded him in his Petherton forestership and his life-tenure of his Westminster Abbey dwelling.

Mr. G. C. Macaulay having issued Gower's French poem, the 'Speculum Meditantis,' as the first volume of his edition of Gower's complete works for the Clarendon Press, a false impression has got about that it was the editor's discovery of the unique MS. of this poem which led to his undertaking the editing of the rest of the poet's works. But the fact is that Mr. Macaulay had been for some years at work on Gower's English poem, the 'Confessio Amantis,' before he came on the unrecognized French MS. at Cambridge; and it was only on pressure by the Oxford Press Delegates that he consented to interrupt his work on the English poem to edit the French one. For the 'Confessio Amantis' Mr. Macaulay has examined all its forty-one MSS.—that is, twenty-five of the first recension, with its three subdivisions; seven of the second recension, with its two subdivisions; and nine of the third recension. But he has founded his text on the best third-recension MS., the Bodleian Fairfax 3, and collated it throughout with Bodley 902, Corpus 67, and Bodley 294, representing respectively the first recension revised, the second recension unrevised, and the second recension. Mr. Macaulay has given a full and careful description of all his MSS., and a complete glossary of Gower's words which will, we hope, tempt some student to compare the vocabularies of Chaucer (in Prof. Skeat's glossary) and Gower, a bit of work that Henry Bradshaw and Dr. Furnivall used often to talk over as needed. Mr. Macaulay has also given sketches of all Gower's tales, discussed his phonology (beside Chaucer's), rhymes, and grammar, and printed his 'Poem to Henry IV. in Praise of Peace.' Mr. Macaulay is now re-editing Gower's Latin poem, the 'Vox Clamantis.'

A lecture on Schopenhauer which Mr. Bailey Saunders recently delivered to a London audience will be published in a few days by Messrs. A. & C. Black.

Messrs. P. S. King & Son have in the press 'The Place of Compensation in Temperance Reform,' by Mr. C. P. Sanger. Mr. Sanger is a thorough worker, and his table of contents promises a very full survey of views and opinions on the question.

The Education Bill of the Government introduced on Tuesday is likely to pass, but to produce little result, as it is only a skeleton, and no Government will speedily face the difficulties of putting flesh on the bones. We note, in the accounts given of it by the newspapers, that the *Daily Telegraph* says that, "'with great reluctance,' Sir John Gorst allows women to sit on the Education

Committees." What Sir John Gorst said was that women were placed in the same position as men throughout the Bill, but that, in order to put this beyond all shadow of doubt, in the particular clause referred to "with great reluctance" he had so stated, as the inserting "male or female" in it might be held to weaken the rest of the Bill with reference to the eligibility of women.

When Dr. Rowland Williams, author of an important work on 'Christianity and Hinduism,' died in 1870, he directed that his library, consisting of many thousand volumes, some of them of great interest and rarity, should remain for her lifetime in the custody of his widow, and after her death should pass to the town of Swansea to form the nucleus of a public library. Portions of this library have from time to time been surrendered to the Mayor and Corporation of Swansea, and important accessions to the original collection have been made by Mrs. Williams, who has, besides that, spent considerable sums upon the binding of the books. During the last few months some thousands of volumes have been thus added to the collection, only a small portion being now retained by Mrs. Rowland Williams. The example thus set has met with a response such as often results from a good beginning. Mr. J. D. Francis, a native of Swansea, has presented to the free library the whole of his books, prints, and drawings, the collection of a lifetime, with an elaborate catalogue. A careful and very competent librarian has been appointed, and the Swansea library promises to become one of the most valuable and best-selected libraries in the Principality.

The new programme of the Irish Intermediate Education Commission will be published in the course of this month. It is expected with eagerness, as there are said to be considerable reforms in the language examinations and other changes, which may well occupy the attention of English and Scotch educators. We shall not fail to notice these matters when the document is made public.

Much is heard nowadays of the misery of town life resulting from the inrush of the agricultural labourer. In a study just written by Mr. Alfred T. Story, who has shown himself well qualified to handle the theme, an attempt is made to paint the other side of the picture. The title of the forthcoming work, which is in the form of a story, is 'Master and Slave.'

We have received from Mr. George F. Shee, the author of 'The Briton's First Duty,' a very long letter in defence of his military and naval opinions against suggestions which he thinks were made in our notice. We are unable to insert the letter, on account of its exceeding the space which we ourselves are able to devote to our notices of special books of this description. Mr. Shee defends himself against the suggestion of "failing to recognize the supreme importance of the navy"; and with regard to his military scheme, he argues that it would not give us a mere "horde" of men for home defence. Upon the latter point, however, his statement of his views is not satisfactory to us, as he contends that his scheme would give 400,000 men trained for a year, and goes on, "Nor would there be any 'millions of men' under my scheme, except gradually as a trained reserve." We fear that we are never likely to have a willingness on the part of the country to find the money for equipment on a sufficient scale to make a body of millions of men into a valuable force, even for home defence; and we continue to think that additional naval defence would be a cheaper protection against invasion than would be our author's plan. He honestly entertains the opposite opinion; but the matter is not suitable for long discussion in our columns.

Prof. Skeat is going to re-edit the early English romance of 'Havelok the Dane' for the "School and College" series of the Clarendon Press. His first edition of the poem was for the Early English Text Society in 1868.

The accounts of the Cambridge University Chest for the year 1900 show an income of 41,681*l.*, which was 2,446*l.* less than the income of the previous year. This large diminution was mainly due to the shrinkage of fees for examinations, degrees, and matriculation. It is worthy of note that the Edinburgh authorities are at the same time exercised by the great falling off in the number of medical students in the university.

Amongst the latest instances of endowed secondary schools converted to modern (scientific and commercial) uses are those of Cheltenham and Dewsbury Grammar Schools. In the case of Pate's School at Cheltenham the County Council, which contributes 1,000*l.* a year for commercial and art instruction, has now stipulated for the removal of the head master, after a long and admittedly successful term of office.

The fusion of St. Olave's and St. Saviour's Grammar Schools, Southwark, is now complete. The joint endowment constitutes, we believe, one of the wealthiest educational foundations in London. In accordance with the amalgamating scheme, a new school for three hundred girls is to be built on a site acquired in the New Kent Road.

The women and girls (says a Correspondent) who play hockey, and have no fewer than 385 hockey clubs in Great Britain and Ireland, are so dissatisfied with the wretched reports they get in the present hockey weekly, that they have resolved on issuing next season a hockey paper of their own, written and edited by women for women, and devoted to their interests. Though the "mere men" who play the game have but some eighty clubs, they get almost all the space of the present paper, and give but "a measly half-page" to the women. This is, of course, intolerable to the rightly constituted female mind; and so many male ones think with them, that the new paper will start next October with the new season. Miss Thompson will be the editor, and will be backed by all the best hockey players of her sex.

We note the appearance of the following Parliamentary Papers: Report of the Director of the National Gallery for the Year 1900 (3*d.*); Education, Scotland, Code of Regulations for Continuation Classes (1½*d.*), and Memorandum on the same (½*d.*); Education, Scotland, Return showing the Expenditure from the Grant, the Number of State-aided Schools, &c. (4*d.*); Board of Education, North-Central Division, Report for 1900 (2*d.*); University Court Ordinance No. V., Glasgow No. 1 (½*d.*); and some further Endowed Charities Reports.

SCIENCE

The North Americans of Yesterday: a Comparative Study of North American Indian Life, Customs, and Products, on the Theory of the Ethnic Unity of the Race. By Frederick S. Dellenbaugh. (Putnam.)

Mr. Dellenbaugh accompanied Major J. W. Powell on his second Colorado expedition thirty years ago, and suitably dedicates his work to that distinguished ethnologist. It seems to occupy an intermediate position between that of Mr. John T. Short on the 'North Americans of Antiquity' and that of Mr. George B. Grinnell on the 'North American Indians of To-day.' It will be observed that the author does not use the inappropriate term "Indians," which was imposed upon the natives by the Spaniards when they thought the new lands discovered by them to be part of India. He substitutes for it the terms "Amerind" and "Amerindian" suggested by the Anthropological Society of Washington, which, though retaining the erroneous name, qualify it by a prefix, and appear on the whole to be a not inconvenient substitute for it. He implies in the term "yesterday" that the comparatively few Amerinds who remain are remnants of a past people who are to be studied rather by way of retrospection than of observation; and he also indicates that he desires to look upon them in their more recent history rather than to search for prehistoric relics of their work, though he is inclined to assign to them an earlier existence on the continent than most American scholars admit. He thinks they were pushed into America by the cold of the glacial period, and that, being isolated there by changes in the distribution of land and water, they became a separate race long before the dawn of the Columbian era. It will be observed from the title of the book that the author starts with the theory of the ethnic unity of the Amerindian race. The doctrine that men so various as the Eskimo, who displays so many of the characteristics of primitive man, the Red Indian, with his fine physical and moral development, and the so-called civilized tribes of Central America, are all the descendants of a single race, offers many difficulties, and requires an abundant accumulation of evidence for its demonstration. As a working hypothesis, however, it enables the author to give a comprehensive and full view of the subject from all its sides.

One circumstance that indicates what valuable stores of fact Mr. Dellenbaugh has collected in this volume, and what a service he has thus rendered to those who desire a compendious study of the North Americans, is that of the 350 illustrations in the work 200 are reproductions from the publications of the United States Bureau of Ethnology. The reports of that bureau are correctly described as forming a fine library in themselves, and (with those of the Smithsonian Institute, the American Museum, and the Peabody Museum—from each of which also

illustrations have been derived—and other works) are so full and exhaustive that an illustrated *résumé* of their principal contents is in itself a thing of great value. The author has not, however, relied wholly on the works of others. He is a skilful draughtsman himself, and, besides several engravings, has designed and drawn a cover for the book showing as its central feature a sketch of a stone animal head from Copan, in the four corners the sacred butterfly of the Moki, and on the back a terra-cotta figure from Mexico, with scrollwork and other symbols.

It is evident that a work of more than five hundred pages, extending over so large a ground, comprising all the native peoples of the continent from Alaska to Mexico, and summarizing their languages, their arts, their customs, and their history, cannot be reviewed at length within the limits of this article. It will perhaps be sufficient to consider one or two of the matters for which the author claims originality.

He offers a tentative suggestion of a possible scheme of the Maya numerals on a quinary system, forming part of a vigesimal system. Dots up to four for units combined with straight lines up to three for fives reach from 1 to 19; the same arranged horizontally, from 20 to 39; combined with an oval, from 40 to 59; the oval laid horizontally and differenced internally, from 60 to 79; the bow differenced by dots and bow-strings, from 80 to 99; above 100 a circle added to the other signs, increased to four concentric circles up to 400, and the like symbols crowned by a knot for sums above 500. It is said that by means similar to these the Maya counted into millions. Mr. Dellenbaugh thinks that this must have been the method adopted, though the arrangement and even the figures he suggests may not be in all points correct. Awaiting the possibility of the discovery of other Maya codices, he is certainly entitled to the credit of having endeavoured to deduce a consistent system of numeration from the three existing ones.

His observations on the subject of the weapons of the Amerinds, from the point of view of the racial identity that he assumes, are of interest. He holds that all were practically in the Stone Age of culture; they did not apply metals to common uses. The Eskimo possessed objects manufactured from iron, but were unacquainted with the method of manufacture. The objects of silver, gold, and copper worked by some tribes are comparatively few and purely ornamental. Even the Maya, with their more advanced knowledge and skill, were unable to harden metals sufficiently to be serviceable in working on stone, and used stone tools for that purpose. The tools, weapons, and implements used throughout the continent, with a few exceptions, were wood, bone, and stone. The chief weapon of all was the bow. The muscles that came into play in bow-shooting were so highly developed that a white man untrained could not half pull a bow that a generally weaker Amerind could manage with ease. It is suggested that the bow and arrow were a development from the primitive fire-drill, through the bow-drill and spear. Of the forms of fire-drill, the earliest would be that which was rotated between the palms of the hands. With this the new fire of the Aztecs was produced at the termination of their fifty-two-year cycle, when all fires died out. The next is the string-drill, which is rotated by means of twisted cord. A further development is the attaching of the string to a bow.

The throwing-stick of the Moki is closely related to the Australian boomerang, but does not return to the thrower. Mr. Dellenbaugh writes with authority on the customs of the Moki, which he has personally studied. During his stay in their country he was never barred from any place he desired to enter—perhaps, he suggests, because he did not try to enter where outsiders were forbidden; in any case, he saw snake-dances and fire ceremonies, of which he preserved an accurate report. He had the usual difficulty in taking photographs, as the subjects believed the possession of their likeness would be equivalent to taking away a part of their personality and giving him power over them; but this did not apply to buildings. He speaks with candour of the Indian wars, and of the many Amerinds who have distinguished themselves as men of capacity, and contrasts the settlers who appropriated the soil, killed the game, and interfered with rights which the tribes had for centuries regarded as theirs alone, with the Hudson's Bay Company, who caused it to be well understood that they occupied certain points merely for trade, and who traded all over the northern part of the continent for 200 years without a serious rupture with any tribe.

Like many other good works, this volume originated in lectures given before the Lowell Institute, but it has been expanded into a compendious and very useful *résumé* of the vast stores of material extant as to the natural history of a most interesting race.

SOCIETIES.

GEOLOGICAL.—*April* 24.—Mr. J. J. H. Teall, President, in the chair.—Messrs. V. Cornish, R. A. M. Dixon, and C. K. D. Jones were elected Fellows; and Prof. Friedrich Johann Becke, of Vienna, was elected a Foreign Correspondent.—The following communications were read: 'Notes on Two Well-Sections,' by the Rev. R. Ashington Bullen,—and four papers by Prof. J. W. Spencer, dealing with the geological and physical development of Antigua, of Guadeloupe, of Anguilla, St. Martin, St. Bartholomew, and Sombrero, and of the St. Christopher Chain and Saba Banks.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—*May* 1.—*Annual Meeting.*—Mr. C. H. Compton, V.P., in the chair.—An interesting account of the exploration of a tumulus in Buckenham Fields, Norfolk, was contributed by Lord Amherst of Hackney, and read by the Rev. H. J. D. Astley. The tumulus is one of two large tumuli on Lord Amherst's property, situated about seven miles north of Brandon, and was opened by him in August last in the presence of a large party of experts, including Prof. McKenny Hughes, Prof. Mahaffy, and others. The work proved somewhat heavier than had been anticipated; the tumulus had been thrown up on the brow of the slope, so that it deepened on its lower side more than had been foreseen. It is often very difficult to find the exact centre of a sepulchral mound. In the present case the centre, as obtained by measurements from its inferred marginal outline, did not coincide with the highest point, nor did the position of the only interment met with agree with either. The mound was divided by the explorers into quadrants, separate parties undertaking each, so as to ensure complete investigation, and the whole face was dug clean down to the undisturbed sand and gravel. Notwithstanding the care exercised, no secondary or contemporary marginal interment was found. In the north-west quadrant an old horseshoe without calkins was met with, raising the hope that Saxon remains might be near; and in the south-west quadrant some bones of domestic animals, suggesting relics of a funeral feast; but nothing came of them. In the north-east quadrant, however, in the afternoon of the last day's work, a skeleton was uncovered, lying with the head pointing, not to the centre by measurement, but to the highest part of the mound, from which it was distant about 3 ft. in a north-easterly direction. The bones not being so well preserved as to render it easy to remove them without further appliances, it was decided to cover them up again, undisturbed, until such time as the rest of the mound could be systematically explored. The skeleton was lying on its right side, with the knees drawn up and the hands raised to the head, which rested on the right hand. This posture indicated a British interment. The body lay at a depth of 5 ft. 3 in. from the surface of the ground, and about 1 ft. 6 in. from the bottom of the made ground. After Prof. Hughes and others of the party had left a further interesting discovery was made, viz., a circle of charred earth and ashes, some 6 in. in width, forming an almost complete ring round the skeleton at a distance of about 2 ft. from it. As the body did not occur in the centre nor at the bottom of the mound, but at a great depth near the centre, it seems quite possible that it may be a contemporary burial of secondary importance, and that the principal interment may still be concealed under the deepest part of the mound, not yet explored.—Mr. T. Cato Worsfold gave an interesting and lucid description (based upon his own research and observations) of the Porta Nigra, or great gate, of Treves. He described the numerous and splendid relics of the Roman occupation which remain to the present time, and then explained the construction of the Porta Nigra and the theories put forward as to the date of its erection, which he himself assigned to the commencement of the fourth century, when it became necessary to erect defences against the rush of Rome's Teutonic foes. From this period the history of the Porta Nigra was traced onwards through the Middle Ages until its final restoration in 1876.—Mr. Blashill, the Rev. Evelyn White, Mr. Gould, Mr. S. W. Kershaw, and others took part in the discussion which followed the papers.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—*May* 1.—Mr. E. W. Brabrook, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. E. Green, in the absence of the author, read a paper by Mr. A. R. Whiteway on 'The Pyrenean Neighbour; or, the Vicinal System in the Western Pyrenees.' Mr. Whiteway, long resident at Pau, having given attention to and mastered the very difficult Bearnais dialect, has followed up his advantage by close examination and study of the local archives, from which he has gathered many notes on local customs, and especially this vicinal system, hitherto a neglected and unwritten chapter in the history of social institutions. Reference to the *voisin* is frequent in Pyrenean folk-lore, as in

Que bau mey u Besii
Qu'u cousii;

in modern French, "Voisin vaut mieux que cousin." The *voisin* must be regarded in two lights: firstly, in relation to his public duties to his neighbourhood; and secondly, in the closer and more restricted sense of his private duties to individuals. It was to this latter that the author of the paper gave prominence, the idea of fellowship and interdependence which he had found so undoubtedly existed between *voisins*—something which went, both in town and country, much further than the mere tenure of land. In Bearn the *voisin* was distinguished from the *habitant* and the stranger, and formed a privileged class. The neighbour was a descriptive relationship as fully recognized as was that of citizen elsewhere, the mutual obligations being clear and far-reaching. Nothing germane to the vicinal system is to be discovered in the code of Alaric, which was the outcome of the earlier Roman influence. An instance of the application of these early customs may be found in 1289, when the men of the fishing village of Biarritz claimed to be *voisins* of Bayonne, and so free from entry duty there, a contention disallowed by Edward I. The right of *voisinage* was obtained by birth, by marriage, or by sojourn for a year and a day, provided that the proper oath were taken—to be faithful to the king and the commune and to undertake no evil against neighbours; failing this the claimant had to quit the neighbourhood. Among other privileges, such as exemption almost from military service, the *voisin* claimed to be tried in his own criminal court and by a jury of his peers. The position was lost if the holder would not conform to the customs or the opinion of the majority, when he became an outlaw, and nearly all neighbourly acts were withdrawn. But besides or against these privileges there were obligations towards others. These reciprocal duties, entirely peculiar to this district of the Western Pyrenees, exist to the present day, though somewhat modified by time. The obligation to be good and

kind to your neighbour was binding, but between the treatment of the stranger and that of *voisin* there was a great difference. As in the old time the cry of the collier was, "Here's a stranger, Jem! Heave a brick at un," so it was also the Pyrenean method. Love your neighbour as yourself was the ideal of the *voisin* to his own class only. The twofold duties (sometimes onerous, sometimes advantageous) towards the body politic and towards each other were always clearly defined. Thus the nearest neighbour on the side of the house nearest the church summoned to weddings at which his eldest daughter was bridesmaid and witness; he also conducted funerals and attended all memorial services. It is not easy to draw fully a clear picture of this system, which was so strong in this district in the Middle Ages. Its survival must be due to its eminent fitness, just as its evolution was due to the wants it so well supplied. The whole life of the people centred round this vicinal system, for which hitherto no name has been found, and upon which as yet no monograph exists.—A discussion followed, in which the Chairman and Mr. Green took part.—Mr. H. Longden then read a paper on 'Cast Iron,' and dealt principally with cast-iron firebacks, examples and photographs of which were exhibited. One specimen shown bore the royal arms of James I., 1604; another of "Richard Lenard, founder at Bred Fournis, 1636," showed a portrait of Richard Lenard standing in the middle of the implements of his trade and of the products of his foundry. A Puritan back showed the sacrifice of Isaac, the Patriarch Jacob blessing the sons of Joseph, Joseph being put into the pit, and Jacob being informed of the death of Joseph; another showed the rose surmounted by a crown, 1650; and a very fine one, "Fairfax Counquiror, 1649," gave the general on horseback finely modelled. A note was made of a fireback belonging to Mr. Edmund James, where an earlier model of St. George and the dragon was surmounted by the legend "Cursius," and "Nil Desperandum, 1650," was placed at the side of the figure. It was thought that this back had a Royalist signification, in contrast to the Fairfax back. A rubbing of a graveslab of Anne Forster, 1591, was shown, and a description of how the model was prepared for casting was given. A casting (lent by Mr. E. James) of the baptism of our Lord, apparently of the sixteenth century, was also exhibited. It is not a fireback, but has evidently been fitted to other work. The Almighty and Holy Spirit, each surrounded by a nimbus, are in the upper part of the panel, and St. John Baptist and our Lord are in the lower part.—Mr. James Hilton exhibited a pair of German iron earrings of very delicate casting, originally made to replace similar articles of gold and jewellery which were given up by the ladies of Germany at the time of the Napoleonic wars.—In the discussion on this paper Mr. R. G. Rice gave many quotations from Sussex wills in which the names of ironfounders were mentioned and references made to iron graveslabs, &c.

Chemical.—*May* 2.—Prof. Emerson Reynolds, President, in the chair.—The ballot resulted in the election of forty-five Fellows.—The following papers were communicated: 'The Synthetical Formation of Bridged-Rings: Part I. Some Derivatives of Bicyclopentane,' by Prof. W. H. Perkin, jun., and Dr. J. F. Thorpe,—'2:6-Dibromo-4-Nitrosophenol,' by Dr. M. O. Forster and Mr. W. Robertson,—and 'Lead Silicates in relation to Pottery Manufacture,' by Prof. T. E. Thorpe and Mr. C. Simmonds.

Philological.—*May* 3.—*Annual Meeting.*—Prof. W. P. Ker in the chair.—The Treasurer's cash account was read and adopted.—The following officers were elected for 1901-2: *President*, H. Bradley; *Vice-Presidents*, W. Stokes, H. Sweet, J. A. H. Murray, A. H. Sayce, Prof. Napier, Prof. Skeat; *Ordinary Members of Council*, F. T. Elworthy, E. L. Brandreth, T. Ely, D. Ferguson, Prof. G. Foster, P. Giles, I. Gollancz, F. Heath, Prof. Ker, Prof. McCormick, W. R. Morfill, G. A. Nesbitt, Kington Oliphant, Dr. Peile, Profs. Platt, J. P. Postgate, Ridgeway, and Rippmann, W. H. Stevenson, Prof. J. Strachan, and Dr. Weymouth; *Treasurer*, B. Dawson; *Hon. Secretary*, F. J. Furnivall.—Prof. Skeat read a paper on 'The Influence of Anglo-French upon the Pronunciation of Modern English.' The object of the paper was to draw attention to the fact, hitherto almost unrecognized, that the determination of the Normans to learn English seriously affected the pronunciation in many particulars. The Normans were the dominant and the more highly educated class, who, as has been already acknowledged, controlled the spelling of Middle-English to a considerable extent. To this must be added that they imposed upon the English-speaking community some peculiarities of their own pronunciation, and would only adopt the English language in a form acceptable to themselves. The sixteen canons which serve to show that certain Middle-English MSS. were written by Norman scribes will be given in a book entitled 'Notes on English Etymology,' which is nearly ready; and, in accordance with these, it was shown, by way of example, that many peculiarities of the Cambridge MS. of the 'Canterbury Tales' are due to an Anglo-French scribe. Numerous examples of "diverted" pronunciations were given. Thus modern English has *fiddle, afford, burden, murder, could*, in which *d* (or *dd*) is a substitution for the more difficult sound of *th*. The A.-S. *h*, M.E. *gh*, as a guttural, was never accurately preserved. After a long vowel it was often ignored, as in *bough, dough*, &c.; and in *foe* (A.-S. *fāh*) it is not even represented in writing. Sometimes, especially after a short (or a shortened) vowel, it became *f*, as in *rough, tough*. Compare also *dwarf*. It even became *k*, as in M.E. *dwerk*, a dwarf; Prov. E. *barkham*, a horse-collar; M.E. *halk*, a corner; Mod. E. *elk*. The A.-S. *hōh* was trebly "diverted," and gave E. *hoe* (promontory), *hough, hock*. The A.-S. *healh* gave M.E. *hale, halk*, and Mod. E. *haugh*. The *l* was suppressed not only in *falcon*, but even in English words, as *talk, balk*. The Normans confused *v* with *w*, often suppressed initial *h*, and turned *hw* (*wh*) into *w*; and the lower orders copied them. At a later date, when the higher orders partly learnt more correct pronunciations, the speech of the lower orders remained confused till quite modern times. Many more illustrations were given. Three new etymologies (of "flue," "gauren," and "proffer") were also proposed.

Royal Institution.—*May* 1.—*Annual Meeting.*—Sir J. Crichton-Browne in the chair.—The Annual Report of the Committee of Visitors for the year 1900, testifying to the continued prosperity and efficient management of the Institution, was read and adopted, and the Report on the Davy-Faraday Research Laboratory of the Royal Institution, which accompanied it, was also read. Forty-seven new Members were elected in 1900.—The following gentlemen were elected as officers for the ensuing year: *President*, the Duke of Northumberland; *Treasurer*, Sir J. Crichton-Browne; *Secretary*, Sir W. Crookes; *Managers*, Sir F. Abel, Sir W. de W. Abney, Sir J. Blyth, Sir F. Bramwell, Dr. T. Buzzard, Viscount Gort, Dr. D. W. C. Hood, Lord Kelvin, Sir F. H. Laking, Mr. H. Leonard, Dr. F. McClean, Mr. J. Mansergh, Mr. G. Matthey, Mr. W. H. Spottiswoode, and Sir J. Stirling; *Visitors*, Sir A. N. Agnew, Dr. C. E. Beevor, Mr. W. H. Bennett, Dr. F. Elgar, Mr. J. G. Gordon, Dr. J. D. Grant, Lord Greenock, Mr. M. Horner, Mr. H. F. Makins, Sir T. H. Sanderson, Mr. W. S. Squire, Mr. H. Swithinbank, Mr. J. J. Vezey, Mr. R. W. Wallace, and Mr. J. Wimshurst.

Society of Arts.—*May* 6.—Sir W. C. Roberts-Austen in the chair.—Dr. T. Kirke Rose delivered the third of a course of Cantor Lectures on 'Alloys.'

May 7.—Lord Brassey in the chair.—A paper on 'The Coal Problem: its Relations to the Empire,' was read before a meeting of the Colonial Section by Lieut. Carlyon Bellairs, R.N.—A discussion followed, in which Sir R. Giffen, Admiral Sir J. Colomb, Sir T. Wrightson, Admiral Sir E. Fremantle, Sir C. Stevens, and others took part.

May 8.—Sir Owen Roberts in the chair.—A paper on 'Schoolwork in relation to Business' was read by Sir Joshua Fitch.—A discussion followed.

Society of Engineers.—*May* 6.—Mr. C. Mason, President, in the chair.—A paper was read on 'The Treatment of Low-Grade Iron Ores for the Smelting Furnace,' by Mr. T. B. Grierson.

Society of Biblical Archæology.—*May* 8.—The paper read was 'Notes from Egypt,' by Mr. W. L. Nash.

Aristotelian.—*May* 6.—Mr. S. H. Hodgson, V.P., in the chair.—A paper by Dr. James Lindsay, 'Italian Philosophy in the Nineteenth Century, with Special Reference to the Place of Francesco Bonatelli,' was read.—Mr. H. W. Carr read a paper on 'The Theory of Subjective Activity.'—A discussion followed, in which Mr. A. F. Shand, Mr. E. C. Benecke, and the Chairman took part.

Hellenic.—*May* 2.—Prof. P. Gardner, V.P., in the chair.—Prof. Waldstein read a paper on 'A Discovery of Marbles related to the Pediments of the Parthenon.' The two marble statuettes in question have been in the Museum of Sculpture (Albertinum) at Dresden since 1892, when they were purchased from Rome along with a number of other works. They were not valued by the vendor, and were "thrown in with the bargain." The lecturer insisted upon the difficulty of the Museum authorities recognizing the importance of these statuettes—first, because of the imperfect preservation of the one, the cutting of the base of the other (which gave it a false position); and, secondly, because the duties of the director of a museum made him approach such works in his care from a different point of view, and in so far blunted his vision. If, as he hoped to show, these two statuettes were more or less direct reproductions of figures from the Parthenon pediment, their great importance would be manifest; for the one would help us in restoring in mind one of the finest works of sculpture (the river-god from the western pediment), and the other might present us with a figure from the eastern pediment (possibly Aphrodite) now missing, and no longer extant even when Carrey made his drawings. Furthermore, we should then for the first time have an instance of the treatment of the nude in female figures from the time of Pheidias. The lecturer then proceeded to demonstrate how the male statuette was manifestly a reproduction of the Cephissus or Ilissus from the western pediment, a modification of the upper part of the figure having taken place in the direction of the Theseus-Olympus from the eastern pediment. He then showed how, from the Cladeus from the Temple of Zeus at Olympia (possibly even from Polygnotan pictures) onward, we had an unbroken series of this type down to late Roman times, and demonstrated this by numerous illustrations. This showed how common in antiquity was the custom of copying and adapting types from the decorative architectural sculptures of famous buildings and great artists, and that such copies were not restricted to the celebrated temple statues. The end of this series led us to Scopas and his Aphrodite Pandemus, and to more erect figures which had the attitude and composition of the other, the female statuette, half seated, half reclining on a rock, the upper part of the body being nude, the lower part draped. The drapery was drawn up behind the figure over the head, and was held by the upraised right arm. He showed by demonstration of slides how the attitude and composition of this statue were immediately related to those from the Parthenon as well as to other works—all Attic and of the fifth century B.C. He proved by an examination of the back that the statuette was a pedimental figure, and by an examination of the drapery that it was most closely related in style to the Parthenon marbles. Finally he adduced the marble statuettes found at Eleusis, which were recognized to contain direct copies of the Parthenon pediments, to which this Dresden statuette corresponded both in dimensions and style. Though the two statuettes showed some points of difference, these were not greater than were to be found among the Parthenon marbles themselves; while he could not attach much weight to the difference in the actual marble. The statuettes came from the same source, were both pedimental, of similar dimensions, of the same Attic style of the fifth century B.C., were both directly related to the Parthenon, and ultimately pointed to Scopas; it would therefore be a most curious coincidence if they were not connected with one another.—The Chairman thanked Prof. Waldstein for his valuable and suggestive paper.—Sir H. Howorth thought that *primâ facie* a strong case had been made out for the proposed identification, and that at any rate we must be grateful for the courage and imagination brought to bear on a very interesting problem.—Mr. A. H. Smith, while reserving his opinion, was inclined to agree that the authors of the statuettes had been unconsciously influenced by the figures in the Parthenon pediments.—Prof. S. H. Butcher dwelt upon the subtle sense of æsthetic form which was displayed by Prof. Waldstein in dealing with the *disjecta membra* of Greek art, and thought that his rare gift in detecting family likenesses among works of art opened up a vein of inquiry which might lead to very important results.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Mon. Society of Arts, 8.—'Alloys,' Lecture IV., Sir W. C. Roberts-Austen and Dr T. K. Rose. (Cantor Lectures.)
— Geographical, 8½.—'A Survey in Baffinland,' Dr. R. Bell; 'Explorations in the Great Bear Lake Region,' Mr J. Mackintosh Bell.
Tues. Royal Institution, 3.—'Cellular Physiology, with Special Reference to the Enzymes and Ferments,' Lecture V., Dr. A. Macfadyen.
— Colonial Institute, 8.—'Basutoland and the Basutos,' Sir G. Lagden.
Wed. Meteorological, 4½.—'The Periodicity of Cyclonic Winds,' Mr. R. T. Smith; 'An Account of the Bequest of the late G. J. Symons,' Mr. W. Marriott.
— Microscopical, 7½.—Exhibition of Aquatic Life.
— British Archæological Association, 8.—'Intercourse between the Civilized People of Britain and the Great Centres of Learning and Commerce prior to the Roman Age,' Dr. Phené; 'The Oyster Dredgers and Flatsmen of Whitstable,' Mr. A. O. Collard.
— Folk-Lore, 8.—'Dischi Sacri,' Mr F. T. Elworthy.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'Syntonic Wireless Telegraphy,' Signor G. Marconi.
Thurs. Royal Institution, 3.—'Arthur Sullivan,' Lecture III., Sir A. C. Mackenzie.
— Society of Arts, 5.—'The Town and Island of Bombay,' Mr. L. R. W. Forrest.
— Chemical, 8.—'The Nutrition of Yeast,' Part III., Dr. A. L. Stern; 'Derivatives of Methylfurfural,' Mr H. J. H. Fenton and Miss M. Gostling; 'The Preparation and Optical Inversion of Optically Active Nitrogen Compounds,' Messrs. W. J. Pope and A. W. Harvey.
— Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, 8.—'Some Unfamiliar Masterpieces of the Italian School,' Miss E. Halsey.

Fri. United Service Institution, 3.—'National Defence and the Duties of Volunteer Infantry Brigades,' Col. J. D. Legard.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'Polyphase Electric Working,' Lecture IV., Mr. A. C. Eborall. (Howard Lectures.)
— Royal Institution, 9.—'Turkish Kurdistan,' Earl Percy.
Sat. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Rise of Civilization in Egypt,' Lecture II., Prof. W. M. Flinders Petrie.

Science Gossip.

In the May number of the *Geographical Journal* Sir Thomas Holdich, in his paper on the geography of the North-West Frontier, returns to his controversy with us as to what should be included or marked as British in our Indian maps. He explains that the districts withdrawn from all interference by the Ameer were not annexed to British India, which is true, and goes on,

"and to maintain that the red line should be drawn on our maps so as to include Chitral, Kuram, Tochi, and Baluchistan is only to repeat the error which was made by the ignorant tribes-people themselves."

We have never suggested that everything within the Durand line should be coloured red. But where we have (and, judging by the latest Blue-book on the constitution of the new province, shall always maintain) great British garrisons and British political agents, the red colour is as suitable as it is to other districts which, though not British for all purposes, are coloured red even by some authors who refuse the red to Baluchistan. Sir Thomas Holdich argues against us that we shall have to push forward our frontier on our maps till India becomes coterminous with Russia and Persia. India is virtually coterminous with Persia on the side of Baluchistan. It is not so on the side of Afghanistan, which maintains an absolutely independent position as regards all its affairs except foreign relations, and which is in no sense British.

The comet (*a*, 1901) of which the discovery was mentioned last week appears to have been first seen by Mr. Halls at Queenstown, in the eastern part of Cape Colony, on the 23rd ult.; and on the morning of the 25th it was seen at the Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope, and also at Melbourne, having been independently discovered by Mr. Tattersall at Cape Leeuwin, on the south-west coast of Australia. It was then not far from the star μ Piscium, and moving in a south-easterly direction. An observation obtained at Arequipa, in Peru, at a time corresponding to Greenwich midnight on the 2nd inst., gives its place then in the constellation Eridanus, near the southern boundary of Taurus, so that in this part of the world it is only above the horizon during daylight, but in the southern hemisphere it has been seen after sunset.

We have received the eleventh and twelfth numbers of Vol. XXIX. of the *Memorie della Società degli Spettroscopisti Italiani*, completing the volume. The former contains a note by Prof. Mascari on the frequency and distribution in latitude of the solar spots observed at Catania in 1899, and a continuation of the spectroscopical images of the sun's limb as observed at Catania, Rome, and Zurich up to the end of June, 1900. The principal paper in the latter is by Prof. Tacchini, on the solar spots and faculæ observed at Rome during the year 1900, in the early part of which a minimum epoch of these phenomena appears to have taken place. We have also received the first number of Vol. XXX., which is chiefly occupied with papers commemorative of the discovery of the first of the long list of small planets, Ceres, which was noticed by Piazzi at Palermo on January 1st, 1801, and recognized to be a planet on the following night. A fanciful sketch is given of Piazzi receiving instructions from Urania, and an engraving of Ramsden's circle, with which the discovery was made.

FINE ARTS

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

(First Notice.)

A great national amusement like the Royal Academy is not, of course, to be discussed on the same terms as a mere exhibition of works of art. That is its ostensible purpose, but the profound political instinct of the English people has always objected to any merely logical consistency in its institutions. The same people that has so wisely elaborated the system of a sovereign who reigns but does not rule, that is governed by a body which is not recognized by the statutes, cannot but be gratified by an exhibition of national art where beauty is the last consideration. Beauty should console us for the chaotic jumble of incongruous sensations which life presents; but we have not yet found any artist who did not leave one of these exhibitions depressed and perturbed in spirit. In the Academy the trivial interests, the vulgar ambitions, the ill-supported pretensions which disfigure everyday life find only too faithful a reflection. There must, of course, be some robust persons who can appreciate the rude humour of the sport of picture-baiting, who enjoy the sight of this pictorial cockpit, where the paintings, herded in disordered masses, are left to fight it out among themselves, to see which can shout loudest and hit hardest. This year there can be no doubt as to which artist comes least ruffled through the *mêlée*.

Mr. Sargent dominates the present show as probably no one man has ever dominated it before. Artists who have grown grey in the service of other traditions of painting find that to be in the movement it is necessary to imitate his frank oppositions of tone, his obvious brush-work. Such an attempt marks the work of Mr. Solomon J. Solomon, Mr. Herkomer, and others. Even Mr. J. W. Waterhouse, whose aims seem to lie naturally in other directions, drops into the Sargent manner in treating the satin dress of his portrait of *Mrs. Schreiber* (No. 48). It is no doubt a tribute to Mr. Sargent's forcible personality that his methods should thus impose themselves on his contemporaries, nor does there seem any likelihood of his imitators ever coming within measurable distance of his achievements. Mr. Sargent's pictures stand out from all the others with startling effect — he has the air of being the one professional painter, the one master of his craft, among a crowd of amateurs. One quality in Mr. Sargent's work this year cannot fail to be noticed with admiration. He has now enjoyed for some years a unique reputation among English portrait-painters. It is about the time when, to judge by the history of fashionable English art, success should begin to tell upon him. But we look in vain for any evidence of the rot which unqualified success is wont to produce; there is no sign in this year's work of the repetition of old motives or of careless and indifferent observation. His finest portraits this year are, we think, as good as, if not better than, anything he has yet done. The strenuous grip of the observed fact is nowhere relaxed, while in one or two the idea is more firmly seized and consistently elaborated than heretofore. Most striking of all is the fact that he has abated nothing of his pitiless sincerity, a sincerity which only misses being ironical by its apparent and, we believe, real artlessness.

These qualities of resistance in Mr. Sargent's work imply a remarkable enthusiasm for, and loyalty to, an idea, and however little we find it possible to sympathize with the aims which inspire such self-sacrificing devotion, it is vain to deny the genuineness of his faith. He may be—we think he is—an heresiarch, but we are convinced that he would suffer martyrdom for his creed. And his creed is, if we may interpret his faith by his works, to render with the utmost clearness and directness the appearance of his sitter, recording exactly the relative values of tone which the appearance presents. Now we believe that all the greatest painters have allowed their imagination, their interest in character, or their desire for harmonious decorative effect to modify the relative values of the appearance. They have emphasized those contrasts which had more meaning for these purposes, and passed lightly over those which seemed insignificant. They might, for instance, dwell on the contrast between a lighted brow and the shadow of an eye orbit more than on the contrast between the lighted and shaded parts of a button. Now in one of the best, certainly the most pleasing, of Mr. Sargent's portraits, that of *Mrs. Russell* (219), the face is in a half tone which gives unusual dignity and sobriety of effect; but an unfortunate light falls upon the neck, and one of the muscles at the pit of the throat is brought thereby into sharp relief. The result in the picture is, as it doubtless was in reality, that the most salient contrast, the point which the eye instantly seizes, is this comparatively unimportant one, which, moreover, loses nothing of its insistence by Mr. Sargent's directness of handling.

The rapidity and certainty of Mr. Sargent's observation are indeed marvellous; unfortunately, observation unguided by imagination or a love of beauty cannot produce a great work of art. Its results, until sifted and valued by higher faculties, remain inoperative; and so far as Mr. Sargent allows himself to show any bias in his reading of appearances, it is always towards the small, unexpected, and accidental traits which convince us of nothing more important than that the thing happened so. With such a creed, it follows that the success or failure of his works depends almost entirely on the preliminary arrangements of the appearances he so literally renders, and in this lies perhaps the explanation of the extraordinary inequality of his work. In the *Sir Charles Sitwell and Family* (811), for instance, he is scarcely fortunate. No doubt, in the rather sharp perspective of a group seen near at hand, the figures appear literally as they are rendered here, but the effect is to make the lady seem of monstrous proportions; nor is this mollified by the blank rigidity of her pose and the harsh illumination. The same commonness, the same aggressive and untempered bareness of aspect, affect the portrait of *Mrs. Cazalet and Children* (103), in spite of the red curtain and velvet chair, which seem concessions to a traditional notion of style. In the portrait of Mrs. Russell, however, a happy fluency of pose and the pleasant half tone of the face give a suggestion of unity and repose which is only marred by the unfortunate insistence on an accidental effect to which we have alluded. But undoubtedly the triumph of Mr. Sargent's skill in arrangement is the portrait of the *Daughters of A. Wertheimer, Esq.* (178). This is in its way a masterpiece. The poses of the figures are full of spontaneity and verve, and the contrast between the leaning figure of the younger girl and the almost exaggerated robustness of her sister is entirely felicitous. And the arrangement once attained in this case with such conspicuous good fortune, Mr. Sargent has recorded it as no one else could have done.

After all we have said—and we have not here touched on what we regard as the radical defects of Mr. Sargent's methods of using his medium—it must be admitted that, if all the other pictures of this exhibition pass into oblivion, Mr. Sargent's are likely to survive. Portraiture is a mixed art, and other considerations besides beauty contribute to its hold on us. Curiosity, for instance, about the exact shade of contemporary manners in a clearly defined social circle could not be better gratified than by the epigrammatic description which the portrait we have just discussed affords.

After Mr. Sargent's portraits M. Benjamin Constant's portrait of *Her late Majesty Queen Victoria* (149) claims attention—hardly, we fear, admiration. M. Constant is an extremely capable painter, a master of his craft within certain clearly defined limits. But, owing no doubt to a very natural feeling of the importance of the occasion, he has been inspired by the unfortunate ambition of going far beyond these limits into a region of symbolism and sentiment where even his craftsmanship has deserted him. His unwonted emotion has prevented him from painting even the throne and the architectural accessories with anything like assurance, while the figure lost in the immense throne is entirely wanting in dignity. The fan and the handkerchief have the effect of bathos in such a soaring and heroic composition.

One is almost tempted to suppose that Mr. Watts indulges in a quiet joke at the Academy, judging by the quality of the work he has sent there recently. In any case, his picture this year, *In the Highlands* (156), is not one that his admirers can contemplate with pleasure.

Mr. Furse's portrait of *General Sir Charles Nairne* (222) suffers from the fault of so many of his equestrian portraits, namely, that the horse entirely eclipses the man. The composition is a modification of earlier motives, but the painting is somewhat opaque and unsympathetic in colour. The portrait of *Mrs. Fydall Rowley* (216) looks much pleasanter and more transparent, but it is hung too high to enable one to judge it adequately. The same fate has befallen other portraits by this artist, two of which, *Sir John Burdon Sanderson* (330) and *W. E. Luxmoore, Esq.* (533), look admirable in tone, and are, moreover, more serious attempts at interpretation of character than is at all usual in modern portraits. Whatever may be said against Mr. Furse's work (and we have freely criticized it before), there is no doubt that both in capacity and artistic conscience he is far above the average of his contemporaries, and the treatment he has received this year at the hands of the Hanging Committee argues a strange lack of sense of proportion.

TELEMACO SIGNORINI.

7, Berkeley Street, Cheltenham, April, 1901.

Glancing at a Florentine journal just received, I am pained to learn that this well-known Italian painter is dead. There will be many notices of him as a loss to art circles, and already the usual "conferences" have begun in Italy, so I will confine myself to a few personal recollections of him. Signorini was a yearly visitor to England, and one of his favourite friends during these visits was Caldecott, whom he much appreciated while he lived. This I happened to know on finding some of that English artist's coloured illustrations exposed to view in Signorini's studio when calling there about thirteen years ago. My acquaintance with Signorini was made in a very unfrequented part of Tuscany, in the summer (I think) of 1883. I had spent my *villeggiatura* at Castel del Piano, best known for its brown mineral clay called by all painters "burnt siena." Thence by way of Arcidosso, on the road to Abbadia, I stayed at a solitary *albergo* in the village of Pian Castagnajo, where I found Signor Signorini and a companion of his. He was then painting studies of trees in the dense chestnut woods abounding in all that district. Whenever I passed through Florence I did not fail to renew my acquaintance with Signorini, whose reputation as a painter had been growing since the days of our first encounter.

Florentines owe to Signorini many sad mementoes of their ancient city, and his pictures of the Centro of old Florence will keep alive the recollection of much that has been demolished by the modern destroyer. I believe he was originally a painter of historical scenes, but of late he preferred landscape and architectural subjects. The painting I last saw in his studio was that of a long, straggling street in the picturesque Tuscan town of Settignano, close to Florence.

His earliest exhibited picture was of the Ghetto di Venezia in 1862; but the Tuscan *campagna*, and the various sites of the old Florence Market and Centro, were his best claims to celebrity at a later period. An admirer justly says of his personal character that "he never stooped to win admiration, and never coveted the praise given to rivals; hence he lived and died poor in purse and substance." I cordially regret the loss of this brave artist, and his death is the snapping of another link in the chain which bound me so long to artistic Italy.

William Mercer.

THE GUILDHALL CATALOGUE.

Major Martin Hume writes:—

It has rarely been my chance to see a catalogue so utterly spoilt for lack of a little skilled revision as that of the magnificent Spanish loan collection now being exhibited at the Guildhall. Such expert assistance was freely offered to the Director some time before the exhibition opened, but was declined. The following are a few of the blunders revealed in a hasty glance through the Catalogue:—

P. 23. "Samancas" should be Simancas.

P. 34. There is no such place as "Colineuar de Oreja," given as the birthplace of Checa. Can Colmenar la Vieja be meant?

P. 36. Juana la Loca did not "ascend the throne of Spain in 1504," but the throne of Castile; nor did she remain by the side of her husband's tomb at Granada all her life. On the contrary, she passed her forty-seven years of lunacy at Tordesillas, at the other side of Spain.

P. 61. "Francesco" should be Francisco.

P. 67. "Polomino" should be Palomino.

P. 73. "Our Lady of the Augustines" (!) should be Our Lady of Anguish.

P. 79. "Duke of Salamanca" should be Marques de Salamanca.

P. 80. "Florida Blanco" should be Florida Blanca.

P. 85. "Caxesi" should be Caxes.

Pp. 93, 120, 124, 133, and 134. In the descriptions of the dress of Philip IV. and Olivares "a narrow linen collar" is mentioned. This is a mistake. The collar represented is a "golilla," which was not made of linen, but of stiffened cardboard, the under surface of which was black or dark taffety and the upper surface light grey silk.

P. 96. "New Bourbon Palace." There never was a palace *so called* in Madrid. Doubtless the Alcazar, built by the first Bourbon kings after the old edifice had been destroyed by fire, is meant.

P. 96. "Alcaza Quarto del Rey" is absurd. What is meant is that in 1780 the 'Waterseller of Seville' hung in the king's apartment in the Alcazar or Royal Palace.

P. 100. "Viegos" should be *viejos*.

P. 102. "Mandrileña" should be Madrileña.

P. 117. "Pouz" should be Ponz.

P. 119. Philip IV. is described as wearing "a buff doublet over chain armour." The king probably never wore chain armour in his life. The undercoat is of a material which Philip frequently affected, namely, brown cloth closely stitched over with a pattern in grey silk or silver thread.

P. 125. Olivares is described as "Conde Duque de Olivares, Conde de San Lucar la Mayor." This is incorrect. He was Count of Olivares and Duke of San Lucar.

P. 132. "Mad. d'Aublay, 'Voyage d'Espagne,'" is quoted. This is dreadful! Fancy rendering poor Fanny Burney presumably responsible for the wild tarradiddles of Madame d'Aulnoy.

P. 147. "Señor Don Gargollo" is as bad as Sir Brown.

P. 162. "Waiving" should be *waving*.

The catalogue is announced as "under revision," a process which we hope will not be delayed.

SALES.

Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods sold on Tuesday, the 30th ult., numerous engravings. The following, after Sir J. Reynolds, were the property of Sir Robert Edgcumbe: David Garrick, by T. Watson, 48*l.* Lady Elizabeth Foster, by F. Bartolozzi, 54*l.* Mrs. Hope, of Amsterdam, by C. H. Hodges, 79*l.* Miss Frances Kemble, by J. Jones, 97*l.* Lady Taylor, by W. Dickinson, 152*l.* Lady Henrietta Herbert, by V. Green, 225*l.* The Ladies Waldegrave, by the same, 420*l.* The Hon. Mrs. Beresford, Mrs. Gardiner, and Lady Townshend as the Three Graces, by T. Watson, 92*l.* Mrs. Carnac, by J. R. Smith, 1,218*l.*

The following were from various properties. After Sir J. Reynolds: A Bacchante, by W. Nutter, 61*l.* A Bacchante (Lady Hamilton), by J. R. Smith, 35*l.* A Snake in the Grass, by W. Ward, 45*l.* The Countess of Harrington and Children, by F. Bartolozzi, 92*l.* Mrs. Turner, of Clints, by J. McArdell, and Lady Bampfylde, by T. Watson, 504*l.* After G. Morland: Burning Weeds in Leicestershire, by W. Ward, 36*l.* Contemplation, by the same, 252*l.* After J. Raoux: The Valentine, by S. Cousins, 76*l.* By and after J. R. Smith: What You Will, 60*l.* After J. Opie: Almeria (Mrs. Meymott), by J. R. Smith, 88*l.*; another example, in colours, 299*l.* After Engleheart: Mrs. Mills, by the same, 126*l.* After Maria Cosway: The Duchess of Devonshire as Cynthia, by V. Green, 55*l.* After J. Hoppner: Lady Anne Lambton and her Children, by J. Young, 152*l.* Lady Louisa Manners, by C. Turner, 75*l.* After F. Wheatley: The Cries of London, the set of thirteen, 535*l.* Rustic Hours, by H. Gilbank, the set of four, 42*l.* After Ansell: The English and French Firesides, by Tomkins, a pair, 40*l.* After G. Romney: Lady Charlotte Legge, by J. Grozer, 46*l.* After Bigg: The Sailor's Orphans, by W. Ward, 47*l.* After Le Moine: Mlle. du T., by F. Janinet, 58*l.* By Descourtis: Princess Sophia Wilhelmina of Prussia, aged twenty-five, in colours, 40*l.*; another example, in mezzotint, 29*l.*; the same, at a later age, 49*l.* By F. Janinet: Marie Antoinette, 60*l.* After Fragonard: L'Amour, and La Folie, by Janinet, 78*l.* After L. Boilly: Prélude de Nina, by Chaponnier, 25*l.* By and after De Bucourt: La Rose Mal Défendue, and La Croisée, 131*l.*

The following pictures, sold on the 4th inst., were the property of the late Mr. A. Buckley: N. Berchem, A Landscape, with cattle and figures, 231*l.* A. Palamedes, Portrait of the Artist's Wife, 262*l.*; Portrait of the Artist, 430*l.* Rubens, The Raising of the Cross, a triptych, 3,360*l.* A. van de Velde, Cattle passing a Stream, 315*l.* P. Wouverman, The Interior of a Remise, 131*l.* Claude Lorraine, The Flight into Egypt, 283*l.* T. Gainsborough, Sir John Skinner, Lord Chief Baron, 210*l.* J. Hoppner, Mrs. Batt, 567*l.* Sir J. Reynolds, Miss Wynyard, 766*l.*; Mary, Countess Delawarr, 504*l.* G. Romney, Lady Georgina Buckley, 556*l.*; John Richard West, Fourth Earl Delawarr, 273*l.* The following were from different collections: G. Romney, Portrait of a Lady, in white dress, with blue sash and bow, seated, 210*l.* E. van der Neer, An Interior, two ladies playing cards, 168*l.*

Fine-Art Gossip.

A few days ago an exhibition of international art was opened at Venice. By a coincidence there is to be on view next week, in the Continental Gallery, 157, New Bond Street, a hundred drawings in water colours of Venetian life and scenery, by Italian artists. At the same time in the same gallery there will be on show a small collection of pictures in oil and water colours of Italian life and scenes by deceased and living Italian, French, Spanish, and British artists. To-day is fixed for the private view.

Messrs. Dowdeswell have on view at their gallery in New Bond Street a series of pictures in oil entitled 'Sunrises and Sunsets in Brittany and Kashmir,' the work of Mr. V. M. Hamilton.

The bearded bust of Tennyson, somewhat larger than life, the latest portrait in marble for which the poet sat to his friend Woolner, and on the whole one of the best portraits executed by the sculptor, has been acquired for the

National Gallery of Adelaide, South Australia, of which colony the late Laureate's son is now Governor. Executed in 1873, this work was at the Academy in 1876. A few years ago it was for a short time re-exhibited in a London gallery.

The death, on the evening of the 2nd inst., is announced of M. Blaise Alexandre Desgoffe, the famous painter of *bric-à-brac*, jewellery, flowers, glass, crystal, gold, and silver, who in his peculiar line was unrivalled in our time. Painters who studied his works were astonished at their brilliance, finish, and fidelity, their unchallengeable draughtsmanship, and the splendour of their local light and colour; but their homogeneity and their tonality were by no means considered so satisfactory. M. Desgoffe was notably deficient in some of the subtler qualities of the highest technique, without which his wonderful execution failed in much the artistic sense demands. Some critics have said that Desgoffe's pictures rivalled the best Pre-Raphaelite examples in respect to supposed Pre-Raphaelite aims, but such opinions are unfair to Pre-Raphaelitism, and also to Desgoffe. The artist was, we believe, a son of Alexandre Desgoffe (1805-82), a capital painter of landscape, who studied under Ingres, and produced the 'Fury of Orestes,' which is in the Louvre. The younger artist, who was born at Paris in 1829, became a pupil of Flandrin and M. Bouguereau, and when quite young won distinction at the Salon in the line we have indicated. Hamerton wrote of his works that "they were precious copies of precious things," and illustrated a sort of painting which disdained those "twopenny beer bottles" which are the too frequent themes of still-life painters; but he should have added that Van Kessel, De Heem, Van der Bosch, Mignon, and their like, Dutch painters of humble subjects, were chiaroscurists, which Desgoffe was not. Few of his masterpieces have reached this country, and as they defy the engraver not less than the photographer, they are best known here through some admirable French etchings. It is in the Luxembourg, where two of his most characteristic productions are in places of honour, that Desgoffe should be studied; and there the injustice of a popular art critic of his own country may be discovered in respect to his verdict that "M. Blaise Desgoffe est le conservateur des gemmes et des agates, mais il n'en est pas le peintre." With all his limitations, he was, in fact, a great deal more than this sweeping assertion implies. Desgoffe won a Third Class Medal in 1861, two of the Second Class in 1863, and a Bronze Medal in 1889; he obtained the Legion of Honour in 1878.

A Correspondent writes:—

"It is stated in some of the daily papers that the late Mr. J. W. Pease has bequeathed to the city of Newcastle his entire collection of Thomas Bewick's drawings and engravings, his tool-box, tools, books, letters, &c.; also the engravings, drawings, and paintings of John Bewick and of Bewick's pupils, to be placed in the public library. The Newcastle Museum already possesses a splendid collection of hundreds of drawings and proof engravings prepared by the Bewicks for the works illustrated by them. These are of national importance, and are all carefully arranged and numbered in a gallery set apart for them. I have examined the collection several times with the greatest pleasure; and as they are all carefully numbered, one naturally inquires for a catalogue of the collection, only to be informed that there is no catalogue for sale, and that no catalogue has ever been prepared. There are hundreds of Bewick collectors who are likely to visit this unique collection, and would gladly purchase catalogues if such could be obtained. Surely a catalogue can and ought to be prepared."

The Duke of Sutherland has granted exclusive permission to Mr. G. T. Bagguley, of Newcastle, to reproduce as mezzotints the famous Romney paintings at Trentham Hall. The details of publishing will be carried out by Messrs. H. Graves & Co., under the supervision of Mr. Algernon Graves and Mr. Bagguley. The issue will be strictly limited.

At University College, London, a course of six lectures on 'Roman Britain' will be delivered by Mr. F. Haverfield on Thursdays at 4 p.m., beginning next week. The subject is mapped out as follows: 1. 'Previous Writers on Roman Britain from 1100 to 1900 A.D.'; 2. 'Sketch of the Roman Conquest'; 3 and 4. 'The Military Occupation, Army, Forts, &c.'; 5 and 6. 'The Civilization of the Non-Military Districts, Towns, Villages,' and 'The Sequel in Post-Roman England.' The lectures are open without payment or ticket to the public, who ought to take the chance of hearing so competent a guide to an unduly neglected subject.

The death of the eminent architect Prof. Victor Schröter, in his sixty-second year, is announced from St. Petersburg.

We learn from the report of the Pro Aventico Society that several interesting objects have been brought to light during the course of the winter excavations. About two hundred coins have been found, a large number of which belong to the middle of the third century, and bear the image and superscription of Gallienus. Some are of a much later date, as a louis of a Baron de Vaud of the end of the thirteenth or beginning of the fourteenth century; others are comparatively modern, as a Bern "batzen" of 1718, a "rappen" of the bishopric of Basel of 1719, and a French centime of 1797. All these were found in the ancient theatre, which was laid bare five years ago. The Pro Aventico Society will exhibit some of its recently discovered treasures at the cantonal exhibition which is to be held at Vevey.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

Queen's Hall.—The London Musical Festival.
St. James's Hall.—The Joachim Quartet.

Of the Festival concert at the Queen's Hall last Thursday week we only wrote a line or two respecting the magnificent performance of Beethoven's c minor Symphony. The programme opened with the 'Oberon' Overture, of which Herr Weingartner gave a most brilliant rendering. There is at times military precision in his beat, though there are moments in which his baton seems to reflect the inner movements of his artistic soul. Mere precision in itself is cold, and that term, even if one disagreed with Herr Weingartner's readings, could surely not be applied to his conducting. Dr. Richter has now given concerts for many years in London, and has proved himself one of the greatest of conductors, but he has never come forward as a composer; nay, if we are not mistaken, some early efforts he committed to the flames. Herr Weingartner, on the other hand, has only appeared here twice, yet already he has introduced to our notice his symphonic poem entitled 'Das Gefilde der Seligen' ('The Plains of the Blessed'), suggested—we cannot honestly say inspired—by a picture of Arnold Böcklin, which is reproduced on the title-page of the full score. The music is ably written, and it is clear in form and delightfully scored; yet one seems all the while waiting for some strong impression, for some convincing moment which never comes. There was nothing whatever in the performance to lead one to suppose that the composer's intentions were not fully realized. It may not, perhaps, be fair to judge of Herr Weingartner's powers as a composer from this one work; if, however, it represents him at his best, we should rank him amongst those who have little to say on their own account, but say it extremely well. Mr. Andrew Black sang 'Blick ich umher' from 'Tannhäuser' and 'Wotan's Abschied'; the rendering of the latter was lacking in emotional power. We have heard him sing it better.

On the Friday evening Mr. Henry J. Wood occupied his accustomed place at the conductor's desk, and he was received with special enthusiasm. Beethoven's 'Coriolan' Overture was rendered with all becoming strength and dignity, and Mr. Cowen's overture 'The Butterfly's Ball,' with its ingenious and effective orchestration, was admirably played. In the 'Pathetic' Symphony there was a little over-conducting; every intention was good, yet the art was not sufficiently concealed. Mr. Wood probably felt that direct comparison would be instituted between him and the foreign conductors who had preceded him, and, as often happens, in trying to appear at his best he came a little short of it. The programme included Bach's Concerto in d minor for two violins and orchestra, the solo parts being interpreted by Lady Hallé and M. Ysaye. It was by no means an ideal performance. The two soloists were not one in thought and feeling, while the lovely Adagio was overcharged with sentiment. Lady Hallé afterwards gave an exceedingly fine rendering of Tartini's 'Trillo del Diavolo' Sonata. Herr Becker played Tschaïkowsky's 'Variations sur un Thème Rococo' with power and brilliance. Mrs. Henry J. Wood was the vocalist. Her singing of Tatiana's Letter-Song from Tschaïkowsky's 'Eugene Onegin' was not altogether successful, but in short songs by Cui and Rimski-Korsakoff she was heard to advantage; the delicate music was rendered with marked taste and expression.

On the Saturday afternoon Mr. Wood gave exceedingly fine performances of Schubert's 'Unfinished' Symphony and Mr. Elgar's Variations for Orchestra; every fresh hearing of the latter work increases our admiration for it: masterly writing enhances noble thought and deep feeling. Dr. Joachim played Mozart's Violin Concerto in d major, and as solo Bach's 'Chaconne.' The reading of both works was wonderfully pure and dignified; there were, however, moments in which one missed the firmness and fire of former years. Mr. Harold Bauer played the solo part of M. Saint-Saëns's Pianoforte Concerto in c minor. He has a splendid technique, a fine touch, while his conception of the music showed intelligence of a high order. The concerto, though clever and brilliant, is of objective character. Next week we shall hear Mr. Bauer at his first recital interpret music which will enable us to say whether he possesses those higher qualities which go to the making of a truly great artist.

Mr. Robert Newman announces already his Festival for next year. It will commence on April 28th and end on May 3rd. The present Festival has proved, we are glad to say, a financial and in many ways an artistic success. We doubt, however, whether it was wise policy to have so many conductors. Our orchestral players readily adapt themselves to the ways, and at times peculiarities, of different men; nevertheless constant change, with rehearsals more

or less limited, is not calculated to produce the best results. As regards the programmes, we think next year they might be made stronger. Not one, by the way, of the foreign novelties this time obtained more than a *succès d'estime*. Two English composers found a place in the programmes, but British art in a London festival ought surely to be more fully represented.

The fourth Joachim Quartet Concert took place at St. James's Hall on Monday evening. First came the Haydn Quartet in D, Op. 20, No. 4, which was interpreted with rare refinement. This was followed by Beethoven's Quartet in F, Op. 59, No. 1, a work which is a special favourite with Dr. Joachim. It was altogether a grand performance. In the slow movement deep feeling was always kept under due restraint. Just once or twice intonation not absolutely pure reminded us that we were listening to an artist who had made his name in the world ere the majority of his audience had even been born. But, as if to efface these momentary lapses from perfection, Mozart's Quintet in G minor (with Mr. Alfred Gibson as second viola) was rendered in an elevated style which silenced all criticism. The reading of the slow movement, in which Mozart reveals his genius at its highest power, will not soon be forgotten. The *ensemble* playing was perfect; but the grandeur was not in the letter, it was in the solemn, reverent spirit which informed the whole. The hall, as usual, was crowded, and the applause most hearty. The music would, indeed, have been still more enjoyable if the audience had refrained from demonstrations of approval between the movements of each work.

The fifth concert on Wednesday evening was in the highest sense of the term a brilliant success. The renderings of Brahms's Quartet in B flat, Op. 67, and of Haydn's delightful Quartet in D, Op. 64, No. 5, the alpha and omega of the programme, were admirable, but the greatest performance of the evening was undoubtedly that of Beethoven's Quartet in A minor, Op. 132. The playing throughout was technically perfect, and the reading of the music noble in the extreme. Nothing could have been more solemn, more elevating, than the rendering of the wonderful 'Hymn of Thanksgiving to the Deity.'

Hymn Tunes. Composed by J. Stainer. (Novello & Co.)—For many years the late Sir John Stainer was known as a writer of hymn tunes, from the time, indeed, when he complied with the request of the committee of 'Hymns Ancient and Modern.' The number of tunes which arose at the bidding of various musical and clerical editors, also personal friends, is considerable—the present collection contains about three hundred; and this fact in itself argues in favour of the author's popularity in this branch of sacred art. Sir John in his preface expressed fear lest he might be called to task for having composed such a large number, but the supply has simply been according to the demand. He reminded any critics who might be inclined to accuse his and other modern hymn tunes of being "weak" and "sentimental"—mild epithets, as he remarked, in comparison with some he could quote—that there is a tendency to judge "of the old by the best, and of the modern by the worst." He felt that posterity would make a "limited selection of the tunes composed during the last fifty years," and the thought of the possibility of "any single one" of his tunes being handed down to posterity satisfied him. Our author, moreover, did no consider that the true estimate of a hymn tune can be "found by principles of abstract criticism." And he added that "there is a something, indefinable and intangible, which can render a hymn tune not only a winning musical melody, but also a most powerful evangelizer." There is no gainsaying this, yet "principles of abstract criticism" do furnish the means of obtaining a purely musical estimate. Many, for instance, consider Handel's 'Messiah' "a most powerful evangelizer," but the music may be considered apart from this valuable quality, tested by the highest canons of art, and pronounced excellent. A tune of evangelizing power evidently derives part of that power from the words with which it is associated, and we fear it could be shown that many tunes of very inferior merit possess, owing to the words associated with them, much of that power. With the improvement of musical taste this, however, ought not to be possible. The recent death of the author of these hymn tunes will furnish a sympathetic touch, adding not to their merit, but to the power which in many cases they will exercise.

Joseph Joachim: a Biography (1831–1899). By Andreas Moser. Translated by Lilla Durham (by permission of the Author). (Wellby.)—In our review (February 11th, 1899) of this biography after its publication in Germany we remarked that it was not only a life of a distinguished man, but a summary of a most important period of musical history. Mr. Fuller-Maitland also, in a brief introduction to this excellent translation of Prof. Moser's book, remarks that the author

"makes us realize the whole condition of things musical in such centres of art as Vienna, Leipzig, Weimar, Hanover, and Berlin, treating his subject with such skill that he has made an important contribution to the general history of the art."

It is, indeed, this feature of the book which gives to it a special value. The story of the life of the great artist has a peculiar fascination, especially to those who are personally acquainted with him, but in the far future, when he and all those who have come under his influence have passed away, this musical review of the second half of the nineteenth century will of itself have lasting interest. Mr. Fuller-Maitland calls attention to an omission in the volume which "could have been repaired without much difficulty." Hardly more than a passing reference is made to Dr. Joachim's long and intimate connexion with London. A brief account has been added of the sixty years' jubilee held at Berlin in the spring of 1899, which could not be included in the German edition prepared specially for that celebration; and it seems a pity that an extra chapter was not devoted to the artist's many visits to England. Here again the story would have more than personal interest: some musicians would have been reminded of, others made acquainted with, the long and patient struggle against ignorance, prejudice, and that laudation of the past which in itself is right enough, before the important claims of Schumann and Brahms were properly recognized. Of this victorious struggle Dr. Joachim *pars magna fuit*. The English version contains the admirable portrait by Mr. G. F. Watts.

H. F. FROST.

It was with much regret that I heard of the death of Mr. Henry F. Frost, who for many years was the musical representative of the *Athenæum*. He was born in 1848, and at the age of eight became a chorister at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, and soon after a solo boy. At the early age of seventeen he successfully competed for the post of organist to the Chapel Royal, Savoy, an appointment which he held for twenty-six years, and resigned in 1891 in consequence of the pressure of increasing literary work. He was also for some time a professor at the late Madame Sainton-Dolby's academy and at the Guildhall School of Music, both of which appointments he resigned in 1888.

It is as a musical critic and writer on musical subjects that Mr. Frost will be chiefly remembered. His first work in this department was as musical critic of the *Weekly Dispatch*, a post upon which he entered in 1874. He subsequently became one of the musical critics of the *Athenæum*, and was its sole representative from 1889 to 1898. In 1888 he became the musical critic of the *Standard*, a post which he held up to the time of his death. Unfortunately, like many others similarly placed, he was unable to resist the temptation of undertaking more work than he had strength to get through; and there can no doubt that the continual strain undermined his constitution and shortened his life.

As a musical critic Mr. Frost was one of the earliest champions of the cause of Wagner in this country. The present writer well remembers visiting Bayreuth with him on the first production of the 'Ring des Nibelungen' in 1876, and the keen interest and enthusiasm shown by him at that time. He was a well-read musician, of large general knowledge and of broad sympathies, with a strong leaning to the modern romantic school. Personally he was an amiable and warm-hearted man, and a most excellent colleague in literary work, always ready to take up others' burdens.

In addition to his press duties, Mr. Frost published in 1881 an excellent little volume on Schubert for the "Great Musicians" series; and he was also one of the contributors to Grove's 'Dictionary of Music and Musicians.' E. P.

Musical Gossip.

Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge will sell by auction on Tuesday next, a fine, clear autograph, in Haydn's neat handwriting, of a chorus 'Plaudite greges rure pastores,' from an unpublished and hitherto unknown cantata with Latin text. It bears the date 1768. In that year the composer wrote an 'Applausus,' with Latin text, but C. F. Pohl in his 'Joseph Haydn,' in referring to the autograph of the latter work, makes no mention of its being incomplete. He describes it, but does not say where he saw it. We do not think the 'Plaudite' chorus formed part of the 'Applausus.'

Sir Alexander C. Mackenzie commenced at the Royal Institution, on the afternoon of Thursday of last week, a series of lectures on Sir Arthur Sullivan. In the course of an interesting address he pointed out that Sullivan's music appealed not only to musicians of varied tendencies, but to cultured amateurs, as well as to the great mass of the community. He wrote for church and stage, concert platform and drawing-room, and possessed an uncommon power of directness and conciseness of musical speech, which enabled him to pack his thoughts into any given compass. Hence his probably unequalled position among the composers of this country. When the occasion demanded Sullivan could be both elaborate and powerful, as in the 'Golden Legend' and 'Ivanhoe'; and it was hardly correct to say that he wrote as if Wagner and Tschaïkowsky had never existed. Sullivan, though perfectly conversant with the methods of modern composers, was not tempted to imitate styles that were foreign to his nature. The influence of Mendelssohn remained with Sullivan for some years, but that of Schubert continued through life, and could be detected even in his last compositions.

The programme of the Leeds Musical Festival (October 9th–12th) will include a new cantata

by Mr. Coleridge-Taylor, Dr. Stanford's 'Last Post,' Sir H. Parry's 'Song of Darkness and Light,' Mr. Charles Wood's song with chorus 'A Dirge of Two Veterans,' Mr. E. German's Prelude to 'Romeo and Juliet,' Mr. E. Elgar's Variations for Orchestra, Sir A. Mackenzie's Prelude to 'Colomba,' and Dr. Cowen's scena 'Endymion.' Among other works are: a Memorial Cantata (soli, chorus, and orchestra) by Herr Glazounow, Verdi's 'Requiem,' Palestrina's motet 'Surge Illuminare,' Bach's cantata 'Wachet auf,' a Haydn motet 'Insanæ et vanæ curæ,' Mendelssohn's 98th Psalm, Handel's 'Messiah,' Finale to Act I. of 'Parsifal,' Dr. Joachim's scena 'Marfa,' Herr Max Bruch's Banquet of the Phæacians from 'Odysseus,' and Pearsall's choral ballad 'Sir Patrick Spens.' Dr. Joachim and Mr. Leonard Borwick are the only soloists as yet announced: the former plays Mozart's Violin Concerto in A, the latter Brahms's Pianoforte Concerto in B flat.

MR. ARNOLD DOLMETSCH announces his summer series of three concerts at 85, Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square, on the evenings of May 14th and 28th and June 11th. With few exceptions the works which will be presented have not as yet been heard at these concerts. The first two programmes will include vocal and instrumental music of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and first half of the eighteenth centuries, principally by English composers. The third concert will be devoted to the music of C. Ph. E. and J. C. Bach, Boccherini, Haydn, and Mozart.

DR. ANTON DVORÀK, according to *Le Ménestrel* of May 5th, has been interviewed by an Austrian journalist. The composer regrets that his last opera, 'Russalka,' and, indeed, his other dramatic works, have been neglected in Germany. In spite, however, of this neglect, he feels inclined to devote himself entirely to writing for the stage, if only—an "if" which has troubled many a great composer—he can obtain libretti to his taste. He would prefer a book of legendary or mystic character; in modern subjects he finds no inspiration.

HERR ANGELO NEUMANN, director of the German Landestheater at Prague, is giving a Verdi cycle. It was to commence on May 5th with 'Ernani,' to be followed on May 7th, 8th, 10th, 12th, 14th, and 18th with 'Trovatore,' 'Traviata,' 'Rigoletto,' 'Un Ballo in Maschera,' 'Aida,' and the 'Requiem' respectively. Distinguished vocalists have been engaged from Italy, also Maestro Vigne from Milan.

FOR the Chamber Music Festival which commences in the Beethoven Hall at Bonn to-morrow afternoon, and lasts until May 16th, the Joachim Quartet from Berlin, the Frau Marie Rœger-Soldat Quartet from Vienna, members of the Berlin Hofcapelle, and last, though not least, Herr Paderewski have been engaged. The programmes will include trios, quartets, quintets, and octets by Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, and Brahms. Wednesday evening will be devoted to Beethoven, when the programme will include the Quartets in B flat (Op. 130) and A minor (Op. 132), and the Pianoforte Sonata in C minor (Op. 111).

THE death is announced at Berlin on May 3rd of the well-known and able pianist Franz Rummel.

THE prize of 300 kronen offered by the Vienna *Neue Musikalische Presse* for the best short characteristic piece for an orchestra of strings has been assigned to the young Austrian composer Herr Franz Schreker, for an Intermezzo. He is only twenty-three years of age.

HERR OTTO LESSMANN has an article in his paper, the *Allgemeine Musik-Zeitung* of April 26th, entitled 'Zelter oder Felix Mendelssohn,' in which he makes a long quotation from the 'Recollections of Felix Mendelssohn,' by the composer's intimate friend Eduard Devrient, which seems to negative Grell's statement (referred to in the *Athenæum* of April 20th) that Zelter originated the idea of producing the 'Matthew' Passion. *Audi alteram partem* is a wise saying, yet in spite of Devrient's testimony in favour of Mendelssohn and also himself, it seems to us that Grell's statement need not be altogether rejected. Devrient's and Grell's versions of the origin of the matter may both be (nay, probably are) more or less coloured. We do not in the least mean to imply that either writer consciously distorted facts, but merely that each viewed the matter through his own spectacles.

WE read in the *Allgemeine Musik-Zeitung* of April 26th that the Prussian State has voted the sum of 10,000*l.* for the purchase of the great Artaria collection of autographs, including no fewer than 2,000 sheets in Beethoven's handwriting, from its present possessor, Dr. Prieger, of Bonn. The latter has offered the collection, which he bought in 1897 for the purpose of preventing its being scattered, for the same sum which he paid for it; he does not even claim interest for the money disbursed four years ago. This magnificent collection will be placed in the Royal Library at Berlin, which already contains many Beethoven treasures.

M. ARTHUR POUGIN writes in the 'Semaine Théâtrale' of *Le Ménestrel* of May 5th concerning M. Alfred Bruneau's *drame lyrique* 'L'Ouragan,' produced at the Opéra Comique on April 29th. He quotes in full an "avertissement" placed at the head of the programme of the first performance, in which composer and librettist (M. Émile Zola) explain their aims, a "monument of artistic psychology," which M. Pougin thinks belongs by right to history. He accuses the writers

> "of no small vanity in believing it necessary to give so many explanations with regard to a commonplace melodrama, vulgar in conception, void of interest, wanting as much in poetry as in warmth, introducing to the stage no novelty, lyric or otherwise."

It was the custom of Corneille to place at the head of his tragedies an "examen" explaining his ideas and intentions, and Gluck's fine dedication prefixed to the score of his 'Alceste' is well known. But, says M. Pougin, M. Zola is not Corneille; and he adds, "neither is M. Bruneau Gluck, and this pigmy ought not to imitate that giant." It will certainly be necessary to hear what the other side has to say on the matter. M. Pougin has the courage of his opinions, but he is evidently not in sympathy with the form and general style of the work.

WE read in the *Allgemeine Musik-Zeitung* of May 3rd that four performances have recently been given at Helsingfors, under the direction of Herr Robert Kajanus, conductor of the Philharmonic Society of that city. This earnest and enterprising musician has in past seasons done much to develope and improve musical taste there. Among other important works which from time to time he has produced may be named Beethoven's 'Choral' Symphony and 'Missa Solemnis,' and Berlioz's 'Faust' and 'Roméo et Juliette.' A new symphony, by the talented native composer Jean Sibelius, was to have been produced at a recent series of symphony concerts, but Herr Kajanus did not receive the score in time. The *Allgemeine Musik-Zeitung* gives other interesting details which show that musical life at Helsingfors is by no means stagnant.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

MON.	Mme. Marchesi's Vocal Recital, 3, St. James's Hall
—	Royal Italian Opera, 'Roméo et Juliette,' 8, Covent Garden.
TUES.	Mr. Ernest Schilling's Pianoforte Recital, 3, St. James's Hall
—	The London Trio, 8, Royal Institute of Painters, Piccadilly
—	Royal Italian Opera, 'Hänsel und Gretel,' 8, Covent Garden
—	Handel Society, 8.30, St. James's Hall
WED.	Mr. Harold Bauer's Pianoforte Recital, 3, St. James's Hall
—	Royal Italian Opera, 'Tannhäuser,' 8, Covent Garden
THURS.	Mr. Donald Lovey's Pianoforte Recital, 3, St. James's Hall
—	The London Octuor, 3, Steinway Hall.
—	Royal Italian Opera, 'Rigoletto,' 8, Covent Garden.
—	Miss Jessie Grimshaw's Violin Recital, 8, St. James's Hall
FRI.	Miss Florence Dawe's Pianoforte Recital, 3, St. James's Hall
—	Royal Italian Opera, 'Faust,' 8, Covent Garden
SAT.	Kubelik Violin Recital, 3, St. James's Hall
—	Royal Italian Opera, 'Tristan und Isolde,' 8, Covent Garden

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

HER MAJESTY'S.—Afternoon Performance: 'Beau Austin and 'Macaire,' by Henley and Stevenson.

COURT THEATRE.—'A Woman in the Case,' a Light Comedy in Three Acts. By G. R. Sims and Leonard Merrick.

THE revival of the 'Beau Austin' of Messrs. Henley and Stevenson and the production of the 'Macaire' of the same authors have been held to indicate an intention on the part of Mr. Tree to adopt on some future occasion a Henley and Stevenson programme as the regular bill at Her Majesty's. Such a course is scarcely to be counselled. To the lovers of fine acting the opportunity of seeing Mr. Tree in two parts so interesting and so widely different would doubtless appeal. Such, unfortunately, are too few to render probable at Her Majesty's an enduring or a remunerative success. As a stopgap the programme thus constituted might answer. To a limited public it would even offer unusual attractions, but we seriously doubt whether it would, in technical phrase, "catch on." When seen again 'Beau Austin' confirms the idea, half formed at the time of its production, that it is shapely and ingenious rather than strong and convincing. From a combination such as that to which it is due high things were to be anticipated. So delicate is the workmanship, and so well is the atmosphere caught of the early years of the nineteenth century, that the delight of the esoteric found too warm expression, and the play was over-praised. Commendable as a *pastiche*, it is weak and anæmic as a drama. Neither the Beau Austin nor the Dorothy of the opening action (which is narrated, not seen) is the same being as we subsequently meet. The former is a *fat;* the second we hesitate to characterize. Beau Austin could not, dared not, have supposed that he would obtain possession of a woman such as Dorothy on any terms short of matrimony, least of all by the coarse and common device of bribing her maid to leave her unprotected. Still less, when he had obtained his will, would he have quitted her with indecent haste and reaped neither physical delight nor homage to his vanity from his triumph. A beggar would scarcely have behaved so scornfully to "his callet" as does this gentleman, who in the following action shows himself a *preux* coupled with a saint. Dorothy herself yielding to such forms of seduction as are implied seems to us monstrous. We would as soon believe in Diana Vernon committing herself with Rashleigh Osbaldistone. We yield to few in admiration for the authors of the play. They have essayed a task beyond their strength, and, agreeable and fine in a sense as is the workmanship in the later scenes, their problem is too hard for acceptance. Beau Austin is exquisite in bearing, and submits in the cause of right to something not far short of martyrdom. This, however, does not enable us to condone or to believe in his past; while for Dorothy, the notion that she would have yielded in the fashion announced is sacrilege. Mr. Tree's performance of Austin was admirable, indeed unsurpassable. Mrs. Tree was once more Dorothy, and Mr. F. Terry an excellent John Fenwick. Mr. Kemble was

Menteith the valet, first played by Mr. Brookfield.

In dealing with 'Robert Macaire, or the Auberge des Adrets,' the same authors have been more happily inspired. They have made of Macaire himself a picturesque and amusing scamp, who hides capacities for ferocity behind a pleasantly worn garb — almost his only garb — of philosophy. Macaire's agnosticism and his plausibility are wonderfully telling, and though he lacks something of the man of action, the fault lies rather in the requirements of the play than in any shortcoming on his part. Mr. Tree's performance is original and fine, and, as has been said, is in startling contrast with that of the Beau. Neither the talent of the dramatists nor that of the actor quite overcomes the inherent defects of the story.

The new play of Messrs. Sims and Merrick is inspired in part by 'Les Pattes de Mouches' of M. Sardou. It turns to admirable account the notion of a chase after an inanimate and compromising document which seems to be endowed with something not far short of personal volition and power of motion, and needs only compression in the two later acts to become one of the most popular pieces of its day. A happy idea informs the whole, and the first act is, in its way, the brightest of recent days. The language is generally clever and appropriate, and the characterization is excellent, the study of feminine perversity and charm supplied in the heroine being very effective. It is not pretended that the types exhibited are enduring. As presentations of the result of temporary influences they are all that can be desired. Mr. F. Kerr gives a lifelike presentation of an easy-going man of the world, and Miss Gertrude Kingston realizes the character of a novelist whose artistic conscientiousness and desire for a closer knowledge of masculine delinquencies constitute a menace to her conjugal happiness. The general performance is creditable.

Dramatic Gossip.

Some change of programme has been brought about at the Criterion and Wyndham Theatres, both now to some extent under the same management. At the latter Miss Mary Moore, now returned under happy conditions from South Africa, has resumed her original part of Lady Eastney in 'Mrs. Dane's Defence.' Her reappearance will not, however, prevent the withdrawal of that successful piece and the substitution at an early date of the still more brilliant 'Case of Rebellious Susan' of the same author, in which Mr. Wyndham will repeat his performance of Sir Richard Kato and Miss Moore will be seen again as Lady Susan. Miss Violet Vanbrugh will take for the first time the character of Mrs. Quesnel, created by Miss Gertrude Kingston. This last engagement necessitates the abandonment of the idea of prefacing at the Criterion the performance of 'Wheels within Wheels' by that of 'Monsieur de Paris,' in which Miss Vanbrugh was announced to reappear as Jacinta. 'Wheels within Wheels' is long enough to constitute in itself an evening's entertainment. We are easily reconciled to this change of programme. Miss Vanbrugh's performance of the executioner's daughter was powerful, but the actress has gifts too rare and eminent to be wasted on such morbid studies.

'The Second Mrs. Tanqueray' is, by arrangement with Mr. Pinero, to be revived by Mrs. Patrick Campbell in the autumn, with Mr. Titheradge as Mr. Tanqueray. This afternoon witnesses the revival by the same actress at the Royalty of 'Pélléas et Mélisande,' with Mrs. Campbell and Mr. Martin Harvey in their original parts, and Mr. Titheradge as Golaud.

The adaptation by Miss Clo Graves of 'The Rape of the Lock,' long in the possession of the Haymarket, has, in view of the exceptional prosperity enjoyed by that management, been allowed to pass into the hands of Mr. F. Terry and Miss Neilson, who will, it is assumed, at some future time be seen respectively as Lord Petre and Belinda.

Mr. John Hare returned to London on the 1st of the month, and has been seen in his customary haunts. Nothing has been allowed to leak out as to his future arrangements, or whether his retirement, more than once announced, is to be carried out.

'Mercedes,' a drama by Mr. Thomas Bailey Aldrich, is to be given at an afternoon entertainment. So far as we know, this will be the first dramatic experiment of a graceful poet. Miss Leigh will play the heroine.

An English version of the 'Johannisfeuer' of Herr Sudermann, executed by Miss Alice Greenen and Mr. Grein, is promised by Mrs. Brown Potter.

'The Noble Art,' by Mr. Eily Norwood, will be the next novelty at the Strand. It will in due course be followed by 'A Chinese Honeymoon,' by Messrs. George Dance and Howard Talbot.

Terry's Theatre will, later in the season, come into the hands of Mr. Yorke Stephens, who proposes to produce 'The Giddy Goat' of Mr. Augustus Moore, a three-act farce from the French.

The run at the Comedy Theatre of 'Count Tezma' is over, and the next novelty, to be forthwith produced, is the expanded version of 'The Sacrament of Judas.'

The first portion of the collection of the late Mr. Charles John Wylie will be sold on the 14th inst. by Messrs. Sotheby. It consists of the library, specially rich in dramatic memoirs, the extra-illustration of which by Mr. Wylie was his favourite and lifelong occupation. The theatrical portraits, which will follow, include some admirable pictures, and a larger collection of De Wildes than is probably to be found anywhere except in the Garrick Club. It is possible that some of these may be purchased for America. Many of the extra-illustrated books are of importance.

To Correspondents.—J. J. J.—C. H.—E. L. T.—H. B.—A. D. F.—received.

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THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 3838. SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1901. PRICE THREEPENCE REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

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The ANNUAL DINNER of the SOCIETY will take place on MONDAY, May 20, at 7 for 7 30 P.M., at the WHITEHALL ROOMS, HOTEL MÉTROPOLE, Whitehall Place, S.W., Sir CLEMENTS MARKHAM, K C B F R S., President, in the Chair

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Town Clerk's Office, Carlisle, May 14, 1901.

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April 24, 1901.

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LITERATURE

The Man in the Iron Mask. By Tighe Hopkins. (Hurst & Blackett.)

Whilst the identity of Junius still appears likely to remain undetermined, the mystery of the masked prisoner of the Bastille has been penetrated, though the riddle of English history is the younger by nearly a century. The agnostic attitude of the French historians Martin and Michelet is in strong contrast with the confident advocacy of the Franciscan theory by the English Macaulay. All the more remarkable, therefore, is it to observe how the patience and acuteness of Topin and M. Funck-Brentano have enabled them to attain to an unhoped-for demonstration, while destructive criticism has riddled the claims, so nearly accepted as secure, of Sir Philip Francis. Mr. Tighe Hopkins was well qualified to present to English readers the history of the legend, and of the investigations which destroyed it and set in its place a minor chapter of history. His narrative is sufficiently picturesque, without a touch of the melodramatic, and in his reasoning he never strains a point, as those do who have a theory to support without adequate evidence. He gives us first the history of the legend, and then builds up the true story, showing how the foundations were laid, and, having once only been seriously disturbed, were finally made secure. Portraits of many of the principal personages directly or indirectly connected with the story, with plans of the great fortresses, will help the curious to elucidate the text.

The father of the most striking and widely disseminated form of the legend was Voltaire, according to whom the prisoner was a son of Anne of Austria, older than Louis XIV., but of doubtful legitimacy, whose brother, of his royal clemency, allowed him to live in prison hidden from recognition by a mask with steel springs, but treated with great deference, and indulged with dainty fare and fine linen. In spite of the fact that no one had ever seen his features, this man was known to bear a most striking resemblance to his royal brother. In this version lies the only foundation for the *iron* mask so long in vogue: as a fact, the mask which Mattioli, the real prisoner, wore was of velvet, and is barely mentioned in historical documents. Nor does the king command that it should be worn, though he gives the most stringent orders for severe treatment during the imprisonment at Pignerol. Soulavie's variant, the myth of the twin brothers, adopted and improved upon by Dumas, seems also to have found some favour in the eyes of Sismondi. Yet it is historically as baseless as that of Voltaire. Apart from the absence of mention of any such birth in contemporary memoirs, scandalous or otherwise, and the extreme publicity given to royal births in France, we must, in order to credit it, believe that Richelieu (who is shown on the day to have been as far off as St. Quentin) assisted in the furtive removal of the twin. On the Voltairean theory we have further to suppose that the cardinal would have let slip a most promising opportunity for dealing a damaging blow against the most powerful of his enemies, the queen.

The latest and most grotesque offshoot of the twin *système* is cited by M. Funck-Brentano:—

"Louis XIV. had been a mere bastard, the child of foreigners. The lawful heir had been imprisoned at the Isles of Sainte-Marguerite, where he had married the daughter of one of his gaolers. Of this marriage a child was born, who as soon as he was weaned was despatched to Corsica, and there entrusted to a safe person, as a child coming of 'good stock'—in Italian, *Buona-parte*. It is from this child that the emperor was directly descended. The true claim of Napoleon I. to the throne of France established by the Iron Mask! How came the great Dumas to miss that great discovery?"

The earliest form of the legend, known as the *système* Vermandois (supposed by some to have been thrown up by Voltaire as a *ballon d'essai*), made the man in the mask the son of Louis XIV. and Louise de la Vallière, who was thus punished for having struck his half-brother the Dauphin. In spite of its manifest absurdity in face of the dispatches recording the death of Vermandois at Courtrai in his seventeenth year and his burial in Arras Cathedral, the notion was revived, and persisted till the Revolution. Of the other theories, the only one which had the least plausibility was that which made of Fouquet the mysterious prisoner. The fall of the magnificent Superintendent of Finance was dramatically sudden, and his treatment was for some time extraordinarily rigorous. He happens also to have actually been in the same prison as that in which the masked man passed the first period of his captivity. But, unfortunately for his claim, his death at Pignerol in 1680, and his burial in Paris a year later, are fully attested; and no one contests the fact that the Mask died in the Bastille in November, 1703.

There is little or nothing to be said for the candidature of Beaufort, "le roi des halles"; and the story of Monmouth's being spirited away after his condemnation and given an asylum in the Bastille (the truth of which that gallant cavalry officer M. Germain François Poullain de Saint-Foix was ready to defend at the sword's point) is a ludicrous travesty of history, worthy of the great romancer who sends Monck to Holland confined in a barrel.

The truth is that the real man in the mask was no royal or semi-royal personage, not even an ambitious and powerful statesman; he was merely the favourite of a petty Italian prince, who had played false with the Grand Monarque in the hope of obtaining money from his enemies as well as from himself. The fact has been established from the archives of the French Foreign and War Offices and the journal of the king's lieutenant of the Bastille, and the evidence amounts to demonstration. Curiously enough, too, all but the actual name of the prisoner was given in Madame Campan's memoirs nearly a century ago. It was elicited from Louis XV. by Madame de Pompadour that the prisoner was the minister of an Italian prince; but his grandson and successor was unable to enlighten Marie Antoinette's curiosity till, as her lady-in-waiting tells us, the old statesman M. de Maurepas was consulted. The Minister of Marine assured Louis XVI. that

"the prisoner was merely a person of a very dangerous character by reason of his intriguing spirit, and a subject of the Duke of Mantua. He was enticed to the frontier, arrested, and kept a prisoner, first at Pignerol, and then in the Bastille."

It has now been substantiated that the Count Mattioli who in 1679 was arrested by Catinat near Turin, imprisoned in the dungeons of Pignerol till 1694, and in the Iles des Marguerites till 1698, was the same man who in the latter year was conveyed across France by M. de Saint-Mars masked, and died miserably in the Bastille five years later, being buried in the churchyard of St. Paul under the name of Marchioly, the forms Martioly, Marthioly, and others having variously appeared in the correspondence relating to the prisoner before his removal to Paris.

It is likely enough, as Mr. Tighe Hopkins thinks, that had it not been for the mask, which struck the popular imagination, and the dramatic use made of it by men of letters who, like Voltaire and Lenglet-Dufresnoy, had seen the inside of the Bastille, we should have heard little or nothing of this mysterious captive. The whole affair affords an incomparable illustration of the growth of myth in modern times, and a triumphant justification of historical research. Yet M. Sardou was in all probability right in his estimate of the powerlessness of the latter as against the former:—

"When you reflect that every day, at the Isles of Sainte-Marguerite, the masked man's cell is exhibited to visitors by a good woman who retails all the traditional tales about the luxurious life of the prisoner, his lace, his plate, and the attentions shown him by Saint-Mars, you will agree that a struggle with this daily discourse would be hopeless. And you would not come off with a whole skin!"

But although we must give up the iron mask, the royal personage, the fine linen and silver plate, there yet remains not a little interest in the story. Authentic enough are Louis's terrible words: "Il faudra que personne ne sçache ce que cet homme sera devenu"; the instructions to the gaoler at Pignerol—

"You will guard him in such a manner that not only may he have no communication with any one, but that he may have cause to repent his conduct, and that no one may know you have a new prisoner";

and the vacant space in the Mattioli family tree. We know from Saint-Mars's correspondence how severity produced madness, how Mattioli tried to bribe one of the warders with a ring, how he was known at Pignerol as the Sieur de Lestang. When the fortress is given up to Savoy, and the prisoners have to be removed, the Comte de Tessé is enjoined not to seek to know the names of those he is escorting. At Sainte-Marguerite Saint-Mars is instructed "to see that no one ever learns what your *ancient prisoner* has done." It is an "ancient prisoner" whom Saint-Mars had at Pignerol, and who is masked, that the royal lieutenant receives at the Bastille in 1698, when Saint-Mars comes from Sainte-Marguerite-Honorat to assume the governorship. Finally we learn from De Junca's journal that this once important captive is now of so little account that from 1701 he shares a cell with other prisoners of the lowest class, and dies suddenly without any serious illness. The evidence of the last-named document finally disposes of all the romance woven round the fine linen, silver dishes, strict seclusion, and supposed possession of royal secrets. For the several links in the chain of testimony and the relation of how they were forged together we must refer the reader to the book itself. We only wish it were as lightly bound as it is written, and that the restraint and good taste of the author were reflected on the cover.

The Evolution of the English Bible: an Historical Sketch of the Successive Versions from 1382 to 1885. By H. W. Hoare, late of Balliol College, Oxford. With Portraits and Specimen Pages from Old Bibles. (Murray.)

Mr. Hoare has written an interesting book on an interesting subject. So much praise at least is at the outset due to him, and in the case of a book which is avowedly intended for popular use it is high praise indeed. Of the subject and its main branches we shall speak presently. As to the style of the book and ts manner of presentation, our commendation, hearty as it is, has to be seriously qualified. Mr. Hoare clearly tries to get at the soul of things. He aims at penetrating into the innermost recesses of his subject, and presenting a vivid mental picture of what he sees there. He also rightly regards the history of the English Bible as an integral part of our national development, and therefore aims at associating "the story of the national Bible with the story of the national life." All this is most praiseworthy. The drawbacks are that the style employed is often ultra-rhetorical, fanciful, and occasionally even bombastic, and that the "historical setting" is sometimes much more elaborate than appears necessary. History should be sober-tongued, and must never endanger clearness of delineation by profuse phraseology or undue lengthening of subsidiary parts.

As we shall later on have occasion for justifying these remarks by quotations and some detailed criticisms, we may now pass on to a general consideration of Mr. Hoare's most interesting subject. Our author prefers not to supply a "formal list of authorities," but he states that his present work was originally suggested by two articles contributed by himself to the *Nineteenth Century* in 1898–9. Our readers will, however, no doubt, like to know something definite about the more important works previously written on this subject. In 1731 appeared Laws's 'Complete History of the Several Translations of the Holy Bible and New Testament into English.' This book had, however, no great sale, and eight years passed before a second edition followed a very scanty first. In 1844 an important historical work was published by Christopher Anderson, under the title 'Annals of the English Bible.' Dr. John Eadie's excellent and scholarly publication on 'The English Bible' appeared in 1876; and we have besides Bishop Westcott's 'General View of the History of the English Bible,' which appeared in the interval between the two last-named publications.

But Mr. Hoare's claim to be heard rests on what has already been described as the historical setting of his sketch, and also—and that certainly not in a minor degree—on the "popular character" of this new work; and we will now devote our attention to some of the most important parts of the book itself. The earlier portion of our author's remarks on 'Mediæval England and the Bible' will strike many as weak both in argument and in style. On p. 9 he proposes the question, "Why the Bible, as a whole, should have remained untranslated until the time of Wycliffe." The main answer is practically contained in the fact, stated on p. 11, that "in Anglo-Saxon days, and even down to a later period, there were very few persons outside the monasteries and chapters who could read their letters." But instead of perceiving that he has already touched the right key to the problem, he goes on arguing the question *de novo*, and on p. 12 even reminds us of a familiar passage in Plato,

"where, while Socrates and Glaucon are occupied in hunting for the principle of justice as embodied in the State, the former exclaims that it has already occurred to him how they have been behaving like those stupid people who run about searching hither and thither for something which they are carrying all the while in their hands."

Space would forbid us to argue the point at length, but we believe that the chief answer lies in the absence of demand rather than in the consideration that

"as there was but one Church, one Pope, one Faith, so also must it have seemed part of the universal order that there should be one consecrated language (*i.e.* Latin) in which that Faith should rest enshrined, and in which that Church should offer up to God her worship."

This view of things is in part contradicted by the fact that, although complete translations of the Bible only began to appear at the end of the fourteenth century, portions of both the Old and New Testaments were several times translated centuries before, when, "as being the work of monks or of bishops, they would naturally call for no challenge on the part of the ecclesiastical authorities."

In this part of his work Mr. Hoare gives one the idea of a person who is grappling with a big subject and grapples with it unsuccessfully. But the book undoubtedly improves as it goes on. Cædmon, who is described as "the Amos of English literature," is rightly placed at the head of the list of workers, for there can be no doubt that his versifications of the Bible story met the first popular demand for a vernacular account of what is contained in the sacred books. From Cædmon we are led on to glance at the work of Bede, Alfred the Great, Richard Rolle, Ælfric, and others. The account is by no means free from error. The translation of the Psalter which Mr. Hoare ascribes to William of Shoreham (p. 38) has been shown to be in a different dialect from that employed by that writer in his poems, and readers will do well to compare several other of our author's remarks with Mr. Kenyon's excellent descriptions accompanying the 'Facsimiles of Biblical Manuscripts in the British Museum.' There can be no doubt that a fuller and clearer knowledge of the Lindisfarne Gospels, the Wessex Gospels, and other MSS. can be gained from Mr. Kenyon's 'Facsimiles' than from the present work.

Richard Rolle's prose translation of the Psalter, made about A.D. 1340, brings us within sight of John Wycliffe's great and important work. Mr. Hoare rightly says that,

"like the fourteenth century itself, Wycliffe stands half in and half out of the Middle Ages. He represents a time of transition from the old order to the new. In his ideas themselves he is for the most part in advance of his age, but in the way in which he presents, and clothes, and defends them he belongs unmistakably to Mediævalism."

The criticism which we have to pass on this portion of the book relates to the undue elaborateness of the historical setting. In the midst of some duly appreciative writing on Wycliffe himself are some pages of subsidiary matter, in which the following occurs:—

"The fourteenth century, it will be remembered, opens with the momentous quarrel between Boniface VIII., with whom ecclesiastical arrogance seems to be touching its meridian, and Philip IV. of France. And from this quarrel, with its sequels of the 'Babylonian Captivity' at Avignon and the great schism of 1378, may be dated the downfall of the Papacy as the moral tribunal of Christendom and the spiritual Delphi of the Middle Ages. The claim to decide issues of right and wrong by a divinely delegated authority could not long continue to be successfully maintained by Popes whom men saw abdicating the august independence of the Apostolic See and stooping to enrich themselves by a shameful traffic in holy things," &c.

All this has, of course, some ultimate bearing on John Wycliffe's translation of the Bible, but Mr. Hoare gives us too much of it, and the style is overwrought.

But we must hurry on to glance at chap. v., which considers William Tyndale and his work. Tyndale is no doubt the hero of the story. He is "the true father of our present English Bible"; and this from more than one point of view. Wycliffe, after all, only made a translation of a translation, rendering into English the Latin of the Vulgate. But Tyndale boldly

went to the original Hebrew for the Old and the original Greek for the New Testament. Also Wycliffe's English, being the speech of the fourteenth century, is, apart from a number of Biblical phrases embedded in our modern versions, far removed from the English of to-day, whereas Tyndale's version is in its language much more substantially the direct ancestor of the Bible we are using now. And what furthermore gains our highest admiration for this man is the fact of his martyrdom at the hands of his Roman antagonists. Mr. Hoare does full justice to the memory of William Tyndale, and he does so in language charged with genuine enthusiasm for the man and his work.

We must pass over the chapters dealing with the Coverdale, Matthew, and Great Bibles, and the Genevan, Bishops', and Douai Bibles, notwithstanding the great historical interest attaching to all these subjects. Most readers will naturally be inclined to give greater attention to the two versions which are in the hands of the public at the present day. Mr. Hoare has a much greater admiration for the Authorized Version of 1611 than for the Revised, which is certainly slow in securing for itself a place in the affections of the people. In a note on p. 228 the information is given that "the University Presses still sell, year by year, fully ten times as many copies of the Authorized as of the Revised Version," whilst "the great British and Foreign Society distributes only the Authorized," notwithstanding the fact that "in 1899 Convocation authorized the use of the Revised Version in churches," a folio edition having been since especially published for the purpose. Among the causes to which Mr. Hoare ascribes the success of the Authorized Version is "the sympathetic temper of the times" in which it was made. Our author has here correctly diagnosed the pulse-beat of the two ages. King James's age and the times immediately preceding it were as predominantly theological as our own age is predominantly scientific. This is no doubt also the main reason why

> "we derive from the prayers and collects of Cranmer's translation an impression so totally different from that which is made on our minds by the laboured and self-conscious efforts of our nineteenth-century divines in their occasional excursions into the field of devotional composition."

Faith is in the present day an effort, implying as it does the subjection of an intellect which has somehow grown prouder and more stubborn by the achievements of empirical science. Biblical criticism, as the term is now understood, is, in its earlier stages at any rate, subversive of the simple Evangelical tenets of former days. To truly devout minds the essence of faith may even gain in strength and vitality in consequence of free research, but the general public, and even students of average powers, are undoubtedly disturbed by what modern criticism has to say. King James's Bible was the outcome of centuries of simple faith, whilst the Revised Version is to a large extent a product of the modern scientific mind. Mr. Hoare is so much impressed with this and other facts that he is inclined to look askance at the work of the revisers, and he clearly hopes that the Authorized Version may never be replaced by the Revised. His detailed remarks on the relative merits of the two versions are not all of equal value, and he owns that on points of criticism he writes merely as an amateur. By this he appears to mean, however, that he has a deep-rooted objection to associate himself with "the ghost of the man who regretted with his last breath that he had not consecrated his whole life to the study of the dative case."

The history of the English Bible is not without its side-lights of humour. In the Roman Douai New Testament of 1582, 1 Cor. v. 7 is rendered "Purge the old leaven that you may be a new paste, as you are azymes;" and in the Douai Old Testament of 1609–10, Ps. xxiii. 5 appears as "Thou hast fatted my head with oil, and my chalice inebriating how goodlie it is." On p. 255 occurs the following anecdote:—

> "The present Bishop of Exeter, if our memory serves us rightly, once told a story of a certain sprightly young deacon, who, in preaching against the advocates of revision, startled his hearers by the contention that if the Authorized Version was good enough for St. Paul it was good enough for him."

We may remark, in conclusion, that the portraits of Wycliffe, Tyndale, and Coverdale, as well as the four plates of early Bibles, lend an additional charm to this interesting and spirited work, and we have pleasure in congratulating both the author and publisher on the attractive appearance of the volume in all its parts.

Mrs. Lynn Linton: her Life, Letters, and Opinions. By G. Somes Layard. (Methuen & Co.)

This is a better book than might have been expected. Mr. Layard only made the acquaintance of Mrs. Lynn Linton in her old age, when her powers were failing, and in consequence he has been at a considerable disadvantage in writing her biography. As was to be expected, the space devoted to her closing years is disproportionately long; still he has contrived to supply a more adequate account of the most important period of her life than several of her friends had been led to anticipate.

It is true that Mrs. Lynn Linton's character was not difficult to comprehend, nor the facts of her career hard to unravel. She lost her mother when she was only a few months old, and her father—a clergyman of considerable ability and education, but naturally apathetic—shrank from the task of adequately training his young family, and let them grow up very much as they liked. His youngest daughter, a clever, impulsive child, who especially needed a careful upbringing, seems to have been under no discipline whatever; what education she had she owed to her own exertions; her outbursts of passion were unchecked by any kind of control, and her religious training was entirely neglected. Her first theological doubts came upon her when she was reading Ovid under the shelter of a hedge at the age of seventeen. She did not dare to appeal for help to her father, who never gave her a lesson or a word of advice; and when she became dissatisfied with her home life, and thought of running away to London and seeking a career for herself, she was only saved from a suicidal mistake by the friendly interposition of the family lawyer. To the end she bore the traces of her unfortunate lack of proper training. Full of generous feeling, she to the last acted on the impulse of the moment: she rushed into unnecessary polemics, defied prejudices she had no reason to outrage, threw away money and time on people who only deceived her enthusiasm, and wasted her energy on topics with which her acquaintance was, to say the least, imperfect. Yet in spite of failure she was always an optimist, industrious, kind-hearted, and undaunted, and retained a strong hold on the liking of those who knew her innate goodness and uprightness and had learnt to smile at her indiscretions.

Mr. Layard shows himself a sound critic in saying that Mrs. Linton was intended by nature to be a journalist and not a novelist. She wrote novels simply because they were the favourite form of writing in her day; had she lived a century or so earlier she might have written plays with equal success; but she did not possess the dramatic gift, nor had she any particular faculty for observing character. On the other hand, she was a born journalist, and on her first contact with literature as a profession she instinctively took to journalism, and at once succeeded without any weary waiting such as falls to the lot of most beginners. She attracted the attention of Douglas Cook, the shrewd editor of the *Morning Chronicle* and afterwards of the *Saturday Review*, of whom she gave a capital description:—

> "A tall, cleanly shaved, powerfully built man, with a smooth head of scanty red hair; a mobile face instinct with passion; fiery, reddish hazel eyes; a look of supreme command; an air of ever-vibrating impatience and irascibility, and an abrupt but not unkindly manner, standing with his back to the fireplace, made half a step forward and held out his hand to me as I went into the room.
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> "'So! you are the little girl who has written that queer book, and want to be one of the press-gang, are you?' he said, half smiling, and speaking in a jerky and unprepared manner, both singular and reassuring.
>
> "I took him in his humour, and smiled too.
>
> "'Yes, I am the woman,' I said.
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> "'Woman, you call yourself? I call you a whipper-snapper,' he answered, always good-humouredly. 'But you seem to have something in you. We'll soon find it out if you have. I say, though, youngster, you never wrote all that rubbish yourself! Some of your brothers helped you. You never scratched all those queer classics and mythology into your own numskull without help. At your age it is impossible.'
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> "'It may be impossible,' I laughed; 'at the same time it is true. I give you my word, no one helped me. No one even saw the manuscript or the proofs,' I added eagerly.
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> "On which my new friend and potential master startled me as much as if he had fired off a pistol in my ear, first by his laughter, and then by the volley of oaths which he rolled out—oaths of the strangest compounds and oddest meanings to be heard anywhere—oaths which he himself made at the moment, having a speciality that way unsurpassed, unsurpassable, and inimitable. But as he laughed while he blasphemed, and called me 'good girl' in the midst of his wonderful expletives, he evidently did not mean mischief. And I had fortunately enough sense to understand his want of malice, and to accept his manner as of the ordinary course of things.

"This pleased him, and after he had exhausted his momentary stock of oaths he clapped me on the back with the force of a friendly sledge-hammer, and said—

"'You are a nice kind of little girl, and I think you'll do.'

"Then he told me to go into the next room to write a leader on a Blue Book which he would send in to me. It was the report of the Parliamentary Commission on the condition of the miners relative to the 'truck' system.

"'I give you three hours and a half,' he said, taking out his watch. 'Not a minute longer, by ——. By that time your work must be done, or you'll have no supper to-night! You must take the side of the men; but—d'ye hear?—you are not to assassinate the masters. Leave them a leg to stand on, and don't make Adam Smith turn in his grave by any cursed theories smacking of socialism and the devil knows what. Do you understand, young woman? I have had the passages marked which you are to notice, and so you need not bother that silly cocoanut of yours with any others. Keep to the text; write with strength; and don't talk nonsense. And now be off.'

"To my great joy and supreme good luck, I seized the spirit of my instructions, and wrote a rattling, vigorous kind of paper, which pleased Mr. Cook so much that he called me a good girl twenty times with as many different oaths, and took me home to dine with him. And from that day he put me on the staff of the paper, and my bread and butter was secure."

The feeling of the uncertainty of a journalist's income that crops up in the last words of this extract always haunted Mrs. Linton. In the first conversation the writer of this review had with her he remarked that it was strongly present with her, although at that time she had written 'The Girl of the Period,' for which, by the way, the *Saturday* gave her 100*l.*, and had attained a recognized position on the press. Occasionally during her career she experienced reverses of fortune. From Paris, for instance, she wrote in 1853 to W. H. Wills:—

"I have received your 5*l.* note to-day, for which I beg to return you my best thanks. You are becoming quite my monetary Providence, for I assure you on my word of honour I had only one franc in my purse when your letter came. I have had five francs for ten days, but they have dwindled into one. Now don't you feel how grateful I must be to you, or Mr. Dickens, or *Household Words*—or to some one, I don't know who, in Wellington Street North, who gets me out of my embarrassments so pleasantly?"

At this time

"I had my eyrie on the fourth floor, where I shared the apartment of a fellow-countrywoman a few years older than myself. Her French mother and Irish father were dead—the latter quite lately—and her sole inheritance was the lease of this apartment for the five years it had to run. We lived a rough kind of life; but at our age roughnesses did not count. An old woman used to come in the morning to *faire le ménage* for the day; after which we were left to ourselves. We had to take our meals out of doors, save for the *premier déjeûner* of bread and coffee; and we had only two rooms—one each. But our friends used to toil up.....to visit us. Men of note, women of condition,..... they all came to make merry or to talk seriously, as the humour took them. Among the rest I remember Mr. Thackeray coming here to see me; and the good-humoured way in which he sat on the flat topped black box, not to disturb the mass of papers heaped on my second chair, was especially delightful."

The great error of Mrs. Linton's life was her marriage, a mistake which she made with her eyes open under a wild idea of her duty towards her friend's children. Mr. Layard has treated this delicate subject with discretion. W. J. Linton was a man of great gifts and many merits, but with one grave fault that wrecked his life—that at all times he shrank from doing anything, however incumbent on him, if it was distasteful to him. He could have easily earned a comfortable independence in this country if he had steadily pursued his profession as a wood engraver; and again, when he emigrated to the United States there was at that time no engraver there who could rival him, and he could have made a fortune had he chosen to work. His second marriage entailed unhappiness both on him and his wife, but most of it fell to her, for hers was the more sensitive and strenuous nature, and the failure of her hopes was so complete that it was some years before her mind recovered its wonted elasticity. Although Mr. Layard does not mention it, it was, we believe, the fear of another meeting with her husband that drove her to Italy; and on the whole her visits to Italy did her great good; in many ways they were the pleasantest episodes in her life. They changed the current of her thoughts, widened her horizon, and restored her confidence in herself.

Mr. Layard may be congratulated on having produced an honest and interesting record of a notable woman; but it may be worth while to suggest that in a second edition he should suppress Mrs. Linton's utterances on the Dreyfus case. English people are fond of complaining of any disparaging remark made about them by a Frenchman or Frenchwoman, yet they think nothing of printing the most insulting comments on France. Mrs. Linton had no direct knowledge of the "affair," and her ebullitions might be properly omitted.

East London. By Walter Besant. (Chatto & Windus.)

Although this volume is one of the series commencing with 'London' and followed by 'Westminster' and 'South London,' it is not, like those, primarily a book of topographical description; in fact, Sir Walter Besant distinctly says that he writes of a modern city of two million inhabitants, all crowded into an area which lies east of Bishopsgate Without and north of the Thames, and that there is "no necessity to speak of history." It is a work on the habits and condition of the inhabitants of the East-End, full of vivid pictures of the life lived by a vast army of workers, such as would naturally be expected from an author who has for so many years devoted his attention to the means of making the lives of the dwellers in the vast district included in the term East London brighter and more pleasant.

Most of those who have seen something of the present condition of the East-Enders are dispirited with its apparent hopelessness; but Sir Walter Besant is optimistic in his estimate of the conditions of life, and, seeking to repel the charges of dreadful monotony and unloveliness, describes his subject as a city of emotions and of hope:—

"Again, this city is not, as our casual observer in his haste affirms, made up entirely of monotonous lives and mean houses; there are bits and corners where strange effects of beauty can be seen; there is a park more lovely than that of St. James's; there are roads of noble breadth; there is the ample river; there are the crowded docks; there are factories and industries; there are men and women in East London who give up their lives for their brothers and their sisters; and beyond the city, within easy reach of the city, there are woods and woodlands, villages and rural haunts, lovelier than any within reach of Western London."

Let us hope that he is right; he certainly is in praising the noble character of the great road from Aldgate through Whitechapel and Mile End, which in some respects may be considered as the finest entrance into London.

After describing what East London really is, the author shows that it is a city of many crafts and the city of the working man. He follows the vicissitudes in the life of Liz, the factory girl, with much sympathy for her trials and admiration for her sterling qualities. The loafers at the docks, the alien, the houseless, and the submerged all come in for their share of notice, and the last chapter of all is devoted to 'The Helping Hand,' including the various agencies at work to rescue these unfortunates, such as Dr. Barnardo's Homes, the Salvation Army with its refuges, and last, though not least, the Settlements, all of which have done much to brighten the life of the inhabitants. There are thirteen or fourteen of these establishments in London, and six of them are in East London.

The author, with a sure eye for the picturesque, gives an interesting account of Raine's Charity, the home of the "Rosière" of East London:—

"The excellent Raine, who flourished during the last century, built and endowed a school for girls who were trained for domestic service; he also left money for giving once a year a purse containing a hundred golden sovereigns, upon her wedding day, to a girl coming from his own school who could show four years' domestic service with unblemished character."

Although sociology occupies the first place in this book, topography is not entirely overlooked. One striking chapter is that on 'The Wall,' about which little is known and about which comparatively little has been written. London owes so much to this embankment wall that it is a matter for regret that we are entirely ignorant as to its origin. The general opinion is that it is either Roman or pre-Roman work; but the late Sir George Airy expressed his belief that it was constructed after the erection of old London Bridge, and possibly as late as the reign of Henry VI. With the greatest respect for so high an authority, it is difficult to agree to this late date: first, because there is no evidence that the marshes of Essex and Kent were then continually covered at high tide, as they must have been before the erection of the wall; secondly, because there would almost certainly be some record of the particulars of construction, if the embankment was first planned in the fifteenth century. Sir Walter Besant holds that the wall was constructed in parts in pre-Roman times, as protection was urgently required. He describes it as occupying "the most lonely spot in the whole of England," and traces it to Bradwell-next-the-Sea, which Camden supposed to be the site of the Roman Othona. Some readers will probably wish to follow the course of the wall as described, but

after the terrifying description of the place as one where murder might be committed with impunity, they will scarcely care to visit it alone. The breaches in it have been frequent, so that the brethren of Stratford Langthorne and the nuns of Barking were for a time practically houseless from a destruction of part of the wall. One of the most serious of these accidents was an irruption of the Thames which occurred at Dagenham in 1703, covering upwards of 5,000 acres of rich land with water, and washing nearly 120 acres entirely away. The embankment was repaired at a cost of 40,473*l.*

The author connects the origin of the old ministerial fish dinners with Dagenham, where William Pitt is said to have started them. This is a small matter, but it may be noted, on the other side, that the supply of whitebait made Greenwich famous centuries ago, and that it is generally supposed that the ministerial fish dinners originated in the banquets given at the old Palace of Placentia to the Royal Council during their sittings.

There is no more striking illustration of the improvement in the condition of East London than the fact that Ratcliffe Highway (now St. George's Street), which was once a terror to London, is at the present time a very decent place. It was here, in 1811, that the horrible murders were committed which De Quincey immortalized in his 'Murder considered as a Fine Art.'

As a vivid picture of the manners and customs of the dwellers in East London, by one thoroughly competent to form a true judgment, this book deserves high praise, and it is a worthy successor of the author's other works on London. We cannot say, however, that the illustrations are altogether satisfactory. Mr. Joseph Pennell contributes a few topographical bits which are excellent, but Mr. Phil May's exceedingly clever and humorous illustrations seem rather out of place in a serious book. We try to agree with the author in his favourable estimate of the factory girl, but this feeling is changed when we look at her in the picture of an 'August Holiday in the East-End'; and while we look we cannot help recognizing that Mr. Phil May is nearer the truth than Sir Walter Besant. It seems necessary to refer here to another point. If we have to suffer from coming across continually such ugly words as "center," "theater," "traveler," and "neighbor," why are we told that the book is printed by Messrs. Spottiswoode & Co.? Surely the word "printing" means something more than machining from American stereotyped plates.

Bolingbroke and his Times. By Walter Sichel. (Nisbet & Co.)

If good intentions and painstaking use of all sources of information were enough to ensure good work, this would be a praiseworthy volume. Mr. Sichel is anxious to prove that Macaulay's "brilliant knave" and Mr. John Morley's "consummate posture-maker," Walpole's "perjured villain" and Lady Mary Wortley Montagu's "vile man," was a patriot and a statesman, with "a lofty and a lonely soul," who only erred and failed through lack of self-control; and he partly makes out his case. He has damaged it, however, at any rate to the extent of prejudicing and wearying the average reader, by a "system" of history-writing for which he takes credit. It is not only in the preliminary chapters, filling more than a fourth of the book, that he has, as he says, "adopted a method which somewhat scatters the sequence of time," and which, we must add, is most confusing and irritating, by reason of the interludes and digressions, as well as the chronological disorder, in which he indulges. Instead of the "adequate portrait of a great genius and of the crowded background in which he moved," which he attempted to draw, he has thronged his canvas with sketches and studies, some of them clever and worth better presentment, which defy the rules of perspective and proportion, and divert attention from the central figure.

It is no demerit in Mr. Sichel that he writes as a Tory, with "some vindication of Tory principles" as an avowed object. In the best and most carefully written portion of the volume, the chapters detailing the antecedents of the Treaty of Utrecht and the subsequent events down to the death of Queen Anne, he has offered weighty evidence and arguments against the estimate of Bolingbroke's character and conduct which is offered by Hallam and others. These chapters, indeed, would have borne elaboration as a separate work, presenting a compact but comprehensive survey of the political condition and foreign complications of England from, say, 1710—when Bolingbroke was appointed Secretary of State for the Northern Department, and began to take a really leading part in the management of public affairs—down to his impeachment in 1714. Although Mr. Sichel has thrown some fresh light on his hero's early life and his relations with his first wife, on his rollicking association with the wits of his set, and on his experiences and achievements as a tyro in the game of politics which none of the gamesters played with excess of honesty, there was little either very interesting or very important to be told about Henry St. John's career till he reached his thirty-second year. By that time St. John was powerful enough to break away from some of those who had helped him to rise, and to assume mastery over others. Mr. Sichel makes it pretty clear that he was sincere in his efforts to put an end to the ruinous war which Marlborough and the Marlborough group found profit in continuing; and it is much more certain that he conducted the prolonged negotiations with great skill and with substantial advantage to the country and the political organization which took advantage of his services and repaid him for them with base ingratitude. Mr. Sichel, with knowledge fitting him for the task, has missed or marred an opportunity of making a valuable contribution to the study of an important stage of our history. Overburdened with the results of his ample reading and research, he has tried to write a popular book which shall be at the same time a scholarly thesis, and the double effort has been too much for him. We gather from the preface that parts of his volume have already appeared as magazine articles, and a good deal that he says about 'Queen Anne and her Favourites,' 'The Social Atmosphere,' and so forth, is commonplace without being picturesque. The serious students to whom he appeals may resent this, and in consequence pay too little heed to the solid proofs and sober criticisms he offers.

Mr. Sichel is not the first writer who has called attention to Burke's obligations, and Disraeli's yet more, to Bolingbroke:—

"Deep thought and keen feeling were constantly contending in his diversified being. But Disraeli's reorganisation of Toryism and revival of the Imperial idea (which after all means a united nation as well as a united empire) confessedly springs from his attachment to this misconstrued and resplendent genius. Disraeli himself once said that George Smythe, afterwards Lord Strangford, was Bolingbroke's lineal successor; but no attentive student of the works of Bolingbroke and the opinions of Disraeli can fail to notice the profound influence of the former on the latter. Disraeli's views of the constitution are founded on Bolingbroke and steeped in the era of Anne, while some of his most famous expressions are quotations from him: among these we may instance 'Plundering and blundering' and the application of 'Imperium et libertas.' Bolingbroke has been perpetually condemned and acquitted. So has Voltaire. The last word has not yet been said about Voltaire; nor has it, we venture to assert, about Bolingbroke."

Bolingbroke, with all the help he had from Swift and others, was less successful than Disraeli in "educating his party," though there was, perhaps, more permanence and national benefit in the outcome of his teaching:—

"Bolingbroke, prompted by Moore, was the first free, or rather fair trader in Europe; and that, in the teeth of the Tories; while the Whig financiers who frustrated him were blind to the benefit of unhampered trade and ready to encourage the City monopolists, who decried the arrangements with Spain and twined wool round their banners in the elections of 1713. He discerned the benefits of reciprocal tariffs in commerce as of insular aloofness in diplomacy. 'An island,' he writes, 'under one government, advantageously situated, rich in itself, richer by its commerce, can have no necessity, in the ordinary course of affairs, to take up the policy of the Continent, to enter into the system of alliances we have been speaking of; or, in short, to act any other part than that of a friendly neighbour and a fair trader.' He proceeds to urge that only an extraordinary crisis on the Continent affecting British interests justifies an alliance with foreign Powers, and then only for common advantage and without permanent entanglements. Addison, the accredited exponent of Whig sagacity, has left it on record as its monument that 'all trade in commodities that hinder the consumption of a like quantity of ours is bad.' Sir Gilbert Heathcote argued before the House in 1715 against Sir William Windham that 'imports being only consumption, are our loss, not gain'; that 'only exports' keep up manufactures, employ the poor, and bring in a return of money. Where is the Liberal economist who would now back these opinions? As regards the treaty's commercial clauses, let us listen to Bolingbroke once again. 'Instead of gathering strength either as a Ministry or a party, we grew weaker every day. The peace had been judged, with reason, to be the only solid foundation whereupon we could erect a Tory system, and yet, when it was made, we found ourselves at a full stand. Nay, that very work which ought to have been the basis of our strength was in part demolished before our eyes, and we were stoned with the ruins of it.'"

Bolingbroke's own "stoning" was tragic in its suddenness and efficacy, leaving him at the age of thirty-six with no better use to make of thirty-six other years than as a brilliant schemer in disgrace and a brilliant writer whose wise utterances have to be with difficulty picked out from the obsolete and trivial bulk of his almost numberless tracts and treatises. The concluding chapters of Mr. Sichel's present volume, 'To the Queen's Death' and 'La Reine est Morte, Vive le Roi,' have more sustained dignity and are more convincing than any of their forerunners. They tell, and tell well, the really pathetic story which sets forth the pitiful collapse of the plots that gathered round Queen Anne's death-bed and the beginning of fresh plots, no less discreditable if by no means so pernicious, as well as Bolingbroke's own downfall. They go far to acquit Bolingbroke himself of Walpole's charge that he was "a perjured villain." But they show that, if Macaulay's description of him as "a brilliant knave" was also untrue, he was politically a fool whose usual brilliancy was absent at the most critical stage of his life. If Mr. Sichel's promised second volume, "delineating Bolingbroke out of place, but not out of power, in a new world of leaders and events," and indicating "the debt of Burke and Gibbon, as well as of Pope and Voltaire, to his thoughts, words, and style," is as ably written as are the last hundred pages of this, it will be a book worth having.

The Ideal of Humanity and Universal Federation. By K. C. F. Krause. Edited in English by W. Hastie, B.D. (Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark.)

This short work is described on the title-page as a contribution to social philosophy. At first sight it appears to be one of those productions which are capable of exciting unbounded admiration in the breasts of such readers as are already in sympathy with the views expressed, and are by them regarded as amongst the foremost philosophical utterances of all time; whilst in others whose emotions are less readily stirred they arouse a feeling of simple perplexity. In the present case the English editor evidently belongs to the former class. He has nothing but praise for the doctrine of Panentheism—the doctrine that all things are in God—although he does not clearly explain what is meant by it. "Never," says Mr. Hastie,

"since Plato and St. John has Philosophy been so truly 'divine,' in absolute identification with Theology; never has God been so clearly revealed and so real in speculative thought; never has Humanity been so ideally transfigured, yet so practical, in the light of the Divine Idea, as in Krause. His enthusiastic disciples claim for him that.....the Twentieth Century, understanding and appreciating Krause better than the Nineteenth Century has done, will find the certainty, security, and unity we long for in his profound, rational Panentheism."

Nor is this the utmost that, in the opinion of one at least of his enthusiastic disciples, can be said for Krause. He is represented as exhibiting the vision of God and the ideal of humanity "in a purity of thought and universal intelligibility that recall the greatest and most universal Teacher of all"; as "the most truly intuitive religious thinker of the Nineteenth Century"; as "the most fertile elaborator of the modern principle of Federation"; as "a veritable new prophet"; and as "the most suggestive and far-seeing advocate of the moral progress of Humanity." That a writer to whom such high-sounding expressions can be applied by the professor of divinity in a Scotch university should be unknown in this country, except to one or two students here and there, seems extraordinary. Does the fault lie with the writer himself? or is his English editor carried away by an exaggerated notion of his value and importance? or, finally, can the public be fairly accused of having unduly neglected a man worthy to be mentioned in the same breath with Plato and St. John, and recalling "the greatest and most universal Teacher of all"?

Although Mr. Hastie is well aware that his is the first attempt to introduce the work of this neglected German thinker to English readers, he misses the opportunity provided in a prefatory note of giving them some account of his life and personality. He does, indeed, quote a few lines from Prof. Flint's 'Philosophy of History' to the effect that Krause studied at Jena; that he came under the influence of Fichte and Schelling, but cannot be described as a follower of either; and that he is as much entitled to be regarded as original as Hegel himself. As any one who may take up 'The Ideal of Humanity' will desire to know something about the author of it, some brief biographical details ought to have been supplied.

Karl Christian Friedrich Krause was a contemporary of Hegel, but, unlike that philosopher, had no success as a university teacher. He gave lectures in Berlin, Göttingen, and Munich, but tried in vain to obtain permanent employment; and after a life of much struggle and disappointment he died in the last-named city in 1832. The belief which he endeavoured to impress upon the world was that the human race, as part of a spiritual order, is destined to form a brotherhood, and is, in fact, undergoing an organic and harmonious development in this direction. He perceived a practical application of his belief in the order of Freemasonry, of which early in his career he became an ardent member; but, although he ought to have been welcomed by an order for which he proposed to supply a philosophic justification, he was expelled some six years later because of the alleged dangerous tendencies of his system. He was a voluminous author. His early works, among which 'The Ideal of Humanity' must be reckoned, enjoyed some small popularity at a time when the doctrines promulgated might have been regarded as something novel; but afterwards he became so infected with a craze for literary purism that he would use no words that were not truly German, with the result, as Prof. Zeller has observed, that his language is now and then as unintelligible to his own countrymen as if it were Sanskrit. Nevertheless his followers, of whom Leonhardi, Ahrens, and Röder were the most conspicuous, undeterred by this difficulty, worked hard for the spread of his doctrines, and for some little time published, under the name of *Die Neue Zeit*, a journal in which they were zealously expounded. Froebel did his best to work them into his educational theories. Isolated professors took them up, the most notable outside Germany being M. Tiberghien, of Brussels. In the last twenty-five years two or three accounts of Krause and his teaching have appeared in Germany, besides various editions of his later and posthumous writings. Yet in spite of all efforts to bring him into further notice, Krause remains an obscure figure in the history of philosophy.

Nor is the present work, which was translated into Spanish as long ago as 1860, and has also appeared in Italian, likely to attain much popularity in its English dress. Mr. Hastie declares that it is "all too lucid of itself to require further elucidation." He warns the reader not to confound the spirit of the ideal here presented "with any of the more fanciful and barren Utopias of the past." He tells him to believe that, whatever it may contain of the trite and the commonplace, it is based on a system of thought "exceptionally well methodised, logically developed, original and reverent." As to the substance of this book, the notion that mankind will one day form a great federation is beyond the sphere of criticism. If a calm review of the facts of history and a sober estimate of human nature lead any one to adopt that belief, let him rejoice in it; let him do all that he can in his own person to realize the ideal as soon as may be. But, putting aside the question whether history and human nature lend any support to Krause's fundamental thesis, how can any candid reader agree with Mr. Hastie's verdict as to the manner in which the thesis is defended? Assertions of the most comprehensive character are advanced, not, indeed, as theoretical proofs, but as matters of immediate intuition. The man is much to be envied who can realize by this process such truths, for example, as the following, which are stated in the section dealing with God:—

"The heart feels and the spirit confesses that there is a God, one Supreme Being, infinite and eternal, and that the world, with all the beings and harmonies it contains, is divine, a worthy work and image of God. From the fuless of the eternal power and wisdom and goodness arises all that is.....The universe is thus an organic whole, rich in free, self-dependent members; and all these members are everywhere well arranged and well connected, so that the whole is worthy of its Author";

or derive any satisfaction from such collocations of words as may be found in the section on the 'Harmonious Union of Science and Art':—

"The spirit hovers freely over science and art, and over the activities that produce them is the calm life of the will and soul which form them in love.....The spirit prosecutes its inquiry and artistic formations when and where it will, and carries on both with freedom. What it has accomplished in science and art remains under its command in memory in every direction; and by repeating the formations its creative activity becomes a beautiful formed dexterity. The spirit recognises the inner harmony of science and art as they are made in their whole organisation for each other."

There is much to be said for the review that does no more than present typical extracts from the book under notice, and leaves the reader to draw his own con-

clusions. But if two or three columns of this journal were taken up with further samples of Mr. Hastie's version of Krause's 'Urbild der Menschheit,' the reader could not draw any impression very different from that which the foregoing extracts will convey to him. The only portion of the whole work which can attract any one except the student interested in the historical aspect of Krause's thought is the concluding essay on the 'Moral Progress of Humanity'; and even there many of the opinions expressed — for instance, on the origins of civilization, family life, and the growth of communities—wear from our present point of view a somewhat antiquated air.

TRANSLATIONS FROM ITALIAN POETS.

Sonnets and Madrigals of Michelangelo Buonarroti. Rendered into English Verse by William Wells Newell. (Houghton & Mifflin.)

The Poems of Leopardi. Done into English by J. M. Morrison. (Gay & Bird.)

The verse of Michael Angelo possesses a fascination which those who hold that poetry is primarily to be estimated by its form must find it difficult to account for. "Ungrammatical, rude in versification, crabbed and obscure in thought, rough-hewn blockings-out of poems rather than finished works of art," so does Symonds, his warm admirer, characterize his madrigals and sonnets. Yet through the somewhat uncouth form emerges clearly the pathos of a soul keenly alive to beauty—moral, intellectual, and physical—plunged in, and only not overwhelmed by, a society seething with depravity, where morality was dead, while intellect served only to further criminal ends, and physical beauty to stimulate and gratify sensuality. Through the "danno e vergogna" of his age, which was also the age of Machiavelli, Cellini, and Aretino, Michael Angelo walks, a stern, solitary figure, uttering more to himself than to the world at large—for few of his poems were published in his lifetime, and many were found after his death jotted down on odd scraps of paper—these half-articulate cries of a mind at unity neither with itself nor with its surroundings. In this age of "problems" one would rather have expected to find poetry of this kind exercising a considerable attraction, with the usual result of a swarm of translations or attempts at translation; the more so as Symonds showed the way not unsuccessfully nearly a quarter of a century ago. Mr. Warburton Pike followed in the next year; otherwise from that day to this, so far as we are aware, no one until Mr. Newell arose has attempted to english Michael Angelo. It may be that every one has been choked off by the rather repellent exterior to which we have referred, but we suspect that the neglect of him is part of the general neglect of all Italian literature after Petrarch—one might say after Dante—of which Gladstone complained a generation ago, and which seems still to prevail in England, and, if one may conclude from the fact that Mr. Newell's publishers have judged three hundred copies a sufficient edition of his book, in America no less.

It is rather as evidence that some one does read these remarkable poems, than for its intrinsic merits, that we welcome Mr. Newell's translation. With little more fidelity to the original than Symonds's, it is far inferior to that version in rhythmical qualities. Nor does he always understand his author rightly. Sometimes this is excusable; no living man can be sure that he always knows what Michael Angelo meant. But in most cases sufficient pondering, with due recollection of Berni's dictum that "while others spoke in words, he spoke in things," will extract some satisfactory sense. Only the words must be closely watched too, or the reader may come to the same grief as Mr. Newell has come to over the famous "Non ha l' ottimo artista alcun concetto." If instead of sneering at Varchi he had taken the trouble to read him, he would not have made the mistake of rendering *ingegno* by "genius," which is just what it does not mean. It is the faculty by virtue of which the hand executes what the mind conceives. Pike renders it fairly enough by "skill"; Symonds's "brain" is ambiguous. This blunder has led to another in the interpretation of l. 4. Criticizing a perfectly correct rendering of Emerson's, Mr. Newell says, "It is not want of manual skill that is the cause of failure, but the inability to form an adequate idea"; of course an exact reversal of the real sense. Varchi saw quite correctly that Michael Angelo had in his mind Dante's line about the artist—

C' ha l' abito dell' arte, e man che trema.

Again, in l. 7, whatever the words "e perch' io più non viva" may mean, they are certainly not correctly rendered by "whence reluctant." By the way, surely Mr. Newell means this sonnet and not its predecessor, "Se ben concetto," when he says, "Of all the sonnets this is the most famous."

Perhaps the oddest of Mr. Newell's failures to catch the sense of his author is to be found in his gloss to the epigram on the casket carried by a skeleton, which is said to have stood halfway up the staircase in the great sculptor's house:—

Io dico a voi, ch' al mondo avete dato
L' anima e 'l corpo e lo spirito insieme;
In questa cassa oscura è 'l vostro lato.

He renders, not very incorrectly (though "bequeathed" should rather have been "surrendered"):—

Thou, thou, who hast bequeathèd to the world
The spirit and the body and the soul,
Here is thy home, here in this casket dim.

The meaning is clear enough: those who have lived wholly for the world can look for nothing but the grave. This is how Mr. Newell understands it:—

"The idea appears to be that death cannot be dreadful, since it bequeaths to life not only the immortal soul, but even the body; probably the artist meant to say the body made immortal through art."

"Contemporary crassness" is one of the amenities flung at poor sententious Varchi; yet on the whole we are inclined to think that he could have taught Mr. Newell a thing or two. We should like to know the authority for translating *emmi* by "eats me," and *sua mercè* by "his mercy." Mr. Newell would do well to perfect his knowledge of the Italian language before proceeding to translate any others of the more difficult writers in it.

From Michael Angelo to Leopardi is a far cry. Not only is the one as finished as the other is rugged, but there is a wide gulf between them morally and intellectually, in spite of a certain superficial resemblance in their attitude towards life. Both are dissatisfied, both feel that there is something wrong with the scheme of things; but while the elder seeks the cause mainly in the imperfection of his own and other men's humanity, and in theory at least recognizes that many evils may be mitigated by an honest effort, the younger is disposed to cast the blame upon an abstraction called "Nature," and to sit down and rail against Fortune in a blank and helpless pessimism. Again, the artist is concerned almost exclusively with his own thoughts, trying to "beat his music out"; the man of letters, convinced that from within him nothing but discords will ever come, turns for some distraction to the outer world. As a poet of nature, of homely scenes and everyday beauty, Leopardi is akin to Wordsworth; 'La Quiete dopo la Tempesta' and 'Il Sabato del Villaggio' might have come straight from Rydal Mount, so far as the opening descriptive passages are concerned. The cynical endings are Leopardi's own.

So far as the present translation goes, we cannot say that Leopardi has been more fortunate than Michael Angelo. The looser structure of the modern ode demands even more facility and dexterity in the use of words than do the more constrained forms of the old sonnet and madrigal, whose very stiffness acts in some degree as a support to the translator. Mr. Morrison is often driven to awkward shifts, one of the most common being a clumsy dislocation of the sentence, as in the following lines:—

O thou of Tuscan song illustrious sire,
If word may reach that land
Where thou immortal dwellst, of earthly thing,
Of her to whom thou deathless fame didst give!
I know for thine own sake this cannot thee
Elate, for no more firm than wax or sand,
Compared with thine undying glory's ring,
Are bronze and marble.

Leopardi is not always easy; indeed, he is often involved. But his involutions are never contrary to the genius of his language, and therefore not inharmonious.

Mr. Morrison is occasionally pedestrian in his renderings, as when he gives "sterling worth" as an equivalent for *virtute*, or expands the beautiful

Pietosa no, ma spettatrice almeno,

into

that one glance of *interest* throws—
I dare not say of *pity*—on our woes;

and sometimes he imparts an idea that is not in the original, as "the unearthly flitting shapes of noon" for "ombre incerte meridiane," or "'neath a loathsome embrace" for "nel doloroso amplesso." Oftener still, where he can hardly have mistaken the meaning, his rendering quite fails to convey it.

But fruit of pain's annoy
Is then our every joy!

can hardly be said adequately to represent

Uscir di pena
È diletto fra noi.

He does not often, in undergraduate language, "go a howler." But he has performed this feat in the last couplet of 'Il Sabato del Villaggio,' where the original runs:—

Altro dirti non vo'; ma la tua festa
C'anco tardi a venir non ti sia grave;

meaning merely that the little boy should not be in a hurry to be grown up. Mr. Morrison makes of it:—

This only do I wish: propitious may
Life's festival, tho' late it comes, thee greet!

Whether the ideal translation of Leopardi into English will ever appear, we cannot say; but if it is to do so there are three English poets with whom the intending translator will have to saturate himself. They are Cowper, Wordsworth, and Shelley—the last, with whom Leopardi has been most often compared, being perhaps the least akin to him of the three.

NEW NOVELS.

The Warden of the Marches. By Sydney C. Grier. (Blackwood & Sons.)

When Mabel North, the sister of the Frontier Superintendent of "Khemistan," being somewhat hipped and run down, mentally and physically, by the London treadmill, joins her brother in India for the purpose of seeing some real life, as she considers it, she finds herself only too fully clothed upon with experience. Attempted abduction by a native prince and a little war, including a miniature siege of Lucknow, are among the actualities that affect her. The sudden perturbation of the border which synchronizes with her arrival is due to the appearance at the same time of Mr. Burgrave, the Commissioner, an excellently drawn character, a man of maxims and diplomacy, who solves all questions by protocols and interminable reports. He is a theorist on expansion. Withal he is as brave a man as any of the professional warriors whose policy he endeavours to thwart, and his death becomes him infinitely better than the misapplied activities of his life. To him Mabel for a time is engaged (we may mention that a very well-managed love story is woven among the strands of policy and war), and the oppression she feels in the position into which he manœuvres her is very naïve:

"I believe I could be quite fond of him if he would let me, but he won't. And if he wasn't so good I should like to break it off in the most insulting way possible, but his virtues are the worst thing about him."

The native soldiers and others are prominent and picturesque, and their superstition in regard to their old frontier chief is characteristic. The writer knows his India.

On Peter's Island. By Arthur R. Ropes and Mary E. Ropes. (Murray.)

The joint authors of this novel have succeeded—where many English authors seem to fail—in giving something that seems to suggest the atmosphere of Russia. Their readers should be grateful. 'On Peter's Island' also contains a good many interesting people, and the plot and the Nihilist conspirators and other incidents and persons have something of excitement in their treatment. Some of the minor people are also cleverly or amusingly sketched.

Northborough Cross. By L. Cope Cornford. (George Allen.)

We do not quite understand this book. Mr. Cornford writes well and like a man who can understand and, if he wishes it, express a character, but in 'Northborough Cross,' though he conveys the impression that all his characters are very real to him, he somehow fails to make the most important of them very lifelike to his readers. Some of the minor characters, like the hero's father, the Dean, and the Rev. Vyvyan Glossop, are admirable; but after all they are only types of the weakly amiable man, of the garrulous windbag, and of the sensual priest who plays upon the passions of his female penitents; but when Mr. Cornford comes to the more important and individual people, like Lancelot, Dorothy Glossop, Thornhaigh, and Eleanor Warrilow, he leaves them in a mist of conjecture, and it is impossible to get any clear idea of their real nature. They do things which look as if they would give a clue, but the clue is not followed up, and they are left vague. It is true people in real life seem just as misty, but it is the function of the novelist to dissipate the mist and show the springs of action. Still the book is interesting—interesting enough to make its comparative failure disappointing.

Afield and Afloat. By Frank R. Stockton. (Cassell & Co.)

Mr. Stockton's new collection of stories contains one of the very best of his short pieces. Two town friends have each failed to get the other to stay with him in the country. One lives by the sea, and cares for nothing but sailing; the other lives inland, and cares for nothing but driving. Each is afraid of the other's pursuit, and doubts his friend's skill. At last they make a compact for each to stay with the other in turn. The story tells of the disasters that occur: the driving disaster, when the situation is saved by the skill of the yachting man; and the sailing disaster, when the situation is saved by the skill of the horsey man. It requires some self-restraint to keep the secret of how these things happen, but it must be enough to say that the adventures are contrived with delightful ingenuity. They are extremely funny, and are made to seem not impossible. They are told with that childlike simplicity which is one of Mr. Stockton's gifts. In an amusing introduction the author offers a favourable review of his own stories, and though he is not far wrong, it is the fact that 'The Buller-Podington Contract' is very much the best of them.

Cinders. By Helen Mathers. (Pearson.)

The zest and vivacity with which 'Cinders' is written are truly astounding. It is a rush from beginning to end, and so far it resembles the smart life it deals with. A smart woman nowadays, so it is said, never has time to sit down or take off her hat. But there is time to talk. How the women in 'Cinders' do talk! What vehemence, what slang, what emotion, what freedom! They never tire of the same eternal topics—dress, sentiment, lovers; what women think about women, what women think about men, what men think about women, and what men think about each other. All this is no doubt true to nature; it is only 'Arry and 'Arriet in high life. But there is a dash of unreality about the poetical quotations which both the men and the women indulge in to excess. They, and the author too, are always ready with a scrap of verse, often doggerel, even in the crises of emotion. One is prompted to try a quotation too. When Guido, in 'The Ring and the Book,' has gone on for a hundred pages, he exclaims near the end:—

Sirs, have I spoken one word all this while
Out of the world of words I had to say?

Something of this sort occurs to one on closing 'Cinders.' What is it all about?

The Strange Experiences of Mr. Verschoyle. By T. W. Speight. (Chatto & Windus.)

When Mr. Verschoyle has met with his fatal accident, and by an exercise of will power, the secret of which he learnt in India, manages to slip out of his body before death and occupy that of another spirit who is taking a temporary excursion, he involves himself in many strange and not a few discreditable adventures. He was a straight-going, sportsmanlike kind of fellow as Verschoyle, but one of his first experiences in his new bodily tenement is to find his hand in another man's pocket. In this phase he descends to burglary, and it is not surprising that he soon covers himself with disgrace in the eyes of his lady-love, who is attracted to him partly by his occasional resemblance to the late sportsman. The odd blending of the successive characters is the gist of this performance, which is occasionally farcical and contains its notes of humour and pathos, though these are not very germane to the proceedings of a "quick-change artist."

Prince Rupert the Buccaneer. By C. J. Cutcliffe Hyne. (Methuen & Co.)

Mr. Cutcliffe Hyne has based a huge romance upon the scanty foundation of Prince Rupert's visit to the West Indies in 1652. He describes the pawning of the prince's ships to D'Ogeron, the Governor of Tortuga, his enlistment in the brotherhood of the coast, his narrow escape from an *auto da fe*, his experience of the galleys, and of course the marvellous exploits by which he eventually overcomes his enemies and rescues himself and his secretary from Spanish cruelty. The narrative is put in the mouth of the secretary in question, who is none other than a maid disguised for love of his Palatine Highness. Her story is well told in general, but colloquialisms like "came all the way from England to make a bit" do not serve to enhance the local colour. In describing the *engagés*, political prisoners sent into slavery by Cromwell, the author makes a real historical note worth remembrance.

Ray's Daughter. By General Charles King. (J. B. Lippincott Company.)

General King does not succeed in making anything very attractive out of the American expedition to Manila. The events are too recent to lend themselves happily to a novel, and in fact Manila is used merely as scenery and a background. The earlier part of the book is not without movement and even excitement. The railway journey

and the bustle of the starting of the troops are described with vivacity, and there is some very passable jesting about some volunteer nurses who call themselves the "Patriotic Daughters of America"; but General King has not got a good grasp of his story, and his style is diffuse.

The Gamblers. By William Le Queux. (Hutchinson & Co.)

Seldom has an effect been sought and obtained through the medium of complication with better success than in this novel. The subject, the murder of a gambler at Monte Carlo, is sufficiently unprepossessing; the characters are for the most part uninteresting, if not vulgar, with the possible exception of an eccentric old millionaire who works in secret at his old trade by way of relaxation; and except some rather obvious reflections on the deterioration of feminine grace by the habit of gambling, there are no wise saws or modern instances of an informing nature; yet by dint of a multiplicity of actors and a succession of cross-purposes animating the several groups who are each in their own way pursuing their hypotheses regarding the murderer of Reggie, Mr. Le Queux has made a readable story after the fashion of a maze. Incidentally we see a good deal of the Riviera and Northern Italy from the 'Bradshaw' point of view.

Plato's Handmaiden. By Lucas Cleeve. (Long.)

On reading 'Plato's Handmaiden,' which has come rather soon after 'What Men call Love,' one's first impulse is to warn the author against over-production. Such advice is, however, sure to be disregarded, and possibly there is nothing in it. Genius has often poured out its stream of masterpieces with astounding rapidity, and a writer can, after all, pour out only what he has. Whether he does it fast or slowly must be his own affair. Possibly 'Plato's Handmaiden' would have been no better if six months more had been devoted to it. The author appears to have chosen unfortunately the topics and details of life dealt with in this book. It begins with some literary fireworks. These soon fizzle out, and the chief fault to be found with the style of the rest of the book lies in the author's fondness for paragraphs of general reflections. The ingenious reader may safely skip them. He will, however, soon see that the plot is slight, and that the story is spun out. Several times there are statements about what the heroine thought years afterwards. These have a depressing effect of impending gloom. Her story is in fact only that she started a hat shop, knowing nothing about business, and that she came to financial ruin, and very nearly, but not quite, to moral ruin with Lord Morland. The story points a salutary moral, but it is not true to life. People with 1,200*l.* a year or more would not necessarily be submerged by having debts of a couple of thousand or so paid for them by their relations. It is not a social disgrace for a lady to run a hat shop, but a woman who knew the smart world would not start one in Oxford Street.

A Patched-up Affair. By Florence Warden. (Pearson.)

Elsa Mason was very badly used by her guardian when her lover's letters were stopped, in order that she might be held to the engagement she contracted with the elderly colonel when the young man's prospects of marrying looked impossible. How fortunate she was in that patient and loving warrior is told at large in this domestic story, which will please those who like sentiment.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

Fifty Years of Work in Canada, Scientific and Educational. Being Autobiographical Notes by Sir William Dawson. (Ballantyne, Hanson & Co.)—Dr. Rankine Dawson has edited his father's notes with great judgment. If he had followed the prevailing and deplorable habit, he might have expanded his material till it filled two large volumes. We congratulate him upon having compressed it into a small one which is both readable and most instructive. The late Sir William Dawson made his mark as a painstaking, though not original man of science, and he distinguished himself as a teacher. He was a native-born Canadian of Scottish parentage. The tradition ran that the first member of his family in Scotland was an Irish officer who had fought for James II., who visited Scotland with a view to excite a rising for the Stuart king, and who, failing, consoled himself by marrying a Scottish maiden with a landed estate and settling upon it. Sir William's father was the younger son of a farmer, and was apprenticed to a tradesman at Huntly. A merchant of Pictou, in Nova Scotia, made him, at the age of twenty, an offer which led to his crossing the Atlantic two years later. He landed in Pictou harbour, after a voyage of five weeks, on May 9th, 1811. Afterwards he entered business on his own account; in 1818 he married, and in 1820 Sir William was born. In 1824 his father was reduced almost to ruin by the great commercial collapse of that year; but though his means were straitened, he determined that his sons should receive a good education, frequently saying to them that "he would rather give us training, which no man could take from us, than property, which might be dissipated or lost." Sir William records with natural satisfaction that he was able to contribute out of his earliest earnings a sum which removed the last burden on his father's property, the result being that his father was eventually able to retire from business with an adequate fortune. Sir William's first education was at a private school kept by a widow, who, he wrote, "wielded no small power for good over the little boys and girls committed to her care," and of whom he thought so highly that he employed her "to give their earliest lessons" to his two elder children. He then passed, first through the grammar school and next through the college at Pictou. His happiness did not consist in studying the classics and mathematics, but in learning natural history, mineralogy, geology, and chemistry. When Sir William was a lad of fifteen his father became proprietor of a printing establishment, so that he gained some knowledge of the art of giving printed books to the world, and of the mysteries of proof-reading. In 1840 he sailed for Great Britain, having resolved to complete in Edinburgh the training in natural science which had begun in Pictou. The passage was stormy, but the weather was fine in the Channel. As the ship sailed past the cliffs of Cornwall and Devon, the banks of Beachy Head, and the chalk cliffs of Dover, with all of which reading had made him familiar, he "longed to go on shore, to examine their rocks and collect their fossils." Sir William returned home a year later, and then he made the personal acquaintance of Sir Charles Lyell and Sir William Logan. In after life he spoke in eulogistic terms of Lyell, and paid him the high compliment that he was ready to accept new conclusions and relinquish without regret views which he had long held, but found to be untenable, and that "he seemed wholly free from that common failing of men of science which causes them to cling with such tenacity to opinions once formed, even in the teeth of the strongest evidence." He thus contrasts the two men:—

"Logan and Lyell, both able geologists, were men of entirely different stamps. The former was all for observation, measurement, and careful plotting and sketching, and therefore admirably fitted for the work of a detailed survey; the latter observant, yet always full of thought and comparison, and endeavouring to realize on the spot the relations of what he saw."

In the spring of 1847 Sir William was in Nova Scotia again, accompanied by a wife, Miss Margaret Mercer, whom he had met and married in the capital of old Scotland. His married life was happy and prolonged. At Montreal, in March, 1897, he celebrated his golden wedding surrounded by children and grandchildren. His progress in life was easy and rapid, till in 1855 he was appointed to the honourable and responsible office of Principal of McGill University in Montreal. Founded in 1821 by a wealthy merchant, and endowed with university powers by royal charter, this institution for the promotion of sound learning, which was languishing when Sir William became its Principal, became flourishing long before his death, the result being chiefly owing to pressure brought to bear by him on wealthy citizens, who contributed the necessary funds, and among whom Mr. Molson and Mr. Peter Redpath were conspicuous for liberality. While the Marquess of Lorne was Governor-General, the Royal Society of Canada was founded at his instigation and with the aid, amongst other eminent men, of Sir William Dawson. He was energetic in promoting the meeting of the British Association at Montreal in 1884, and he afterwards enjoyed what he terms "the greatest honour of his life," that of presiding over the meeting of the Association at Birmingham in 1886. Failing health obliged him to resign his principalship in May, 1893, and he departed this life November 19th, 1899, leaving behind him a name which was most honourable and sons who have shown themselves worthy of such a father.

The Men who made the Nation is an outline of United States history from 1760 to 1865, written by Edwin Erle Sparks, Ph.D., and published in New York by the Macmillan Company and here by Messrs. Macmillan & Co. These men are twelve in number, the first being Franklin, the last Lincoln. They are all important, but they are only a few of the men who have made the American nation. Dr. Sparks justifies his enterprise by setting forth the several "hypotheses" upon which it is based, the first being a puzzle which is contained in the following axiom:—

"That the unification of the American people is now sufficiently accomplished to warrant the general reader in following up the chief events which have overcome inherent individualism and have by necessity compelled co-operation."

Frankly speaking, we do not understand what Dr. Sparks means. The "unification of the American people" is either accomplished or it is not; if it be, then "sufficiently" is absurd. Perhaps he means that it has been accomplished for a sufficient length of time, but then he ought to have said this. The rest of the sentence seems to us nonsense, yet it is not worse than the one which follows it and opens the second hypothesis: "That a recital of the events in the nation's career without the persons connected therewith is to the untrained reader an empty stage." A trained reader would ask, "How can a stage be a

recital?" The prefatory note does not recommend the book to any reader. Those who are uninformed will form imperfect notions of the persons whose biographies are given in a fragmentary way. The account of Alexander Hamilton closes with Washington's election as President, whereas no unimportant part of his career was that during which he was Secretary to the Treasury and Commander-in-Chief after the death of Washington, while Hamilton's tragic death in a duel with Aaron Burr is the saddest and most noteworthy event in his career. The like fault can be found with the other biographies; indeed, it is simply ridiculous to make three-fourths of a man's life stand for the whole. Robert Morris is very unfairly treated. When a boy of six he was taken from England, where he was born, to North America, where he lived for the rest of his life. Dr. Sparks writes, "Being bound to the mother country by birth, it would be only natural that Morris should choose the side of the King," and goes on to add that he joined the Americans who were in conflict with the King. Morris was most generous in advancing money to those who were on the side of Congress, to which he was a delegate, and, to use Dr. Sparks's own words, "in 1781 he sent to Washington the sum which made possible the siege of Washington and the end of the war." This was practical patriotism. Moreover, it was owing to Morris's efforts that specie payments were resumed after the independence of the United States was acknowledged. In his closing years he languished and died in a debtors' prison, his services being forgotten and no hand being held out to relieve him. One of the excuses made by Dr. Sparks is "Morris's foreign birth."

The History of America before Columbus, in two octavo volumes, by Mr. P. De Roo (J. B. Lippincott Company), belies the promise of its title. In the preface it is stated that the author formed the idea of writing this work when he was searching in the Vatican secret archives for trustworthy particulars about Pope Alexander VI., who, he says, "is as much slandered as little known." It is unfortunate that Mr. De Roo put aside the "important notes" which he had made about this misunderstood Pope from "the richest of historical treasuries," and concentrated his attention upon papers pertaining, as he says, "to the religious history of America, either of the time of the Spanish discovery or before it." These discoveries, as he terms them, are expanded into a story filling two volumes, each containing upwards of six hundred pages, and having the advantage of good paper and clear type; but as for story or new information, they are as lacking as the needy knife-grinder in the *Anti-Jacobin*. Moreover, Mr. De Roo does not appear, on his own showing, to possess the qualities essential for writing history. He says in the preface that he made it his duty to consider the testimony of "dissenting and infidel authors" as much as and even more than that of authors professing his own faith, which is that of the Church of Rome. Now, what has a man's religious belief or rejection of theological dogmas to do with his testimony about what is purely secular and merely a matter of fact? Some of Mr. De Roo's opinions are peculiar. Several chapters contain his views about Greenland, which, he says, was colonized by Scandinavians who had fled from European tyranny and established a new government which was "republican in its general outlines, yet aristocratic in reality." He asks, "Where is to be found a republic that is democratic?" If we exclude the governments of villages like San Marino and Andorra, perhaps that of Switzerland is the only country in the Old or the New World which is really entitled to the name of a republic. In no other country but our own is the influence of the people more direct and effective. Another opinion advanced is that Alonzo Sanchez was the true discoverer of America. Mr. De Roo has no documentary evidence in support of this, but he has oral tradition which satisfies him, though not us. He has in reserve "quite an amount of both printed and manuscript material regarding the 'Beginnings of Christianity in America after the Discovery of Columbus.'" We hope that the work in which it appears will contain fewer fancies and more facts than the present.

EDUCATIONAL LITERATURE.

Education in the Nineteenth Century. Edited by R. D. Roberts. (Cambridge, University Press.)—Dr. Roberts edits a series of lectures delivered last year by distinguished experts on education—mainly English—in the nineteenth century. Eleven of them were delivered at the summer meeting for university extension students held last August at Cambridge. The lecturers have supplied a full and interesting history of the principal changes in educational theory and practice which characterized the last century. Each lecturer dealt with a particular subject, without communication with his colleagues, so that, as Dr. Roberts tells us, the lectures are not very closely linked together. This independence of the lectures—each being devoted to one department of the subject—greatly increases the usefulness as well as the interest of the thirteen chapters constituting the volume. The history of education between 1800 and 1900 is so intricate and involved that a clear general account of it, treated chronologically as a whole, would have been impracticable within the compass of this small volume. The treatment adopted enables the reader to trace pretty accurately the growth of any department of the subject in which he takes special interest, and then to co-ordinate this department at his leisure with the general drift of educational progress.

In certain portions of the field of education the work done during the century is good and solid, and will be lasting. Mrs. Agnes Ward's rather terrifying account of what young children suffered, not only at school, but in their own homes, early in the century, enables us to realize how very far we have travelled along the road of improvement in the organization and management of infants' clasess. The veteran expert Sir Joshua Fitch, drawing largely from the official reports of himself and Mr. Fearon, supplies a fairly accurate description of the schools and the instruction given in them which were considered adequate for the needs of the labouring classes in the first half of the century. Since the passing of Mr. W. E. Forster's Act in 1870 these schools have improved almost beyond recognition in convenience, sanitation, and instruction, and have now reached a fairly high level of efficiency. The treatment accorded them by the State has also greatly changed—they have experienced the "hard and mechanical operation of the system of 'payment by results,'" of graduated payments under the system of "merit grant," and now they enjoy the greatest liberty of instruction and classification under the "block grant" system. Sir Joshua's official experience makes him foresee a possible danger; "liberty to improve *may* imply in some cases liberty to remain unimproved." How far, if at all, liberty will be abused depends largely upon the teachers, and this brings us face to face with one of the gravest problems of the near future—that of the training of teachers. This problem is discussed by Miss Hughes in her lecture.

Dr. Kimmins gratefully recognizes the good work done by the Science and Art Department, now merged in the Board of Education; but from the first the educational effect of this department was marred and vitiated by the subordinate importance attached to the educative value of the courses of study laid down by the Science and Art authorities. The syllabuses were designed for adults, and were of little educative value for children in schools, who seem to have been presented for examination mainly in order to earn the money grants given by the Department; and Dr. Kimmins shrewdly remarks that "a syllabus of work excellent from one point of view is quite useless from the other." The improvements already made in science teaching in schools, and those we may reasonably expect, are carefully sketched for us. Sir Philip Magnus treats in considerable detail the more advanced technical training best suited to industrial and professional pursuits; and Sir Richard Jebb explains how university extension teaching may and does humanize the more arid pursuits of technology.

Mr. Sadler contributes a thoughful and withal an amusing lecture on 'National Education and Social Ideals.' He thoroughly understands how people in this country regard the whole question of education, and in some respects he sympathizes with them—for "things are not as bad as they well might have been," and "at the worst a very free system has a fairly good side." Much of the lecture is written in a spirit of humorous despair; and English strivings after educational light exhibit themselves to some extent as hopeless and rather comic. But towards the conclusion Mr. Sadler becomes more hopeful, and discovers a good deal of merit in what has been effected, and considerable encouragement for the future; and the lecture closes with an eloquent account of what national education should be and do—a sketch which we think will commend itself to the national conscience, and which we hope may be completed, before it is too late, by the national will.

All the lectures deserve attentive perusal, and the volume, containing as it does the opinions of recognized experts in education on the departments of theoretical and practical pedagogy in which they are severally distinguished, will appeal to readers far more numerous than the university extension students who attended the lectures last summer.

Concerning Children. By Charlotte Perkins (Stetson) Gilman. (Putnam's Sons.)—Mrs. Gilman loves children, and observes them with keen and affectionate interest, but much that she writes about them and their educational requirements is strangely deficient in judgment and common sense. She works herself into the hysterical condition which seems to be becoming the normal state of many writers on education. Much of her advice and several of her observations are valuable, but they are lost amidst so much really nonsensical writing that the work is often ridiculous rather than useful. Mrs. Gilman tells us, and quite rightly, that

"we have travelled far and deep in scientific study, climbed high in art, and grown through grand religions. Our one great need—a need that grows daily greater in the vivid light of these swift-moving years—is for a better kind of people."

From this it follows that all possible improvement must be made in the individual before parentage, that is, speaking generally, in the "precious ten" years between fifteen and twenty-five. But what is meant by the statement that "a girl of fifteen is quite old enough to see the splendid possibilities that lie before her, both in her individual service to society and the almost limitless power of motherhood," we fail to recognize; nor do we think it would be altogether prudent to inculcate this kind of knowledge into the minds of children of fifteen; and it could hardly be expedient to concentrate young girls' thoughts on the coming responsibility of marriage and burden of maternity. We do not know whether Mrs. Gilman's work is intended for children's perusal or not, but at any rate the chapters devoted to 'Meditations on the Nursemaid,' to

the relations between children and servants, and to the discussion of 'Mothers: Natural and Unnatural,' would hardly furnish profitable reading for girls in their teens. No doubt many mothers might read, with considerable profit to their families, Mrs. Gilman's classification of themselves. The social conditions described are Transatlantic, and the ordinary English reader is not competent to gauge the accuracy of the descriptions; but we are inclined to think that most of the mothers for whom Mrs. Gilman writes will resent being classed with domestic servants. At any rate the "unnatural" mother, fair, vigorous, and beautiful, who has added a trained intellect to a warm heart, entirely wins our admiration and sympathy, "and when we have enough of them the rarest sound on earth will be that now so pitifully common—the crying of a little child." In this and much else in the book we cordially agree with Mrs. Gilman; but the book as a whole is likely to do as much harm as good.

New Methods in Education. By J. Liberty Tadd. (Springfield, Mass., Orange Judd Company.)—Education in the United States concerns itself very largely with the study of nature and the judicious development and strengthening of the human senses; and in matters of hand-and-eye training English, and probably most European, educators are far behind their American rivals. In the volume under consideration, which is a students' abridged edition of a larger work, Mr. Tadd explains what our boys and girls would learn from a judiciously arranged course of physical and æsthetic training, and how this training should be carried out so as to avoid many disadvantages which now attend and follow manual instruction. He contrasts true and false manual training, and correlates drawing with other studies; he sketches educational courses in drawing, modelling (in clay and wax), and wood-carving, and devotes a series of chapters to the various applications of the artistic skill acquired. A striking characteristic of this system of æsthetic instruction is the simplicity of the apparatus recommended: "the first tools to be used and trained are the mind, the eyes, and the hands": rulers, compasses, indiarubber, are eliminated from the drawing class; and the work is really freehand—we were on the point of saying *free arm*, for the value of drawing from the shoulder is fully recognized. Through the hand and eyes the young scholar gains a real love of natural objects and their beauty, and this love is the strongest incentive to the study of things animate and inanimate, and of natural phenomena. "Experience, and not memory, is the mother of ideas," but unfortunately "the tendency with the present modes of education is to overtax the memory and overload the mind with studied words." The art training here fully discussed is valuable on account of its educational effect, not because it gives direct preparation for any handicraft or trade. The distinction, as Mr. Tadd points out,

> "between right manual training and trade processes is therefore clear. The one precedes the other, just as reading, writing, and arithmetic precede accomplishments in the law or the ministry."

This distinction is far too often lost sight of in this country, notably in education debates in Parliament.

The chapters devoted to the right teaching of drawing, that is from objects themselves, and frequently from memory; to drill forms of varying and increasing complexity; to elementary units and their combinations—are of the highest interest, and in the hands of intelligent and capable teachers will serve as excellent manuals of method in art. In reducing these suggestions to practice, and working them into class routine, no great impediment will result from weariness and monotony—two evils besetting most class teaching—especially if the teacher will keep in mind Mr. Tadd's favourite aphorisms, "Facility first, and then accuracy," and "A good teacher is of more consequence than good tools." The volume, which we recommend to the notice of all who are interested in the introduction into our schools of real and profitable art training, is enriched, as we read in the title-page, "with a wealth of illustrations." The subjects delineated, whether elementary units, drill forms and designs, or natural objects, are carefully and wisely selected; and the illustrations of single scholars and groups of scholars at work are delightful. Readers in the British Isles may perhaps regret that Mr. Tadd adopts the American rather than the English idiom; but with the subject-matter of the volume and its treatment, and with the principles underlying Mr. Tadd's system, no one can feel any dissatisfaction whatever.

A handsome quarto contains a careful and elaborate history of *L'Académie de Calvin* (Geneva, Georg & Cie.), by Prof. Borgeaud, of Geneva. M. Borgeaud begins with the beginning, with an imperial bull of the fourteenth century which was never carried into effect; but of course the real start comes when, in 1559, the little republic boldly founded its academy and put Théodore de Bèze at its head. It was a wonderful effort for a handful of men to make who were struggling for life against numerous foes, and were, besides, hard pressed to procure the means of subsistence. Of course the main object of the advanced classes was to train Protestant pastors, and the lectures attracted from all parts of Europe those desirous of becoming preachers of the Gospel; yet so long as Beza lived the Academy did not become entirely a theological seminary. Scrymgeour, the well-known Scottish Hellenist, was one of its earliest professors; and so was Franciscus Portus, the last of the learned Greeks who did so much for Humanism in Italy. Some years later Casaubon taught at Geneva, as the readers of Pattison's biography are aware. With him Humanism expired at the Academy, and although many of the succeeding professors, like Diodati, Turretini, and Le Clerc, were of note in their day, theological studies absorbed students and teachers. Down to the French occupation no Lutheran could be a professor. The portraits, facsimiles, and other illustrations of this handsome volume are worthy of high praise.

French people, like English, have woken up to find their arrangements for secondary education unsatisfactory, and M. Ribot, the President of the Educational Commission (Commission de l'Enseignement), has published a suggestive volume, *La Réforme de l'Enseignement Secondaire* (Paris, Colin & Cie.). Like many reformers, M. Ribot is more successful as a critic than as a constructor. His criticisms are well founded, but his remedies do not inspire confidence. The *baccalauréat*, like the London matriculation, is a sad hindrance to education; but will M. Ribot's "seul examen de fin d'études" prove more satisfactory? The *lycées* are too much like barracks, but it is not easy to endow them with "a life of their own," desirable as it would be. Greek, we believe, will have to go, in spite of M. Ribot's deprecatory remarks—the stream of tendency is against it; and Latin will have to be begun later, although M. Ribot is opposed to that suggestion also. In minor matters M. Ribot seems to be on firmer ground. The separation of the *lycée* from the *pensionnat* is, no doubt, a sound proposal, and he is right in saying that *proviseurs* are changed too often.

MILITARY BOOKS.

Mr. John Murray publishes an interesting book on the middle part of the war, the advance on Bloemfontein and Pretoria, by an American journalist, Mr. H. F. Mackern, under the title *Side-lights on the March*. Mr. Mackern's book unfortunately comes out a little too late for its merits to be thoroughly appreciated by the public, as more exciting volumes have already appeared on the same and upon later incidents. We have nothing but praise for Mr. Mackern's work, which is sensible and well informed, and (with the usual exception of some American "woulds" for *shoulds*) well written.

War's Brighter Side, by Mr. Julian Ralph (Pearson), is the history of the newspaper published under the title of the *Friend* at Bloemfontein by the correspondents at headquarters in March and April, 1900. The book is humorous throughout, and the history of the *Friend* mirth-provoking from the day when, guaranteed by Lord Stanley, Lord Dudley, and the Duke of Westminster, it was the subject of inquiry by the friends of the Orange State Briton to whom it had formerly belonged on the point whether these three unknown gentlemen were "substantial." Some of the contents which are here reprinted have already been reproduced, but great masses of them are new and excellent. Perhaps the best of all the contributions which are reprinted is the 'Towards War' of an "L. D. J." who remains unknown. We ourselves have found the highest entertainment in the contributions towards merriment of the Dutch compositors, who, partly perhaps on purpose, for they were stern republicans, made "pie" of the paper. It is difficult, for example, to recognize under "strxxlg" the familiar war correspondent's "struggle," but all the pleasanter when we have found it. One of Mr. Kipling's proofs is printed at length with his corrections, and we realize all that he went through before he finally wound up with the despairing remark, "It is no use with this staff." The acrostic by Sir Henry Colvile was so treated that he had to write of the compositor in a letter printed in the paper, "Even if he did not realise that the *proem* was intended for verse, he might have let it stand as English prose." To this indignant letter from the general the staff added, "Please don't shoot the editors." The present volume, by the way, is not altogether free from similar mistakes, and the shadow of the Dutch compositor seems to have presided over such spellings as "Colonel Girourd." Among the serious contributions are excellent accounts of some of the engagements which have not hitherto been well recorded. The almost incredible story of a little military expedition—not, be it observed, for the collection of information by an officers' patrol, as in the Peninsula—of two colonels, one captain, one subaltern, and only one orderly, which actually attempted to surround four Boers, with disastrous results, is here recorded. There was every reason to suppose that the four Boers were shown in order to attract the party to capture. But such was not the case. There were only four. Instead, however, of allowing themselves to be surrounded, they killed one member and wounded and captured the other members of the party, although they behaved with so much humanity that the incident rather brought the two sides together than further separated them. The correspondent who records the facts uses a somewhat unfortunate phrase as to "the quiet pluck" of our army. Pluck undoubtedly was shown, but anything more wanting in the quiet which should have marked the conduct of officers at such a moment can hardly be conceived. In a full account of the dinner given by the editors to the Commander-in-Chief and Sir Alfred Milner we must object to the statement that the latter is "visaged like an eagle." We should ourselves have described him as "visaged" much like a typical distinguished Balliol man. But what is better in this dinner story is Mr. Kipling's speech, which we had not previously seen fully reported. Some one had "dragged in" Shakspeare in speaking of Mr. Kipling, whose reply upon this point was:

"We found a volume of his works in the office of the *Friend*. Take war. In 'Henry V.' you will

find all that can be written—all the glory and all the shame, all the valour and all the sordidness, the excitement and the pomp—you will find it all in 'Henry V.' better than any one can write it now. In all sincerity, then, I ask you, why drag in Shakespeare?"

There is much humour in the volume about the pom-pom. The very names that it receives from the private soldier are agreeable. Omitting the qualifications, it is called a "Sewing-machine," "Door-knocker," "Ten-a-penny," and other delightful names; and one artilleryman, after losing a limb by the fire of a pom-pom of the enemy, remarks, "Who would have thought that an implement officially rejected by the War Office, and what is more, damned by myself, could have done so neat a trick?" "Moral—Do not condemn the unofficial."

One of the best things in the volume is the heading of a correspondence printed literally from a Polite Letter-writer intended to teach the Boers English. Mr. Kipling, seizing upon the book, filled up a large part of the paper by printing two letters which were intended for a gentleman pleasantly breaking off his engagement to a lady, and the lady willingly accepting the release. The letters are printed unchanged, but the heading makes them apply to the situation of a staff officer with Evangelical convictions and a distaste for scouting, who has lost his transport and verbally received his general's opinion upon his "facial peculiarities, mental attainments, moral rectitude, birth, parentage, and probable future." Thus are explained the letters from the book, which begin:—

"I have been much perplexed for some days, in consequence of a growing conviction—which has, indeed, been deepening for some weeks—that we are each of us conscious that we have made a mistake."

We are pleased with the remark of the Guards officer to the Highland officer at Magersfontein, "Set a brewery up on top of that, and my regiment will take the place in a romp." The volume before us is illustrated, but chiefly by the reproduction on four different pages, as ascribed to four different distinguished artists in black and white, of the same cut, of a gentleman idealized with a somewhat foreign face, a moustache and imperial, who appears as "Our Portrait Gallery," Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4; on one occasion as Mr. Burdett-Coutts, on a second as Lord Stanley, on a third as Dr. Conan Doyle, and on a fourth as Lieut.-General Pole Carew, each time with full explanations by the editors as to the excellence of the portrait and other particulars. There are not many drawbacks to the entertaining volume. It has not been very carefully revised for the press. We have named the insertion of two or three communications which have been printed elsewhere. We have a few "woulds" for *shoulds*, a mistake in the name of the French military attaché, and a few phrases so peculiar that we can only explain them to ourselves by the theory of their containing misprints—for example, on p. 130, "the passing line," which probably stands for *the firing line*.

The Campaign in the Free State and its Lessons, by Major Caunter, Professor of Tactics at the Royal Military College, published by Messrs. Gale & Polden, strikes us as thoroughly sound and useful.

England's Phantom Army: the Unrealities, Delusions, and Imperfections of the "Brodrick" Scheme, by "A Patriotic Soldier" (Sands & Co.), is a little volume the contents of which are exactly explained by its title. The author probably wants more in the way of defence than the country is prepared to pay for in either money or conscription. But his strictures upon the proposals now before Parliament follow the usual lines of military criticism.

Lord Dunraven publishes, through Messrs. Harrison & Sons, *No Army, No Empire*, which is one of the many attacks now appearing on Mr. Brodrick's scheme. We cannot approve the whole of Lord Dunraven's suggestions, and we do not see that he has thoroughly thought out what is involved in the first of them, "The creation of a strong and representative Council of Defence."

There is published in Messrs. Gale & Polden's "Military Series" *Military Law made Easy*, by Major Banning, a volume intended for preparation for examinations. The subject has recently assumed political importance through the changes which Mr. Brodrick is making in ordering courts-martial on officers in an increased number of cases, and in giving courts of inquiry (other than those on deserters, which already possess it) the power of taking evidence on oath. In his chapter on 'Courts of Inquiry and Boards' Major Banning seems to assume that courts of inquiry assembled to assist an important military personage "in arriving at a correct conclusion on any subject into which he cannot conveniently inquire himself" are unable to give an opinion on points involving the conduct of an officer or affecting the military character of an officer; and Major Banning declares that "whenever the inquiry affects the character of any officer.....he must be given an opportunity of being present, and of cross-examining the witnesses and of making any defence he thinks fit." In this, of course, he follows 'The Rules of Procedure.' We assume, therefore, that Major Banning agrees with those officers who consider that several courts of inquiry held during the present war which have violated the principles here laid down have taken illegal action. Perusal, however, of some authorities on the subject who are not writing to make military law "easy" shows that this is in their opinion not the case. A general may hold a court of inquiry "to assist him in arriving at a correct conclusion on any subject"—to which the words as to the inquiry affecting military character and conduct, and the opportunity of being present, cross-examination, and making a defence, do not apply. This is explained in Clode, and in another work a Cabool precedent of 1842 is given. If it is not so, the commanding officers of at least two regiments have a remedy at law for the proceedings recently taken in their cases.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

It seems a little early to have an enormous volume entitled *The Annotated Constitution of the Australian Commonwealth*. The authors are well-known lawyers: Dr. Quick, of the Victorian Bar, one of the representatives of the colony in the 1897-8 Convention; and Mr. Randolph Garran, of the Bar of New South Wales; and the publishers are Messrs. Angus & Robertson, of Sydney, Messrs. Melville & Mullen, of Melbourne, and in London the Australian Book Company. The volume is intended to be reissued, no doubt, when cases have been decided upon the meaning of the constitution in the points where it is likely to be attacked, and at present it has perhaps not more value than the Federal Hansard. In the volumes of that record of the Conventions, with the aid of an excellent index, we are able to turn to the various clauses of the constitution and to read the opinions with regard to them of their authors—of Mr. Barton, Mr. Deakin, and the leading delegates; and these opinions, of course, will carry the most weight until, if unfortunately ever, we have legal decisions upon the points. Dr. Quick and his colleague supply, in the absence of legal decisions, a repetition of the statements made in the debates as to the meaning of the clauses. There is one striking difference between the volume before us and the Federal Hansard. In the latter publication, as was to be expected, all difficulties are minimized, because the fathers of the constitution were anxious to get through their sittings and avoid the many difficulties which threatened at every point to arise. On the other hand, lawyers who write about any Act, after its adoption, are always a little given to find possible difficulties which may never in fact arise. In turning over those which are here suggested, we are inclined to think that the woman question, which has given Parliament and the courts enormous trouble in the mother country, is likely to perplex Australia. American precedents, appealed to by the Australians in many other matters, are mostly wanting, though there has been some intrusion of feminine controversies even into the politics of the United States. The question at once arises whether women are disqualified by the constitution of the Commonwealth from sitting in the House of Representatives. Generally speaking, the members are to be electors; but in two of the States of Australia, that is, Provinces, all adult women vote; and the number will probably be extended in the course of the present year. Are the women citizens of South Australia and Western Australia entitled to sit as members of the House of Representatives? The point is doubtful, and it has been evaded by the authors of the constitution. There is no such section in the Constitution Act as was fatal to Lady Sandhurst's claim, and the authors think that a woman qualified as an elector in South Australia or in Western Australia is qualified to be elected a member of the Federal Parliament not only in her own State, but in any State. Lively times are in prospect for the Senate and the House who will have to decide the question of qualification when the case arises, or wilfully to throw it on the courts of law, as did the House of Commons in the Bradlaugh case. The woman question arises again when we come to the prospect of the Federal Parliament prescribing a Federal franchise under another section. The constitution is not clear even as to rights already acquired. It is not certain whether a right to vote at Federal elections can be acquired under State laws after the passing of a Federal franchise law. It is possible that the question may be solved by the Federal franchise being ultimately made wider than that existing in those States where the franchise is at present limited. There is so strong a popular demand for adult suffrage in Victoria and in New South Wales that the Federal Parliament, if and when it deals with the question, may enfranchise adult women throughout Australia. But if it does not, there is a prospect of as much trouble over this question of law as over that of women sitting in the Commonwealth Parliament.

Max O'Rell has written many excellent books, but never a better than *Sa Majesté l'Amour*, published by Calmann Lévy. It is in part a study of the middle-class women of France, England, and the United States; in part a bowdlerized version of Balzac's two little volumes on the seamy side of marriage; but in part a poem of true married life. It is even more effective than the author's other works. Max O'Rell lays down a principle in a mathematical formula for the marriage age, and directs the man to marry a woman whose age is half his own plus seven years. This seems a little arbitrary, and will excite derision on the part of many happily married readers whose cases are mathematically most distinct. He makes one sad error, strange in a writer who has so much colonial experience, as to the condition of the feminist movement in our colonies. He says that there is only one country in the world which has "entrusted women with the reins of government—that is, the suffrage and eligibility to Parliament—New Zealand." This is untrue, for it is South Australia which has given both the powers, whereas New Zealand and Western Australia have given the suffrage only, without eligibility,

and are likely to be followed immediately by the entire Australian Commonwealth. Max O'Rell then goes on to say, "The experiment was tried seven or eight years ago. The women sat in the Legislative Assembly for one session; no longer. The law was promptly repealed." No law of the kind has ever been repealed in any British colony. No colony which has given adult suffrage has withdrawn it, and eligibility continues in South Australia, although women are disinclined in that community to offer themselves as candidates for Parliament. There is a blunder made in two places: Lady Violet "Granville" for Lady Violet Greville, who is largely quoted. The book is also to be had in English under the title *Her Royal Highness Woman* (Chatto & Windus). The rendering is like the usual run of such things, tolerable, but not distinguished for care or idiom.

British Power and Thought. By the Hon. Albert S. G. Canning. (Smith, Elder & Co.)—There is at the end of this volume an imposing list of "works" from the pen of this author, with the usual laudatory extracts, but Mr. Canning does not seem to have learnt wisdom from his lengthy experience as a writer. This is one of the most formless and ill-digested books we have ever come across. What the point of it is, or what Mr. Canning wants to say, we are really at a loss to discover. He begins his discussion of British power and thought very much *ab ovo*, with remarks on Judaism, paganism, and Mohammedanism, and the egg stage lasts about half way through the book. The rest is a most bewildering series of leaps from Dickens to Napoleon, from the Founder of Christianity to Scott, from Macaulay to the Boer war and the death of the Queen (Mr. Canning is at any rate comprehensive in his view). Seriously it is to us an absolutely unintelligible book, and it is only made less intolerable by the plentiful quotations from Shakspeare, which are always pleasant to read. Mr. Canning's own style is deplorable, his epithets are the epithets of a schoolboy writing an essay, and he has the aggravating habits of using the split infinitive and the word *likely* as an adverb.

The American Academy of Social and Political Science publishes at Philadelphia, and Messrs. P. S. King & Son publish in London, a paper entitled *Representation in State Legislatures*, by Dr. George Haynes. The tract contains a complete account of the present condition of constitutional representation in all the American States, and may have some interest for students of constitutions, but it does not tell us much that is calculated to improve the constitutions of the provinces of the Canadian Dominion or of the states of the Australian Commonwealth. The gradual proscription of the negro voter, by the driving of coaches of different descriptions through the constitution of the United States, is set forth in detail by the author.

Mr. Robert Sherard, who is known by his book on 'The White Slaves of England,' which excited violent controversy, publishes through Messrs. Digby, Long & Co. a volume which points to no particular conclusion, though it fiercely attacks the drink traffic and deals with matters sufficiently explained by its title, *The Cry of the Poor: being the True and Faithful Account of a Three Months' Tour amongst the Pariahs of the Kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, during the last Half Year of the Nineteenth Century*.

Mr. Grant Richards has sent us *Patriotism and Ethics*, by Mr. J. G. Godard, a volume which we have not found interesting. It is an "anti-Jingo" book of the same type as those of Mr. John M. Robertson lately noticed by us, and altogether inferior in vigour to Mr. J. A. Hobson's 'Psychology of Jingoism.'

A 'Varsity Man, by Inglis Allen (Pearson), is an amusing record of the flirtations and follies of an Oxford undergraduate. He is made too much of a "bounder"—at any rate, we hope that his manners are not typical of the place—but the author's turn for ingenious paraphrase and his high spirits ought to make the book popular. It is hardly a novel, but a series of scenes almost farcical, yet crammed with real observation of that slangy animal, the Oxford man.

We have received the ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΗΜΕΡΟΛΟΓΙΟΝ for 1901 (Nutt), an elaborate and well-printed almanac, which is the outcome of Hellenism outside Greece. It is liberally illustrated with portraits of rulers of various nations, English politicians, &c. These are placed without reference to the contents, a method which produces rather odd results. Thus Mr. Chamberlain and "Lordos" Roberts overlook Cretan folk-song. It is rather distressing to see that Greek has come down to "Lordos" for *Lord*. A number of small articles are included on Homer, the care of the blind, archæology, &c., which are scrappy and hardly seem to deserve their position here. There are, however, some interesting notices of Gennadius, while the ordinary man may be interested in such sublunary affairs as cigarettes, an important Greek industry. The proofs have been insufficiently read on pp. 248 and 267; but doubtless the printing and contents generally will improve as time goes on and Hellenism gathers force.

The two latest volumes of the attractive Rochester Edition of Dickens (Methuen & Co.) are occupied by *The Old Curiosity Shop*, to which is added the abortive *Master Humphrey's Clock*. Mr. Gissing in his introduction skilfully indicates the changes in the critical attitude of the present day towards Dickens, with some sound apology for the old ideas and, what is more, excellent appreciation of permanent benefits to readers, like Mr. Swiveller and the famous pair of showmen. Such characters supply more quotations to the press, as a matter of fact, than Shakspeare or any other body of writing by one man. Mr. G. M. Brimelow contributes to the book some pleasant sketches of Tong and other places identified by the elaborate care and research of Mr. Kitton. Vanished London is represented by the forgotten Astley's, and even Birmingham in 1840 appears picturesque.

We have on our table *Four Great Venetians*, by F. P. Stearns (Putnam),—*On the Nationalisation of the Old English Universities*, by L. Campbell, LL.D. (Chapman & Hall),—*Dialogues on the Supersensual Life*, by Jacob Behmen, edited by B. Holland (Methuen),—*The Human Nature Club*, by E. Thorndike (Longmans),—*Manners for Girls*, by Mrs. Humphry (Fisher Unwin),—*How to Avoid Payment of Debt*, by a Solicitor (Simpkin),—*The Reliquary*, edited by J. R. Allen, N.S., Vol. VI. (Bemrose),—*Denver's Double*, by G. Griffith (F. V. White),—*Mr. Leopold Lugwell*, by P. Sterne (Blackwood),—*Lest We Forget*, by J. Hocking (Ward & Lock),—*My Lady of Orange*, by H. C. Bailey (Longmans),—*In the Land of Make-Believe*, by O. Verte (Stock),—*A Woman of Emotions, and other Poems*, by R. Thirlmere (George Allen),—*Palestine in Geography and in History*, by A. W. Cooke, 2 vols. (C. H. Kelly),—*Meditations on Psalms Penitential*, by the author of 'Meditations on the Psalms of the Little Office' (Sands),—*La Giurisdizione della Mercanzia in Firenze nel Secolo XIV.*, by G. Bonolis (Florence, Seeber),—*Historiske Samlinger udgivne af den Norske Historiske Kildeskriftkommission*, First Part, Section III. (Christiania, Brogger),—*Studi Storici*, by G. Salvemini (Florence, Seeber),—and *Tiberius's Villa and other Roman Buildings on the Isle of Capri*, by C. Weichardt (Wohlleben). Among New Editions we have *The Indian Bangle*, by F. Hume (Low),—*Another Woman's Territory*, by Alien (Constable),—*The Story of the Monastery*, by H. Gassiot (Black),—*All Change*, by W. Woollam (Stock),—and *America Abroad*, edited by J. W. Cundall (Greening).

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Rohu (P. le), L'Autre Rive, 3fr. 50.

"DORMANCY."

THE earliest date given in Dr. Murray's 'Dictionary' for the use of the word *dormancy* is 1789, the authority being "N. Forster in 'Parr's Works'.....'The dormancy of any such prerogative.'" There is an earlier authority, which, as it gives an account of the origin of the word, it may be worth while to record. In the debate in the House of Commons on Mr. Townshend's motion for an address to defer the prorogation of Parliament, the motion being made on June 15th, 1779, Edmund Burke said "he had heard the learned gentleman often charge his friends with 'dormancy'; it was a new word, lately coined by a member of Congress; but if it was not a proper one he would say somnolency" (Cobbett's 'Parliamentary History,' vol. xx., 1779, p. 873). ALFRED MARKS.

GENERAL GORDON.

THE reviewer of the 'Life of the Right Hon. Hugh Childers' makes the astonishing statement that Gordon, "when he was out of reach of telegraph, *appointed himself* Governor-General of the Soudan under the Khedive" (the italics are mine). How is the statement supported that Gordon appointed himself Governor-General? How was he beyond reach of the telegraph when he did so (presumably at Cairo)?

Lord Granville on January 18th, 1884, in appointing Gordon to his post, instructed him to report on the evacuation of the Sudan, but added this rider:—

"You will consider yourself authorized and instructed to perform such other duties as the Egyptian Government may desire to entrust to you, and as may be communicated to you by Sir Evelyn Baring."

At Cairo his instructions were amplified by Sir Evelyn Baring on January 25th. How these new instructions altered Gordon's position will be seen from Lord Granville's comment in a dispatch of March 28th:—

"Her Majesty's Government, bearing in mind the exigencies of the occasion, concurred in these instructions, which virtually altered General Gordon's mission from one of advice to that of executing, or at least directing, the evacuation not only of Khartoum, but of the whole Soudan, and *they were willing that General Gordon should receive the very extended powers conferred upon him by the Khedive to enable him to effect his difficult task.*"

By "extended powers" was meant the firman appointing Gordon Governor-General of the Sudan, which was issued on January 26th, the very day of the sack of Kartum in the following year. Sir Evelyn Baring certainly approved of the issue of the firman, and gave his entire support to the new Governor-General, and the home Government did nothing to disavow it. REGINALD HAINES.

*** Both the statements of the letter and that of the article, which are contrasted by our correspondent, are perfectly true. The appointments were, as the statements made at the time show, written by Gordon in the train between Ancona and Brindisi, and reached the Government while he was at sea; and it must be remembered that he had been ordered to go to Suakim and ordered not to go to Cairo, and it was still unknown whether he would go to Cairo or not. Our correspondent must also remember that "instructions" as laid before Parliament are frequently rewritten for Parliament, and often by the person instructed. A well-known case of "instructions" is that of those of Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury for their conduct at the Congress of Berlin. These were signed by the present Lord Cross, but it was not generally supposed that they were his handiwork. Our correspondent gives the official ultimate approval in circumstances where nothing but approval seems to have been possible for the reasons stated by the present Lord Cromer and in debate in Parliament. But it remains none the less true that the action was Gordon's own, that no one was at first favourable to it, and that it was accepted because it was difficult to see, in the most dangerous circumstances of the moment, any possibility of acting contrary to Gordon's wish. The name of the Khedive is only formally used. Our correspondent seems to think that the appointment was his. As a fact, there was fierce enmity at the moment of the nominal appointment between the Khedive and Gordon—an enmity which was afterwards patched up on both sides, but not with complete success, as Gordon's diaries show.

THE EARLY ENGLISH TEXT SOCIETY.

WHILE willing to admit that the comparative failure of the Early English Text Society to get money—we have not had much more than 20,000*l.*—is partly my fault, I yet think the English-speaking public is more in fault than I am. "That public," said a friend to me, "wants to make money and to amuse itself. Early English won't help it to do either, and so it naturally leaves the subject alone."* This indifference is shown also to our great 'Oxford English Dictionary,' which, as the *Athenæum* justly said on May 11th (p. 588, col. 2), has "the superlative pre-eminence in value over all dictionaries that the world owns," and which the public leaves with a debt of over 70,000*l.* on it, a debt that will be largely increased before the book is finished, a debt which no body but the enlightened and patriotic Delegates of the Clarendon Press would have incurred for the love of learning and the desire to lessen the stupendous ignorance of the history of the English language which hampers the users of that language.

If only as a feeder to the 'Oxford Dictionary,' the Early English Text Society has a claim to the support of every reasonable being who speaks English. For it is that Society's work which mainly fills up the gap between the printed Anglo-Saxon texts and Caxton; and the work is as valuable for the social historian and the grammarian—see, for instance, Wylie's 'Henry IV.' and Kellner's 'Syntax'—as it is for the dictionary-maker.

As to the "Member's" suggestion that prettier books would make the public buy our texts, I can only say that at the suggestion of Mr. Parker, an American member, we once tried a large-paper issue of our "Extra Series" on fine paper, but had to give it up because we lost money by it. I do not think we shall revive the experiment, unless some one will guarantee us against loss.

The other suggestion, that we should issue only completed books, would be admirable if our editors were angels, not men, or if we had money to pay our editors, and could refuse pay if the work were not done to time. But as we have to rely wholly on volunteer workers—almost all very busy men who get paid work besides, who are lecturing, writing, in business, &c.—we must take such work as they can give us and when they can give it. Some of our books have been eight to ten years in the press, some longer preparing for it.

But if any member of our Society will start another society for beautiful prints of Early English texts, or get up a third series of the E.E.T.S. for them, I think most of our members would wish well to him and it. Though few could afford to join it, we would certainly put our texts at his disposal. He would have, I suppose, to give up our plan of using italics for extensions of contractions, as William Morris would not tolerate italic and roman or black-letter type in the same word. He would probably have to limit his numbers, and tempt subscribers by the chance of raised prices on sale. In short, he would have to give up our democratic or poor-student idea, and take to the aristocratic one. We started to help the 'Dictionary,' and to get texts into the hands of students as soon as possible; then to stereotype everything, so that our texts should be always accessible, and be gradually cheapened, so as to be within reach of the poorest. F. J. FURNIVALL.

* I lately sent out an appeal to five hundred American librarians offering the E.E.T.S. books at 12*s.* a year instead of 21*s.* Only two answers asking for parts of sets have reached me.

"L'AREINE AU MER" IN GOWER'S 'MIROUR DE L'OMME.'

Dorney Wood, Burnham, Bucks.

IN his French poem the 'Mirour de l'Omme,' which has recently been edited by Mr. G. C. Macaulay, Gower writes:—

L'areine au mer, ce dist Ambrose,
Quant voit que l'oistre se desclose,
Mette une pierre en la fendure,
Dont n'ad poair qu'il se reclose.
VV. 6397-400.

In his note on this passage Mr. Macaulay rightly refers to the 'Hexameron' (v. 8) of St. Ambrose as the original of Gower's story, which is that of how the crab, when he finds an oyster open, puts in a stone to keep it from closing, and then feeds upon it at leisure. The same story is told, also of the crab ("une coquille que on apele cancre"), by Brunetto Latino in his 'Trésor' (i. 134), doubtless from the same source. Mr. Macaulay is puzzled to find Gower talking not of a crab, but of an "areine au mer," and remarks, "I do not know the word *areine*." The riddle is not very hard to read. Gower's expression simply means "the sea-spider," a by no means infelicitous description of the crab. "Areine" is one of many various ways of spelling "araigne" (Lat. *aranea*), which Mr. Macaulay

will find duly registered in Godefroy's 'Old French Dictionary,' although the particular form used here by Gower is not included among the seventeen forms there recorded.

PAGET TOYNBEE.

'THE HISTORY OF THE JESUITS IN ENGLAND.'

IN thanking you for the review of my new book, may I say I have, I hope, always acknowledged my indebtedness to other workers in the same field? Your reviewer chides me for treating more of the political history than of the domestic story of the Jesuits. But I am solely concerned with the Jesuits in so far as they enter English history at large. Their domestic concerns are not of general interest. He says I neglect the men whom I call the "true heroes" of the Society, who do the better work; he forgets to say I add, "They are to be admired in the Sanctuary of the Conscience."

Your reviewer accuses me of partisanship. How can I show partisanship when I let, as I say in the preface, the actors tell their tale in their own words? I only want to see what the evidence was, and having found it, examined it, and tried it, to set it down. Hence I have suppressed nothing (will your reviewer say what I have suppressed?) and explained nothing away.

Your reviewer asks, among other things, what shred of evidence have I that when Parsons was in Mendoza's house he wrote the draft of the book against Elizabeth. I have not my notes before me, and have not at present access to them; but the following passage from Mr. Simpson will suggest to most people the likelihood that I did not make the statement without authority: "And Parsons, now completely 'espaniolated,' discoursed with Mendoza on the means of saving England and Scotland from heresy or the dominion of heretics" (p. 257). Though Mr. Simpson was not my authority—it was probably Parsons himself or Mendoza—any one can see there is not much distance between discussion and writing down notes on the same.

ETHELRED L. TAUNTON.

*** Mr. Taunton in his letter supplies a typical example of his historic method, which amply justifies our criticism. He had asserted without any proof that Parsons, when with Mendoza in November, 1580, "wrote the draft of a book against Elizabeth which appeared under Allen's name at the time of the Armada." This is his process of reasoning. Parsons must have discussed State affairs with the ambassador, and (as Simpson thinks probable) was converted there and then to the Spanish policy. If so, he must surely have taken notes of the discussion; and what is this but the draft of a book? and again, if a book, what more likely than the offensive book printed and published seven or eight years later by Cardinal Allen? Further, the Government must have known of these political intrigues. Hence it was Parsons and his friends who in truth tied the rope round the neck of the innocent Campion, who was sacrificed in the following month! Is this scientific history? *Habemus confitentem reum.*

SALE.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE sold on the 6th inst. and three following days some interesting books, among which were the following: Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, first edition of the first part, with an engraved portrait by R. White in which the word "Vanity" (for "Destruction") appears as the name of the city from which Christian is fleeing, Lond., for Nat. Ponder, 1678, the only copy which has ever occurred for sale by auction, 1,475*l*. Henry VIII.'s Letters in Answer to Martin Luther, with Pynson's device (supposed unique), 1528, 50*l*. Burns's Poems, 2 vols., 1794, presentation copy to T. Whiter, 65*l*. Horace's Art of Poetry, &c., by B. Jonson, 1640, 36*l*. Andrew Marvell, S'too him Bayes, 1673, 14*l*. 10*s*. Brathwaite's Arcadian Princesse, 1635, 21*l*. 10*s*. Sir Philip Sidney's Defence of Poetry, with the Ponsonby title, 1595, 120*l*.; Astrophel and Stella, M. Lowndes, n.d. (1591), only one other copy known, 200*l*. John Milton's Of Education, first issue, single sheet of eight pages only (1644), perhaps unique, 74*l*. 10*s*.; Areopagitica, 1644, 24*l*. 10*s*. Taylor, the Water Poet, An Englishman's Love to Bohemia, 1620, 15*l*. Painter's Palace of Pleasure, first edition, 1566-7, 170*l*. Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy, 1621, 42*l*. Ravenscroft's Measurable Musick, 1614, 58*l*. Montaigne's Essays by Florio, first edition, 1603, 51*l*. Higden's Polychronicon, Wynkyn de Worde, 1495, 67*l*. Burney's Evelina, first edition, uncut, 1778, 45*l*. Questions of Profitable and Pleasant Concernings, R. Field, 1594, 39*l*. Allot's English Parnassus, 1600, 50*l*. Shakspeare's Macbeth (first edition printed in Scotland), Edin., 1731, 30*l*. Transcripts of Letters of Ben Jonson, Bacon, Lord H. Howard, George Chapman, Sir F. Drake, &c. (a volume on which articles have appeared in the *Athenæum*), 105*l*. History of Friar Rush, 1649, 76*l*. Marmion's Cupid and Psyche, 1637, 39*l*. Nabbes's The Unfortunate Mother, 1640, Sir W. Scott's copy, 17*l*. Barnabie Rich's Faultes, &c., 1606, 37*l*.; The Honestie of this Age, 1616, 33*l*. 10*s*. Dickens's Village Coquettes, Hullah's Music, with Songs, Choruses, &c. (price tenpence), presentation copies from Dickens to J. P. Harley, 1836, 64*l*. Official Copies of General Conway's Letters to Colonial Governors, 1765-6, 40*l*. Montesquieu's Le Temple de Gnide, plates in three states, 1772, 74*l*. Lord Bacon's Certaine Considerations touching the Church of England (a suppressed work, with some lines in manuscript), 1604, 41*l*. The Raigne of King Edward the Third (attributed to Shakspeare), 1599, 68*l*. Shakspeare's Richard the Second, 1634, 56*l*. FitzGerald's Salaman and Absal, Parker, 1856, 31*l*. Raphael, 17 Original Drawings attributed to him, 41*l*. Shakspeare and Fletcher's Two Noble Kinsmen, 1634, 33*l*. 10*s*. Scott's Marmion, presentation copy to Wordsworth, 1808, 44*l*.; Lord of the Isles, presentation copy to Wordsworth, 1815, 34*l*. 10*s*.; Ivanhoe, portion of the original autograph MS. (50 leaves), 340*l*. Kelmscott Press Publications (62), some duplicate, 370*l*. Vale Press Publications (56), 135*l*. Apocalipsis Jesu Christi, engravings by Joan Andrea, Venet., 1515-16, 42*l*. Charles Lloyd, C. Lamb, and Coleridge, Poems on the Death of Priscilla Farmer, Bristol, 1796, 30*l*. Higden's Polychronicon, W. Caxton, 1482, fragment only, 55*l*. Boccaccio, first English translation, with the unusual date of 1620 to both titles, 27*l*. 10*s*.

Literary Gossip.

MR. FISHER UNWIN has in preparation, for sale by subscription, a fine edition on large paper of his "Mermaid Series" of the works of the old dramatists. The books are literal reproductions of the old text, and each volume is to be printed on hand-made paper with special decorated titles. The series will be illustrated with coloured photogravures.

MESSRS. J. M. DENT & Co. have undertaken to bring out an edition of the collected writings of Hazlitt. It will include the entire literary, political, and dramatic essays, together with his art criticism, his miscellaneous lectures and prefaces, and his fugitive writings, now for the first time collected. The work will be annotated by Mr. Arnold Glover and Mr. A. R. Waller, who will have a good many unidentified quotations to settle, and will also contain an introduction by Mr. W. E. Henley. A series of portraits of Hazlitt and of those closely connected with him will be added. It is expected that the work will run to twelve big volumes. The whole will be printed in a large type by Messrs. Constable, and produced throughout in a sumptuous manner.

AT the general meeting of the Roxburghe Club, held on the 9th inst., the Duke of Northumberland and the Earl of Carysfort were elected to fill the vacancies caused by the deaths of the late Marquess of Bute and Bishop of London.

MESSRS. CASSELL & Co. will shortly publish a work entitled 'An Eton Boy's Letters,' by G. Nugent Bankes. The work takes the form of the letters of an Eton boy to his relations and friends from the time of his entering to the time of his leaving, setting forth the vicissitudes of his career, and illustrating the manners and customs of the college.

THE *Glasgow University Magazine* is preparing a special jubilee number for appearance in June. It will include contributions from old graduates of Glasgow, amongst them being a religious poem by Benjamin Swift on 'Joseph of Arimathea.'

DR. JAMES GOW, who has been chosen to succeed Dr. Rutherford at Westminster, has made a very successful master of the High School, Nottingham. He is a great worker; that popular school-book, 'A Companion to School Classics,' is in itself sufficient testimony to this fact. Among head masters, whether at the Conference or at meetings of the Incorporated Association, he shows up by his conspicuous ability and his fund of original humour. He is deservedly popular with assistant masters, of whose claims he is a sympathetic champion. In after-dinner speeches he is a lover of paradox, but as a member of the Consultative Committee he probably has as good a grip of the question of secondary education as any man in England. He is not yet in orders.

A MEETING of Old Westminsters will be held on the first Thursday in June, in order to decide on some mode of commemorating the head-mastership of Dr. Rutherford. The meeting will be held up school at half-past five o'clock.

THE issue of the series of "Old Welsh Texts" is about to be resumed. Autotype facsimiles of the oldest codex of the Welsh laws, and of the poetical books of Taliessin and Aneirin, have been ready for some time; while the 'Liber Legum Howeli Da' (Pen. MS. 28) is at press. These facsimiles will be accompanied by printed texts which will faithfully follow the originals and give letter for letter, line for line, and page for page. The Taliessin, the 'Black Book of Carmarthen,' the Arthurian romances and 'Mabinogion' from the 'White Book of Roderick,' as well as from all the older versions which have survived only in fragments, are now practically through the press. Among other works in preparation are 'Corpus Poeticum Walliæ' in 4 vols., and a 'Concise Dictionary of Old and Mediæval Welsh,' which will give quotations and exact references to all words in

the series of "Old Welsh Texts." The words in the oldest poetry have already been arranged in slips for this purpose.

The Court of Governors of University College, Liverpool, definitely resolved last Saturday in favour of expanding the College into a university, and consequently of withdrawing from the Victoria University.

The Technical Education Board of the London County Council has decided to recommend and assist in the establishment of a day training college for teachers. The Board contributes to the maintenance of many hundreds of teachers in secondary institutions, chiefly technical. It is proposed that the new college shall prepare its students for bachelors' degrees at London University as well as for the teaching diploma.

A new novel of American life by Mr. Wallace Lloyd, entitled 'Bergen Worth,' is in preparation for early publication by Mr. Fisher Unwin. The chief character is a blacksmith who endeavours to realize the ideal of the Christ-life.

The Yale University authorities have issued invitations for their bicentenary festival next autumn. Most unfortunately for British scholars, they have fixed the date for the last week in October, when Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin are all hard at work, not to speak of foreign universities. Had the date been one month earlier they would have secured many distinguished visitors.

Last week's obituary included the name of Henry Septimus Sutton, for many years editor of the *Alliance News*, recently introduced to many readers as a correspondent of Coventry Patmore's, and previously known to a smaller circle as a writer of thoughful verse.

Mr. Gough writes concerning his 'Itinerary of King Edward I.':—

"I shall be much obliged if you will state that the four leaves which in the second volume of this work divide the preliminary calendar are cancelled leaves, which ought to have been omitted."

An effort is being made to raise the Exeter Royal Albert Memorial College to the status of a university college, and Sir Thomas Dyke Acland has joined the committee which has been formed to advance the scheme. The Commissioners appointed by the Treasury to visit and report on the university colleges will go to Exeter in October.

Franz Susemihl, the Professor of Classical Philology at Greifswald, died a few days ago at Florence, in his seventy-fifth year. For nearly fifty years he taught in the same university ancient Greek literature and philosophy, on which he began to publish in 1852. Two of his chief works are a 'Geschichte der griechischen Literatur in der Alexandrinerzeit' (2 vols., 1891) and 'Die genetische Entwicklung der platonischen Philosophie' (1855–60). He also was well known for his many editions and translations of Aristotle's 'Poetics' and 'Politics,' and was generally regarded as a standard authority on that philosopher.

At Amsterdam the gold medal for the Hoeufft Prize for Latin verse has been awarded by the three judges to Mr. P. H. Damsté, of Leyden, who wrote on 'Patria Rura.' Six other poems were regarded as well worth printing, and four of the writers' names are divulged. None of our excellent English composers of verse appears to have competed—at least, none is mentioned.

The Parliamentary Papers of the week include Board of Education, Reports for the Eastern, North-Eastern, and South-Western Divisions (2*d.* each); Statistics of Public Elementary Day Schools, Evening Continuation Schools, and Certified Efficient Schools for the Year ended August, 1900 (8*d.*); and Education, Scotland, Report of the Committee of Council, 1900–1901 (4*d.*).

SCIENCE

ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES.

The Madras Government Museum has published its *Bulletin* of anthropology (Vol. IV., No. 1), prepared by Mr. E. Thurston. Two illustrations of the method of making fire by friction of sticks are given, one from the very low-caste Nayadis of Malabar, another from the Paniyans, a branch of the Todas. As the people in these advanced days are supplied in their dwelling-huts with lucifer matches, the old method is only required for the precincts of temples, where as yet the use of such things is forbidden. Mr. Walhouse states that the rubbing of sticks was done mysteriously and apart, for such a mode of obtaining fire was looked upon as something secret and sacred. The distinction between the Nayadi method and the Toda method is that in the latter powdered charcoal is put in the cavity of the lower stick to promote the ignition. Mr. Thurston has collected a considerable number of anthropometric statistics of these tribes, as well as of the Eurasian boys at the Chingleput reformatory, on the method recommended by by Mr. C. Roberts. His account of the Nayadis is given partly from Mr. S. Appadorai Iyer's observations and partly from his own, and is illustrated by twenty-three portraits of individuals of different ages and of both sexes, and a view of a circle of forty-four stones which are set up round a mango-tree and represent forty-four deceased Nayadi ancestors, a stone being added to the circle immediately after the cremation of the body. The marriage customs of these people, the polyandry of the Todas, and the substitutional child marriages of the Malaiális of the Shevaroy hills, are described from personal observation. Recent cases of sorcery and of the ceremony of walking over hot ashes in honour of Draupati, the heroine of the 'Mahabharata,' are recorded. This ceremony appears to be still annually celebrated in the neighbourhood of Madras, though in some places it is said that flowers are substituted for fire, the Government having set its face against the ancient practice. The museum has been enriched by a Meriah sacrificial post from Baligudu, in the Ganjam district, which, itself reduced to a mere shell by the white ant, is believed to be the only one now in existence. Upon it the Khonds used to offer the savage human sacrifices which Mr. Frazer connects with the desire to secure good crops. About forty years ago General Campbell was deputed by Government to suppress these practices, and buffaloes, goats, and pigs were afterwards sacrificed instead of human beings; but as recently as 1880 the Kutiya Khonds were nearly successful in an attempt to follow the old custom of human sacrifice. Mr. Pereira, in the *Journal* of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, has translated one of the Khond songs by which the memory of the abandoned practice is kept green:—

At the time of the great Campbell Sahib's coming the country was in darkness; it was enveloped in mist.
Having sent paiks to collect the people of the land, they, having surrounded them, caught the meria sacrificers.
Having caught the meria sacrificers, they brought them, and again they went and seized the evil counsellors.
Having seen the chains and shackles, the people were afraid; murder and bloodshed were quelled:
Then the land became beautiful.

Mr. David Boyle's Archæological Report for 1900 to the Minister of Education for Ontario records 362 additions to the Toronto Museum of Archæology during the year (about one for every day), raising the number of objects in the collection to 22,129. Among the original papers appended to it is one on the human form in Indian art, which Mr. Boyle illustrates by a collection of figures of a man drawn by children in kindergarten schools between four and five years of age, to show the similarity between infantile and Indian conceptions of the human form. He has not, however, selected any Indian specimens to compare with them, which is a pity, for we could, most of us, have supplied the infantile ideas for ourselves. When the Indian proceeds from outline drawing to modelling a head in clay he is much more successful. Several specimens of this are among the collections of the year, also some typical specimens of pottery and bone work. Dean Harris, of St. Catherine's, records a visit to the Southwold earthworks, which are the ruins of a palisaded village occupied by the Neutrals, who were incorporated into the Seneca tribe late in the seventeenth century, and whose history he traces, as far as it is known. Mr. Wintemberg reports a visit to Indian village sites in the counties of Oxford and Waterloo. Mr. Hunter furnishes a third portion of an archæological bibliography of Ontario. Mr. F. Hamilton has supplied Mr. Boyle with some rough notes on the native tribes of South Africa, where he acted as correspondent of the *Toronto Globe*.

The library of the Folk-lore Society has been removed to the rooms of the Anthropological Institute, 3, Hanover Square, under an arrangement by which the combined libraries will be available to the members of both societies.

MISS CHRISTIAN MACLAGAN.

Miss Christian Maclagan, of Ravenscroft, Stirling, whose death on Friday, the 10th inst., we regret to record, used to tell friends she was an antiquary before the late Queen was born. Her father and grandfather were both interested in Roman stations, and she had helped them in collecting and examining from her earliest years. But her own lifelong labours lay among prehistoric remains. Her theory that the so-called Druid circles were the skeleton uprights of great prehistoric forts was based on her observation of the gradual denudation of four such forts in her own country. She discovered and helped to preserve many old Scottish "brochs," and made a model in oak of one of them, which she submitted, along with a paper, to the Anthropological Section of the British Association at Liverpool. Archæologists owe her gratitude, for she had taken rubbings of most of the engraved stones of Scotland, many of which are now altogether obliterated. A few years ago she presented a magnificent series of three hundred of her best rubbings to the British Museum, with a descriptive printed catalogue. She suffered alike from bitter opponents and gross plagiarists, and was much mortified that when her papers were read before the Scottish Antiquarian Society she was not present to defend them in discussion, as there were no women members. The society elected Her Majesty Queen Victoria and Miss Christian Maclagan "Associates," but some years afterwards she withdrew her name, pithily saying, "If I am not good enough to sit down at your table, I am too good to stand in the hall." Her liberality, her charities, and her interests were wide and far-reaching, and many friends will miss her stately presence and eager, earnest enthusiasm. She had only a few weeks since finished a better

model of a "broch," intended for the British Association at Glasgow; and she was engaged on a life of her grandfather in the 1745 rebellion —from interesting private papers—when she died. Her chief published works are the illustrated folio, 'Hill Forts, Stone Circles, and other Structural Remains of Ancient Scotland' (1875), and the quarto volume 'Chips from Old Stones' (1881).

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—*May* 2.—Sir W. Huggins, President, in the chair.—The names of the fifteen candidates recommended for election into the Society were read.—The following papers were also read: 'On the Variation in Gradation of a Developed Photographic Image when impressed by Monochromatic Light of Different Wave-Lengths, by Sir W. de W. Abney,—'Ellipsoidal Harmonic Analysis,' by Prof. G. H. Darwin,—and 'On the Small Vertical Movements of a Stone laid on the Surface of the Ground,' by Mr. H. Darwin.

May 9.—Sir W. Huggins, President, in the chair.—Prof. Franz von Leydig was elected a Foreign Member.—The meeting was devoted to a discussion of a report by the "British Academy Committee."

ASTRONOMICAL. — *May* 10. — Dr. Glaisher, President, in the chair. — Mr. A. R. Hinks exhibited and described a new machine for measuring celestial photographs, made under his superintendence for the Cambridge Observatory, in the construction of which various improvements had been carried out.—Dr. Lockyer showed photographs of the spectrum of Nova Persei, taken at South Kensington, and also curves showing its variations of brightness. — Fathers Sidgreaves and Cortie read further papers on the Stonyhurst observations of the spectrum of the Nova; Father Cortie concluded that it resembled that of the solar chromosphere.—Mr. Wickham read the observations of magnitude made at the Radcliffe Observatory, Oxford, showing that the star continued to vary in brightness, with a period of three or four days from minimum to minimum.—Prof. Turner communicated Mr. Bellamy's paper on the magnitude of the Nova and neighbouring stars.—Further observations of magnitude were also read, and Father Sidgreaves suggested an explanation of the great velocity of motion of approach apparently indicated by the displacement of the lines in the new star and other novæ.—A paper by Mr. H. C. Plummer was read on the geometry of the siderostat, and one by Mr. Franklin Adams on the "green flash" at sunset.—Mr. Crommelin gave approximate elements of the orbit of the new comet, from which it appeared that it should shortly be visible in the evening sky, but that its brightness is rapidly diminishing.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*May* 2.—Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite, V.P., in the chair.—The Rev. W. Bazeley communicated a brief account of further excavations at Hayles Abbey, Gloucestershire, in 1900, with special reference to the tiles found.—Mr. H. Brakspear submitted an architectural description of the abbey church, as revealed by the ground plan and fragments found. As built between 1246 and 1251, the church was of the Abbey Dore type, with an eastern procession-path and chapels beyond the presbytery, which was aisled. But after the gift of the famous relic of the Holy Blood in 1270 an apsidal chapel was built for the shrine that contained this behind the high altar, and the procession-path and chapels were replaced by a ring of polygonal chapels, after the fashion of Westminster and Tewkesbury.—Mr. W. H. St. John Hope read some notes on the Holy Blood, with reference to its removal from the abbey and final disappearance.—Mr. I. J. Coleman, through the Secretary, exhibited a bronze spearhead found at Croydon, of the unusual length of 31½ in., less the point, which is missing.—Mr. Max Rosenheim exhibited a bronze figure of Silenus found in Fenchurch Street, London.

ZOOLOGICAL.—*May* 7.—Prof. G. B. Howes, V.P., in the chair.—The Secretary read a report on the additions that had been made to the menagerie during April, and called special attention to the series of animals deposited in the gardens by the King, amongst which was the female Grévy's zebra (*Equus grevyi*), which had previously been temporarily placed in charge of the Society by Her late Majesty Queen Victoria. Special attention was also directed to a young male eland, presented by the Duke of Bedford, and to a rufous-necked scimitar-babbler (*Pomatorhinus ruficollis*) and a golden-backed woodpecker (*Brachypternus aurantius*), presented by Mr. E. W. Harper, of Calcutta.—Mr. Sclater read a passage from Ludolphus's 'New History of Ethiopia' (1682), containing a description of a zebra, apparently referable to Grévy's zebra (*Equus grevyi*).—Mr. C. Davies Sherborn made some remarks on the progress of his 'Index Generum et Specierum Animalium,' of which the first section, containing references to zoological literature from 1758 to 1800, was now ready for the printer.—Mr. Sclater exhibited and made remarks on an original water-colour drawing by Sir Harry Johnston of the remarkable new mammal from the Semliki Forest in Uganda, which had been described (from fragments of skin only) under the name *Equus johnstoni*, and announced that the complete skin and two skulls from which it had been prepared were now on their way home. There could be no doubt that the animal was not an Equus, and could not be placed satisfactorily in any known genus of recent mammals.—Dr. W. G. Ridewood exhibited and made remarks on a series of microscopic preparations of the hairs of antelopes, giraffe, zebra, and the so-called *Equus johnstoni*, pointing out that the hairs of the last-named animal were similar to those of the giraffe as well as those of the zebra, but differed from those of the antelopes.—Mr. R. I. Pocock communicated a paper by Mr. G. W. Peckham and Mrs. E. G. Peckham on 'The Spiders of the Family Attidæ found in Jamaica.' It contained descriptions of 13 new species, of which one was made the type of a new genus—Nilakantha.—Dr. D. Sharp communicated a paper by Mr. P. Cameron containing an account of the Hymenoptera collected during the Skeat Expedition to the Malay Peninsula. Fifty-four species were enumerated in the paper, of which 31 were described as new.—Dr. Sharp also communicated a paper by M. Eugène Simon on the Arachnida collected during the Skeat Expedition. It consisted of a list of the 131 species represented in the collection, and descriptions of 48 new species and 4 new subspecies.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—*May* 1.—Canon W. W. Fowler, President, in the chair. — Mr. C. G. Barrett exhibited for Mr. H. W. Vivian a specimen of *Xylophasia lateritia*, Hufn., a species not hitherto recorded in the British Islands, taken in South Wales by Mr. W. E. R. Allen; also *Deiopeia pulchella*, from the same district; *Dianthecia luteago, var. barrettii*, from one of the islands off the Glamorganshire coast; and varieties of *Eupithecia virgaureata*, much blackened, *E. lariciata*, *E. satyrata*, and *E. exiguata*, taken in the county of Glamorgan by Mr. Vivian.—Mr. M. Jacoby exhibited specimens of *Heliocopris gigas*, L., from Mashonaland, and *Silpha biguttata*, Fairm., from Patagonia.—Sir G. Hampson exhibited two females of an apterous Lasiocampid from the Transvaal, with cocoon and ova bred by Col. J. M. Fawcett, 5th Lancers. The larva is very much like that of the British *Lasiocampa rubi*. The female does not emerge from the cocoon, its antennæ being aborted and all the joints coalesced with a flabellate organ with slight striæ indicating the joints; the fore tibiæ short with traces of tibial claws. The male is unknown.—Mr. H. St. J. Donisthorpe exhibited specimens of *Ripersia tomlini*, Newst., a coccid new to Britain, taken among *Lasius niger* at Portland in April, 1900. — Mr. C. P. Pickett exhibited aberrations and varieties of *Lycæna bellargus*, *L. corydon*, and *L. astrarche* taken by him in August last at Folkestone and Dover.—Mr. H. Goss exhibited a gynandromorphous specimen of *Lycæna bellargus* which he had taken at Reigate in June last.—Dr. Chapman exhibited a cocoon of *Antheræa mylitta* and a flint from Redhill—two objects with practically nothing in common. Whilst dissenting *in toto* from those who see nothing in many cases of mimicry but accidental resemblance, he presented them with this as a case undoubtedly in accordance with their views, the cocoon and the flint being remarkably alike. — Prof. Poulton exhibited an apparatus invented by him to determine the strength of the formic acid discharged by the ant in defence of its nest.—A discussion followed, in which Prof. Hudson Beare said that he had found his skin affected by *Formica rufa*, and Mr. Donisthorpe remarked that the skin had been removed from his hand and his gloves burnt in patches after being placed in the nest of the same species. — Mr. F. Enock exhibited numerous specimens illustrative of the metamorphoses of dragon-flies.—Mr. Enock also read a paper entitled 'The Metamorphoses of *Æschna cyanea*, illustrated by the Electric Lantern with Photographs taken from Life'—Sir G. Hampson communicated a paper on 'The Classification of a New Family of the Lepidoptera,'—Mr. M. Jacoby one entitled 'A Further Contribution to the Knowledge of African Phytophagous Coleoptera,' and Mr. G. Arrow one entitled 'The Carabid Genus Pheropsophus: Notes and Descriptions of New Species.'

METEOROLOGICAL.—*May* 15.—Mr. W. H. Dines, President, in the chair.—Mr. Rupert T. Smith read a paper on 'The Periodicity of Cyclonic Winds,' containing the result of his own observations made in the neighbourhood of Birmingham during the years 1874–99. The equinoxes do not appear to be very stormy periods, but from the author's tables it is shown that the greatest frequency and force of cyclonic wind occur some two weeks before the spring equinox and some three weeks after the autumn equinox.—Mr. W. Marriott gave an account of the bequest by the late Mr. G. J. Symons to the Society. Mr. Symons (who died on March 20th last year) was the founder of the British rainfall organization and a most distinguished meteorologist. He took great interest in the Society, and held the office of secretary for a period of twenty-five years, and was twice elected President. By his will Mr. Symons bequeathed to the Society his cross of the Legion of Honour, the gold Albert Medal awarded to him by the Society of Arts, the testimonial album presented to him in 1879 by the Fellows of the Royal Meteorological Society, and the sum of 200*l.*, as well as those of his books, pamphlets, maps, and photographs of which there was no copy in the Society's library. Mr. Marriott stated that from Mr. Symons's valuable collection he had selected for the Society over 5,000 books and pamphlets and about 900 photographs. A large number of the books were old and rare works, 750 bearing dates previous to 1800, while eight were as early as the fifteenth century. By this noble bequest the Royal Meteorological Society now possesses the most complete and extensive meteorological library in existence.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—*May* 13.—Sir W. C. Roberts-Austen in the chair.—Dr. Kirke Rose delivered the concluding lecture of the course of Cantor Lectures on 'Alloys.'

May 15.—Prof. W. E. Ayrton in the chair.—A paper on 'Syntonic Wireless Telegraphy' was read by Signor G. Marconi, and was followed by a discussion.

PHYSICAL.—*May* 10. — Prof. S. P. Thompson, President, in the chair.—A paper on 'Applications of Elastic Solids to Metrology' was read by Dr. Chree.—A paper by Mr. J. Rose-Innes and Prof. S. Young on 'The Thermal Properties of Isopentane compared with those of Normal Pentane' was read by Mr. Rose-Innes.

MATHEMATICAL. — *May* 9.—Dr. Hobson, President, in the chair.—Prof. Elliott spoke briefly on the loss the Society had sustained by the recent death of Mr. C. E. Bickmore.—Dr. J. A. Third was elected a Member, and Prof. Steggall was admitted into the Society.—Major MacMahon communicated two notes—on the series whose terms are the cubes and higher powers of the binomial co-efficients, and a case of algebraic partitionment.—Mr. J. B. Dale read a paper on the product of two spherical-surface harmonic functions,—and Mr. Macdonald read a note on the zeros of a certain spherical harmonic.—A paper by Mr. G. B. Mathews on a property of recurring series was communicated from the chair.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MON. Aristotelian, 8.—Paper by Dr. G. D. Hicks.
— Geographical, 8½.—Annual Meeting
TUES. Royal Institution, 3. 'Cellular Physiology, with Special Reference to the Enzymes and Ferments,' Lecture VI., Dr. A. Macfadyen.
— Statistical, 5
— Society of Arts, 8.—'The Rise and Development of Egyptian Art,' Prof. W. M. Flinders Petrie
— Zoological, 8½.—'The More Noticeable Mammals obtained by Sir Harry Johnston during his Recent Expedition to Mount Ruwenzori,' Mr. Oldfield Thomas; 'Some Arctic Nemerteans,' Mr. R. C. Punnett; 'The Anatomy of *Copa Lucasii*,' Prof. W. B. Benham
WED. Geological, 8.—'The Skull of a Chiru-like Antelope from the Ossiferous Deposits of Hunder, Tibet,' Mr. R. Lydekker; 'The Occurrence of Silurian Rocks in Forfarshire and Kincardineshire,' Mr. G. Barrow; 'The Crush-Conglomerates of Argyllshire,' Mr. J. B. Hill.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'Testing and Training Distant Vision,' Mr. R. Brudenell Carter.
THURS. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Chemistry of Carbon.' Lecture I., Prof. Dewar
— Royal, 4½.
— Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—Annual Meeting
— Society of Antiquaries, 8½. 'The Excavations at Silchester in 1900,' Messrs. G. E. Fox and W. H. St. John Hope
FRI. Royal Institution, 9.—'The Aims of the National Physical Laboratory,' Dr. R. T. Glazebrook
SAT. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Rise of Civilization in Egypt.' Lecture III., Prof. W. M. Flinders Petrie.

Science Gossip.

THERE was circulated on Tuesday, to members of both Houses of Parliament, the Twenty-ninth Annual Report of the Local Government Board, Supplement, Report of the Medical Officer for 1899–1900. This report (which is sold at the price of 9s.) contains, as usual, a great deal of scientific investigation of the most practical kind. Vaccination is largely dealt with in it, and in connexion with vaccination, and also in connexion with reports of enteric fever in various parts of England, there is much matter which will be of the highest possible interest to bacteriologists.

We understand that the adjourned discussion on the important issue raised by Mr. Bernard as to methods of zoological nomenclature among those who accept the doctrine of evolution is to be taken at the Linnean Society on June 6th.

The geologist Dr. Franz Schaffer is about to start on a scientific expedition of some duration in Asia Minor under the auspices of the Viennese Gesellschaft zur Förderung der naturhistorischen Erforschung des Orients.

The first part of the Annual Report of the Fishery Board for Scotland for the year 1900 has just been issued as a Parliamentary Paper. The price is 1*s.* 4*d.*

The death is announced on the 16th ult. of Dr. Adolphe Hirsch, Director of the Observatory at Neuchâtel since its foundation in 1858, and appointed the first Professor of Astronomy at the Academy of that town in 1866. He was born at Halberstadt in 1830, studied at Berlin under Encke, and was for some time assistant at the Paris Observatory under Le Verrier.

Sir David Gill has transmitted to the *Astronomische Nachrichten* (No. 3711) a series of observations of the new comet (*a*, 1901) obtained at the Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope, from the 24th ult. to the 4th inst. At the latter date the motion had become north-easterly in direction, towards the north-western part of Orion. The appearance at Cape Town is described as "circular, less than 1′ in diameter, brighter than a star of the third magnitude, nucleus well defined, tail more than 2° in length." The newspaper reports that the comet had been seen in the northern hemisphere in the early morning were evidently erroneous. It is now visible in Europe after sunset, but greatly diminished in brightness, having passed perihelion about the time of discovery.

The first report of Mr. F. L. O. Wadsworth as Director of the Allegheny Observatory has appeared. It is accompanied by a beautiful plan and engraving of the new buildings, and augurs well for the results which it may be anticipated will be accomplished now that the establishment has been got into working order. Mr. Wadsworth has succeeded in devising a method by which curved plates can be satisfactorily employed in photography, thus considerably increasing the available field of a doublet lens.

We have received the second number of Vol. XXX of the *Memorie della Società degli Spettroscopisti Italiani*. It contains a note by Prof. Tacchini on the solar protuberances observed at Rome during the year 1900, and a paper on the usual state of the sky in the Malay Archipelago in the month of May with reference to the eclipse to-day; respecting this we shall soon know not the probability but the actuality of the weather, which is not likely to be favourable for observations, according to the statements here placed before us. But it is, at any rate, satisfactory to know that all the parties have safely arrived at their respective stations.

FINE ARTS

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

(Second Notice.)

Hanging as it does in a corresponding position to one of Mr. Sargent's most brilliant performances, Mr. Orchardson's portrait of *Henri Rivière, Esq.* (No. 221), does not at first produce a very strong impression. Mr. Orchardson's tendency to reduce colour to a thin scumble of almost monochrome brown, and to convey the idea of relief by almost imperceptible gradations of tone, conduces to this thinness of effect. But though he lacks Mr. Sargent's strenuousness and overpowering vigour of attack, though he observes with a certain nonchalant ease, Mr. Orchardson's work gives the impression of a more sensitive and more truly artistic temperament. This, it is true, is not by any means one of his most striking works. Mr. Orchardson perhaps applies his favourite formula a little too indiscriminately, but the figure is well and broadly designed and the flesh tones have great luminosity. The same artist's portrait of *James Bunten, Esq.* (377), is, we think, one of the best pictures in the exhibition. It is certainly one of the few that can be said to show any sense of style. The bare lines and simple masses of the landscape support the forms of the reclining figure without ever coming into competition with them. The figure is perfectly in the atmosphere of the landscape—not that its relation to that has been the object of any minutely realistic observation, but simply because the artist has observed a reasonable proportion of emphasis in the various parts, has painted them always with the pictorial whole in view. This quality of style, never quite absent from Mr. Orchardson's work, is not imposed by a determined effort upon a subject which it does not fit; it comes directly out of the material which lies to his hand. Nor is it the result of any profound imaginative understanding; it would seem to be the outcome of a certain tolerant and genial way of regarding his sitters, a natural bias for the discovery of distinction of form or bearing. It amounts, perhaps, to little more than good manners; but how great in the present exhibition is the relief that that affords!

As an example of manners in paint which produce a very different impression, we may take Mr. Herkomer's portrait of the *Duke of Somerset* (174). It is scarcely credible that even a duke should become so tired of his own social surroundings as studiously to acquire the appearance and behaviour of a super in a Shakspearean play at a provincial theatre, and yet that is what the artist apparently would have us believe. He is much more credible in the surroundings of his own studio and in the company of his own pupils, *A Zither Evening with my Students* (605). Mr. Herkomer has always shown a remarkable facility in catching the obvious characteristics of form in a hasty sketch. He is successful almost in proportion to the haste of his execution. More prolonged observation yields to his vision no fresh subtleties, and more elaborate execution merely spoils the freshness of the first sketch. Certainly this is excellent as an illustration or a pictorial snapshot: the poses are natural in their uncouthness and the faces evidently characteristic, if verging on caricature; since no quality of beauty, either in design, illumination, atmosphere, or colour, is envisaged, perhaps we ought not to complain of its absence. The actual scene is vividly and tersely described, and thereby the apparent object of the picture is attained, while the same self-assertive frankness of manner which is so unfortunate in the portrait of the Duke of Somerset is far more in keeping with the heavy Bohemianism of the assembly.

By way of contrast, Mr. Frank Dicksee, in his portrait of the *Duchess of Buckingham and Chandos* (122), behaves with that excessive gentility which characterizes the attitude of aspiring members of the middle classes towards their social superiors. With infinite labour he has smoothed out from the forms everything which could possibly express character, and has succeeded in producing a brilliant imitation of the flattering surface of a highly stippled photograph. Many modern painters are indifferent to the quality of paint, but few like Mr. Dicksee elaborate with meticulous care a surface which is so totally devoid of expressiveness or intrinsic charm, so genuinely oleographic. Next to this hangs a little piece by Mr. Orchardson, *In the Gloaming* (126), by no means a fine example of his work, and, for him, curiously forced in sentiment; but the paint is used with real understanding of its properties, and the contrast it presents is fatal to the belaboured opacity of Mr. Dicksee's portrait. The latter artist's *Yseult* (52) shows us once more how far his imagination can carry him. How much pleasure those people miss in life for whom the expensive tawdriness of the modern stage does not represent the highest and sincerest imaginative reality! That Mr. Dicksee is not one of these is evident from this vision, which is, if possible, more meretricious, more devoid of any real conception of character, passion, or situation, than its prototypes on the stage. Like them, however, it makes up for the want of imagination and taste by the expensiveness of its accessories.

From this we can find relief in Mr. Clausen's *Golden Barn* (57), which hangs near; for, whatever the artist's shortcomings, he is intensely sincere in his poetical feeling about certain aspects of country life, and his work gives evidence of serious research. 'The Golden Barn' is a theme he has treated before, but we think this is the best arrangement of the effect he has found. The lines of the great beams in the foreground, lit by the grey light which streams in from the door, give a sense of dignity and vastness to the composition, and the poses of the figures are admirably chosen. That Mr. Clausen misses the greatest charm of such effects of gloom as this is due to his affection for the opaque and clayey quality of paint, which he has taken over with his poetical conceptions from French art. The Dutch have shown once and for all the most appropriate technique for rendering the full beauty of such an effect of dim illumination. Mr. Clausen's *Sons of the Soil* (378) is a successful attempt at a new scheme. He has rendered with extreme fidelity the effect of a gloomy, grey summer's day; he has not shirked the unpleasant, purplish-blue murkiness of the atmosphere which is so often noticeable in England; but out of these leaden tones he has managed to obtain a scheme which, if not pleasant in itself, is yet expressive of a mood in sympathy with the dull somnolence of the toilers and the dragging rhythm of their movements. We like his *Spreading Tree* (652) much less. It is wanting in the well-thought-out design of his 'Sons of the Soil,' and the acid greens of the sunlit trees make with the pervading cold grey of the shadows a positive discord. After all these years of research into the rendering of open-air effects, very few artists have discovered a satisfactory harmony which will include the positive and metallic greens of early summer foliage in sunlight. Mr. Mark Fisher, in his *Summer Afternoon* (289), succeeds better than most by a frank exaggeration of the blue notes which alone supply a transition from these greens to other colours, a treatment in which M. Monet showed the way. Mr. Russell, in his *Tea-Time* (725), attempts to get a harmony out of this effect by eliminating the blues and greys altogether, turning the lights and shadows to yellow-green and brown; but the effect is less obviously true to nature, and the colour tends to become bitter.

The fact is that these effects of sunlight demand the most scrupulous selection, the most discriminating tact on the artist's part, before they become amenable to pictorial treatment; and a strict attention to the exact values of tone and colour in nature by no means implies that the values will be pictorially just. Perhaps Mr. Hook, whose observation is not cramped by the scientific theories of values of quite recent times, after all succeeds best in the difficult attempt. He, too, relies upon blue green to embrace in a harmony the difficult notes of sunlit verdure; but he accomplishes this by the choice of his seashore subjects, not by a wilful exaggeration of the blue notes in the green itself. But it is by the exquisite quality of his grey rocks, slightly yellowed by lichen, their shadows filled with warm luminous air, that he completes the harmony. His paint, too, is far more luminous and transparent, and handled with more knowledge of its capacities, than that

of the younger painters. In his pictures this year he has too frequently given in to an old-fashioned idea about the necessity of human interest, and the charm of such pieces as *Seaweed for the Garden* (39) and *Cornish Pets* (218) is somewhat modified by the figures, which he regards from quite a different standpoint from the landscape in which they occur. In *A Lonely Bay* (225), however, he has had the courage of what one cannot doubt must be his real convictions, and the effect is incomparably heightened.

MR. JOHN'S DRAWINGS AT MESSRS. CARFAX'S.

It is as well to recognize frankly that Mr. John, who is one of our youngest artists, possesses that instinctive power of arriving at results by a mysterious short cut which is a characteristic of genius. This is in itself great good fortune, but our delight is marred by the evidence which these drawings afford that, having got our future master, we are likely to spoil him, and that such a rare temperament finds itself ill at ease in the conditions of modern life. For his works are too often marked by a petulant revolt against the flattering insincerities which pass for imaginative creations and the dulness of a public which accepts them as such. Such, at least, is the attitude one conjectures from the repulsive malformations of some of his nudes and the pointless *boutade* of the portrait of the artist, his wife, and sister, in which he has endeavoured to make his subjects like costermongers. Nevertheless, it is impossible to praise too highly the precision and freedom of Mr. John's drawing, the certainty and justness of his accents, and the fluency of his line. He appears, too, to have a rare sense of dramatic composition. The group of figures surrounding the sinking figure of the girl in *Death and the Girl* (No. 4) is a masterly arrangement. Nor is his feeling for chiaroscuro less remarkable. We hope that the affectations we have remarked will evaporate with the intolerance of youth. It is but a small matter when the heresy of the eccentricity of genius affects mediocre talents; it is deplorable that it should attack one who possesses the real gift.

THE REISS ENGRAVINGS.

The etchings and engravings of the late Mr. J. Reiss were sold by Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods on the 6th inst. and four following days. The following were the most noteworthy prices. Turner's Liber Studiorum: The Clyde, first state, 40*l.*; Junction of Severn and Wye, artist's proof, 65*l.*; Ben Arthur, 54*l.*; Temple of Jupiter, engraver's proof, 47*l.* Baccio Baldini: The Saviour in a Glory, 97*l.*; The Resurrection, 135*l.* Jacopo di Barbari: Judith, 42*l.*; The Holy Family (lot 173), 54*l.*; another example (lot 183), 59*l.*; Three Men bound to a Tree, 50*l.*; Victory and Fame, 46*l.*; A Sacrifice to Priapus, 60*l.* Giovanni Antonio da Brescia: The Holy Family, after Mantegna, 96*l.* Giulio Campagnola: Ganymede, and a reverse copy of A Young Shepherd, 52*l.*; Female Figure Reclining, 40*l.* Domenico Campagnola: A Musical Party, 60*l.*; A Landscape, 145*l.*; Female Reclining, 61*l.* A. Dürer: Adam and Eve, 160*l.*; The Nativity, 72*l.*; The Passion of our Lord (set of sixteen), 70*l.*; The Virgin and Child with a Monkey, 40*l.*; The Virgin and Child with a Butterfly, 54*l.*; St. Hubert, 80*l.*; Melancholy, 72*l.* A. Mantegna: The Flagellation, 255*l.*; The Fight of Sea Gods, 145*l.* Florentine master of the fifteenth century: The Last Judgment, after Fra Angelico, 205*l.* Master Nadat with a Rat-trap: The Virgin and Child with St. Anne, 41*l.* Master of 1515: Mars bound by Cupid, 82*l.* I. van Meckenen: The Root of Jesse, 66*l.* G. Mocetto: Judith, 120*l.* Nicoletto da Modena: The Fate of a Wicked Tongue, 52*l.*; St. Sebastian, 50*l.* B. Montagna: St. George, 70*l.* Nielli: The Triumph of Love, 81*l.*; Mercury presenting Bacchus to Juno, 72*l.*; Allegory of Navigation, 110*l.*; The Sacrifice to Mars, 96*l.* M. A. Raimondi: Adam and Eve 42*l.*; The Massacre of the Innocents, 42*l.*; Dance of Cupids, 64*l.*; A Man and Woman with a Globe, 40*l.* Rembrandt: Rembrandt leaning on a Stone Sill, 140*l.*; Christ healing the Sick, 64*l.*; Our Lord before Pilate, 54*l.*; Our Lord crucified between Two Thieves, second state, 74*l.*; St. Jerome, unfinished, 40*l.*; View of Omval, near Amsterdam, 44*l.*; The Three Trees, 235*l.*; A Man carrying Milkpails, 52*l.*; The Coach Landscape, 53*l.*; The Landscape, with a ruined tower, 45*l.*; An Arched Landscape, with a flock of sheep, 60*l.*; Rembrandt's Mill, 47*l.*; The Gold-Weigher's Field, 69*l.*; Dr. Faustus, 43*l.*; John Cornelius Sylvius, 68*l.*; The Burgomaster Six, 540*l.* A. Masson: Guillaume de Brisacier, 40*l.* M. Schoen: Christ on the Cross, 95*l.*; The Virgin and Child, standing, 82*l.*; St. Michael, 64*l.*; God on His Throne, 46*l.* M. Zagel: St. George, 47*l.*

SALES.

Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods sold on the 11th inst. the following pictures, the property of Mr. A. Kay: Q. Brekelenkam, Interior of an Apartment, gentleman pulling on his boot, 320*l.* J. van der Capelle, Cottages and Figures on the Banks of a Frozen River, 199*l.* A. Cuyp, Three Green Parrots, 105*l.* N. Eliasz, J. van Goyen, his Wife, and Two Children, 105*l.* J. Fyt and J. van Oost, The Senses, set of five, 252*l.* T. Gainsborough, Sir Uvedale T. Price, 325*l.*; A Lady, seated, with her son and daughter, 105*l.*; A Cottage Door, 152*l.* J. van Goyen, A View of a Dutch Town, 152*l.*; A Fishing-Boat in a Stiff Breeze, 126*l.* F. Guardi, The Bucentaur, 420*l.* G. van Aelst, A Bunch of Flowers in a Silver Vase, 420*l.* M. Hondecoeter, Cocks Fighting, 315*l.* C. Janssens, A Lady, in green dress with white satin sleeves, 262*l.*; A Lady, in black dress, holding her fan, 147*l.*; A Cavalier in Armour, 199*l.* S. Koninck, A Gold Weigher, 157*l.* Sir T. Lawrence, A Lady, in yellow dress, seated, 241*l.* G. Morland, Interior of a Stable, 126*l.* Sir J. Reynolds, Miss Elizabeth Young, 357*l.*; Head of an Old Gentleman, 105*l.* S. Ruysdael, The Mouth of a River, 299*l.* J. van Scorel, A Burgomaster and his Wife, 215*l.* A. da Solario, The Annunciation, 2,100*l.* Jan Steen, The Peasant and Satyr, 157*l.*; A Man, in blue dress, holding a jug, 105*l.* Sir A. Van Dyck, Head of a Lady, 157*l.* Velasquez, Head of Philip IV., 997*l.* Jan Vermeer, A Dish of Fruit, with figure of Plenty, 162*l.* Jan Victoors, The Vegetable Stall, 157*l.* S. de Vlieger, Fishing-Boats at Anchor, 189*l.* C. de Vos, A Family Group, including seven children, 105*l.*

The same firm sold on the 13th inst. the following drawings: C. Fielding, Goodrich Castle, 157*l.* J. Hardy, jun., October, 96*l.* T. Lloyd, You and I, 50*l.* C. Montalba, The Grand Canal, Venice, 136*l.* S. Palmer, Returned from India, 52*l.* J. B. Pyne, The Bay of Naples, 56*l.* Picture: Sir J. Gilbert, Brigands in Ambush, 115*l.*

Some important modern pictures changed hands last week at the Hôtel Drouot; the collection formed by the Abbé Gauguin produced a total of 127,400 francs, as against 20,000 francs which it is said to have cost. Several examples of Renoir realized high figures, notably Jeunes Filles assises au Bord de la Mer, 14,000fr. De Sisley's Gelée Blanche fetched 9,200fr.; Claude Monet's Printemps à Giverny, 8,300fr. Another collection (which produced a total of 348,000fr.) included the following: Courbet, Le Réveil, 13,000fr.; Charles Jacquet, Le Retour du Troupeau, 37,500fr.; and several by Ziem, notably La Flotte sortant du Port d'Anvers, 35,000fr.; Le Canal, Venise, 34,000fr.; and Le Soir sur le Grand Canal, 23,000fr.

Fine-Art Gossip.

Messrs. Dowdeswell begin next Saturday an exhibition of water-colours and frescoes, 'Picturesque Holland,' by Mr. Jungmann, while Messrs. Carfax & Co. are opening at the same time a show of the recent work of Mr. Charles Conder.

Messrs. P. & D. Colnaghi propose to open a second exhibition of the works of Sir Seymour Haden in the middle of June. This will differ from the one just closed, in that it will contain a number of interesting proofs for which space could not be found in the first exhibition, thus enabling collectors and others to get as complete a survey of Sir Seymour Haden's work as possible.

Messrs. P. & D. Colnaghi are also showing, in aid of the Princess of Wales's Appeal Fund, a collection of English and Dutch pictures. The private view took place yesterday.

Amongst the artists whose works will appear in Messrs. Cassell & Co.'s forthcoming Black and White Exhibition, to be held at the Cutlers' Hall early in June, will be Messrs. J. MacWhirter, Alfred East, Gordon Browne, and H. M. Brock, Miss Margaret Dicksee, Miss M. L. Gow, Messrs. H. M., S., and W. Paget, J. Fulleylove, Byam Shaw, W. Hatherell, R. Caton-Woodville, Hal Hurst, Joseph Pennell, and C. W. Wyllie, and many others.

On the 23rd, 24th, and 25th inst. there will be held at the Town Hall, Oxford, an important Arts and Crafts Exhibition, including specimens of embroidery, *repoussé* works in silver, brass, and copper, photography, and lace.

At the eighty-sixth anniversary dinner of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution, held on Saturday last, Mr. Crofts, R.A., who replied for the artistic societies, stated that the number of paintings sent to the Royal Academy for exhibition was this year 400 more than last. The number is likely to increase until the authorities, for the sake of serious study, if not for their own sake, adopt the rule which prevails at the Salon, and refuse to examine more than two works by any artist, putting thus upon intending exhibitors the onus of selecting their best. It is monstrous that half-taught experimentalists should thrust, say, six crudities upon the Selecting Committee.

Mr. A. Waterhouse, who is the Treasurer of the Institution, announced on the same occasion that the contributions then received amounted to 3,025*l.* The gross receipts of 1900 were 4,163*l.*; 3,649*l.* was distributed among 205 applicants.

The Annual Report of the National Gallery, 1900, has been published, and gives the names of the pictures and drawings which have been added to the collections at Trafalgar Square and Millbank. The most important of these works are:—Purchases, pictures: 'The Coptic Patriarch's House at Cairo,' by J. F. Lewis; 'Portraits of a Man and his Wife,' by Mabuse; 'Adoration of the Shepherds,' by L. Signorelli; and 'Virgin and Child and St. John,' by F. Bartolommeo. Bequests, pictures: 'River Scene,' by R. Wilson; 'Landscape and River,' by R. Creswick; 'Donkey and Foal,' by E. Landseer; 'Lady Jane Grey refusing the Crown,' 'The Duke and Duchess reading "Don Quixote,"' 'Sancho Panza and the Duchess,' 'Anne Page and Slender,' and 'Portrait of Millais,' by C. R. Leslie; 'Pandora crowned by the Seasons,' by Etty; 'Scene from "Romeo and Juliet,"' by Leighton; and other works by Mulready, E. W. Cooke, Millais, J. Holland, Gainsborough ('The Painter's Daughters'), Constable, Stothard, and J. Crome. These, with twenty-three drawings made for the 'Liber Studiorum,' by Turner, were bequeathed by Mr. H. Vaughan. Lady Layard gave 'Virgin and Child,' by G. Bellini; a body of subscribers presented 'Cophetua and the Beggar Maid,' by Burne-

Jones; Mr. Watts gave his 'Love Triumphant,' 'Time, Death, and Judgment,' and a bronze bust of 'Clytie'; and Lady Tate, Millais's 'Boyhood of Raleigh.' Besides, drawings and sketches by Mulready, D. Cox, Varley, Wilkie, Lewis, Etty, Landseer, and others; pictures in oil by Bonvin, Signor G. Costa, M. Fantin-Latour, and others, have been removed temporarily from Trafalgar Square to Millbank. It is stated that precautions intended to secure the building at the former place against fire are in active progress. Lord Windsor has been appointed a Trustee of the Gallery. 420*l.* was given for the above-named picture by J. F. Lewis; 4,000*l.* for the Mabuse; 450*l.* for the Signorelli; and 810*l.* for the Fra Bartolommeo. The drawings for the 'Liber Studiorum' have been placed with the fifty-one other drawings of the same series which were already in the National Gallery. Good photographs from the fifty-one were published by the Arundel Society.

The current issue of *L'Art* (No. 738) contains the continuation of an elaborate and sympathetic criticism by M. Charles Normand, of the Lycée Condorcet, upon the works of Chardin, which every admirer of that master ought to read. It is richly illustrated with cuts, chiefly of children at play with their toys, from prints by Cochin and Lépicié. In the same issue is a minatory and earnest essay upon the present state of French art of a particular order, entitled 'La Décadence,' written by M. Paul Leroi.

In the *Jahresheften* (III. 2) of the Austrian Archæological Institute Herren Heberdey and Wilberg have published an account of several Roman monumental buildings for the dead at Termessus in Pisidia, with drawings and suggested reconstructions by Herr Wilberg. This "city of the dead" at Termessus is of special interest, because in Italy itself there are no monuments of this type in equally good preservation. They have a further value, in the estimation of the writers, in the history of art, "as the pioneers and models of the later types of monuments for the dead in the periods of the Italian Gothic and Renaissance." In this present case the dead were mostly placed in stone coffins above ground and in the centre of a temple-like building. The "temples" over the tomb, however, took very various forms, sometimes enclosing the tomb with walls, sometimes with a roof supported by columns of varying design. The general conception of the temple, however, is that of a great baldachino, whose purpose was to serve as the framework of the stone coffin. The same idea, probably not without suggestion from these antique examples, say the writers, was expressed by the Italian Gothic. They cite the tombs of the Scaligers as splendid instances.

At Megalopolis, in the Peloponnesus, a fine mosaic has been unearthed on the floor of an antique gymnasium. It is ornamented chiefly with figures of beasts and birds, but in one of its corners there is a figure of Megalopolis represented as a goddess, with a three-towered mural crown upon her head and the cornucopia of Amalthea in her hand.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

Covent Garden.—'Roméo et Juliette,' 'Hänsel und Gretel,' 'Cavalleria Rusticana,' 'Tannhäuser.'
St. James's Hall.—Mr. D. F. Tovey's Recital.
Queen's Hall.—Philharmonic Concert.
St. James's Hall.—Joachim Quartet Concert. Mr. H. Bauer's Pianoforte Recital.

The season at Covent Garden commenced on Monday evening with Gounod's 'Roméo et Juliette,' an opera which will never enjoy the popularity of 'Faust.' There are many good things in it, yet one feels throughout that it is made; in 'Faust' there is inspiration. Both works are based on great plays, but the story of Goethe's poem has stronger fascination, deeper human interest, than that of Shakspeare—the story in each case considered quite apart from the noble language in which it is clothed. Madame Emma Eames reappeared after an absence of several seasons. Her singing was thoroughly artistic and sympathetic. As an actress she is still reserved. The balcony scene would have been all the better for a little more display of emotion on her part; afterwards in the parting scene she, however, displayed greater intensity. M. Saleza, though not in best voice, played and sang the part of Roméo with skill and effect. Signor Mancinelli conducted.

On Tuesday evening Humperdinck's 'Hänsel und Gretel' was performed. Wagner objected to his music-dramas being sandwiched between those of Meyerbeer and Flotow, and certainly Grimm's homely fairy tale cut a strange figure by the side of the tragedies which encompassed it on either side: 'Roméo' on the previous evening, and 'Cavalleria Rusticana,' by which it was followed on the same evening. The performance was on the whole praiseworthy; the composer's fresh folk-themes, together with his wonderfully clever workmanship and delightful scoring, are things of which one cannot easily tire. Fräulein Felser and Fräulein David were excellent representatives of the two children, although in the opening scene there was a little over-acting; but then the stage and the house were new to them. Herr Muhlmann sang the part of Peter admirably, but his make-up was too much after the manner of a pantomime; Mlle. Olitzka as Gertrude, on the other hand, did not look sufficiently cross and careworn. Miss Nicholls as the Dewman and Miss Kirkby Lunn as the Sandman sang in pleasing manner. Miss Aldridge, however, was not successful as the Witch. Herr Lohse proved an efficient conductor; we imagine, nevertheless, that he was not allowed all the time he wanted for rehearsal; of what he had he certainly made the most. Signor Valero made his *début* as Turiddu in 'Cavalleria.' His impersonation of the part was new; he acted in a cold, cynical manner, which intensified his evil conduct. It was a forcible reading, though not the happy mean between a frigid and a furious rendering. Signor Valero sings well, but his voice is not strong. Mlle. Strakosch as Santuzza was more than satisfactory. Signor Mancinelli conducted with all due Italian fervour.

The performance of 'Tannhäuser' in German on Wednesday evening was extremely interesting. M. Van Dyck is one of the finest impersonators of the unhappy minstrel knight; imperfect intonation, however, has often detracted from the effect of his acting. On Wednesday his first notes were doubtful, but he soon recovered, and he has never sung better. Frau Gadski as Elisabeth displayed artistic taste and feeling. Mlle. Strakosch was good as vocalist, though the part of the haughty Venus demands greater dramatic force than she displayed. Herr Mohwinkel, the new Wolfram, sings well, pronouncing his words with great clearness, but his production of tone is unequal. Herr Lohse conducted efficiently, yet we felt that he was keeping things together in somewhat too anxious a manner. Some improvements on the stage were counterbalanced by many signs that the new stage management is not as yet in perfect order; let us therefore for the time suspend judgment.

Last Thursday week Mr. Donald Francis Tovey played Bach's 'Goldberg' Variations at the first of three recitals which he is giving at St. James's Hall. His interpretation of this great work was altogether admirable. It was once given, if we remember rightly, by Mr. Dannreuther at one of his Musical Evenings, and it was recently performed on the harpsichord by Mr. Fuller-Maitland at Leighton House. Owing, however, to its extreme length, it cannot form part of the ordinary *répertoire* of pianists. Mr. Tovey played from memory, and showed how thoroughly he had mastered the letter and entered into the spirit of the music. He provided, as usual, a long analytical essay, containing many clever and original remarks; but he has not as yet learnt the art of compression; his enthusiam leads him to forget that brevity at the present day is a necessity. The programme included three short, refined pieces for pianoforte and violin composed by Mr. Tovey, and in the interpretation of them he had the advantage of Dr. Joachim's co-operation.

In the evening of the same day M. Basil Sapellnikoff appeared at the fourth Philharmonic Concert at Queen's Hall, and played the solo part of Tschaïkowsky's Pianoforte Concerto in B flat minor, originally performed by him under the direction of the composer at a concert of this society in 1889. The pianist has real mastery of the key-board, and his reading of the music was brilliant in the extreme, yet there was a certain coldness. Virtuosity plays a large part in the writing for the solo instrument, but behind that virtuosity there are subtle qualities, and these were not fully revealed. M. Sapellnikoff, though recalled several times, steadily refused to grant an encore. Lady Hallé rendered full justice to Mendelssohn's Violin Concerto. The programme concluded with Beethoven's Symphony in B flat, for the reading of which Dr. Cowen deserves praise, especially for that of the expressive Adagio. Miss Ada Crossley sang a dull aria from Herr Max Bruch's 'Odysseus.'

Last Friday week, in the afternoon, the last of the Joachim Concerts took place at St. James's Hall. The programme included three quartets: Mozart in D minor, Beethoven in E flat, Op. 127, and Schumann in A major, Op. 41, No. 3. The first was delightfully rendered, and so, too, was the second, although at moments fuller tone and greater intensity on the part of the veteran leader would have added to the power of the music. The Schumann was well-nigh perfect, and remembrance of a friendship in years long gone by may account for the sympathetic reading of the genial work. Unwonted, but well-justified enthusiasm was displayed at the end of the concert. The Joachim Quartet is announced to appear again next year, and it may be assured of an equally hearty welcome. It is a unique body of players, and the impression which it has created is as genuine as it is deep.

Mr. Harold Bauer has come, played, and conquered. He gave his first pianoforte recital at St. James's Hall on Wednesday afternoon, and his intelligent and vivid readings of Schumann's G minor and of Beethoven's A Sonata, Op. 101, at once proclaimed him something more than an able pianist; so far as technique is concerned he has already proved himself of the first rank. The sentiment in the second movement of the Schumann was somewhat overdrawn, and the *vivace* of the March in the Beethoven was not fully realized; but the interpretation of both works was remarkable for intelligence, life, poetry, and restrained power. Though everything had been carefully thought out, the playing gave the effect of spontaneity. Of the short solos, the delicate Gluck-Brahms Gavotte and the clever Liszt 'Gnomenreigen' best pleased us. The 'Islamey' Fantasia of Balakirew is poor stuff as music, but the playing was brilliant in the extreme. Mr. Bauer gives a second recital on May 24th with a fine programme, including the Brahms 'Paganini' Variations and Beethoven's Sonata in F minor, Op. 57.

Musical Gossip.

Sir Alexander C. Mackenzie delivered his second lecture on Sir Arthur Sullivan at the Royal Institution on Thursday of last week. The lecturer pointed out that the statement, so often made, that 'Ivanhoe' was a failure had no foundation. The opera was performed in London 150 times, and neither the music nor the libretto was responsible for its withdrawal. 'Ivanhoe' was one of Sullivan's most serious efforts, and it contains some of his finest lyrical utterances. Sir Alexander gave some interesting details concerning Sullivan's 'Te Deum,' which will be first heard at the Thanksgiving Service at St. Paul's when the war shall have been concluded. The work is a military 'Te Deum,' scored for string orchestra and military brass band. The difficulty of adjusting their pitch to that of the organ led to the excision of the wood wind instruments. There are five separate movements of considerable length. At the commencement the first two bars of "Onward, Christian soldiers!" are heard on the strings, before the choir introduce the main subject of the piece. The Finale, "Vouchsafe, O Lord," begins precisely in the same manner as the first movement, save that the choral portion is harmonized. Then the well-marked rhythm of the familiar hymn gradually steals in, and the tune ultimately commands the situation.

Madame Blanche Marchesi gave a morning concert at St. James's Hall on Monday afternoon in memory of Verdi. The first part of the programme comprised the 'Recordare,' 'Ingemisco,' 'Confutatis,' and 'Offertory' from the 'Requiem,' with Madame Marchesi, Miss Gertrude Calvert, and Messrs. Ben Davies and Thomas Meux as interpreters. The second part included excerpts from various operas, ending with the well-worn 'Rigoletto' quartet, the soprano part of which, by the way, is scarcely suited to Madame Marchesi's voice. The singing generally deserves high praise. The accompaniments were in the safe hands of Mr. Henry Bird and Capellmeister Bruhns, but the want of an orchestra, especially in the 'Requiem' music, was strongly felt. A bust of Verdi, executed for this memorial concert by the Italian sculptor Maestro Sortini, was exhibited on the platform.

Herr Kubelik has already given two violin recitals (May 4th and 11th) at St. James's Hall, and his virtuosity is still as wonderful as ever; and what renders it so striking is the consummate ease with which he executes the most difficult passages. At his second recital he played with Miss Katharine Goodson Grieg's Sonata for pianoforte and violin in C minor, Op. 45. The rendering of the music on the part of both artists, although not quite in Grieg style, was exceedingly good. Herr Kubelik may yet prove that he can be as great an artist as he is a virtuoso. Miss Goodson's performance of Mendelssohn's 'Variations Sérieuses' was intelligent and brilliant.

M. Ernest Schelling, who has already been heard in London, gave the first of two pianoforte recitals at St. James's Hall on Tuesday afternoon. His performance of Liszt's transcription of Bach's Fantasia and Fugue in G minor was clear and intelligent, while in Beethoven's Sonata in C minor, Op. 111, he displayed full command of the music so far as technique was concerned; but there was not enough dignity in the first movement, not enough poetry in the second. In Schumann's 'Carneval' the playing was unequal: 'Coquette,' 'Chopin,' and one or two other numbers were rendered with refinement; 'Reconnaissance,' however, lacked soul, and the March was somewhat hard and ragged. In Chopin's A flat Ballade there was delicacy and charm, though at times the interpreter through impetuosity failed of his aim.

The sum voted by the London County Council for music in the parks amounts to 10,000*l*., an advance of 500*l*. on the previous year; the season thereby will be prolonged until September 29th, also the number of players will be increased. Regular concert-goers may not perhaps fully realize how great a boon these park performances are to thousands who have not the means of hearing music in concert-rooms. Mr. Armbruster, the able and energetic musical adviser to the Council, tested the combined bands at Queen's Hall on Wednesday afternoon, and with satisfactory results. Classical music is to be strongly represented in the programmes, but surely Schubert's 'Unfinished' Symphony under open-air conditions will lose much of its emotional power.

Six special Curtius Club Concerts will be given during June and July, partly at the new Bechstein Hall, partly at St. James's Hall. The opening concert, on the afternoon of June 8th, at the new hall, will consist of a classical song recital by Mlle. Camilla Landi. The other dates are as follows: June 11th (evening), vocal recital by Mr. and Mrs. Georg Henschel; June 18th (evening), 'Lieder Abend,' by Herr van Rooy; June 22nd (afternoon), morning concert by Mrs. Gordon Woodhouse; June 25th (evening), song recital by Mr. Denis O'Sullivan; and July 6th (afternoon), second vocal recital by Mr. and Mrs. Georg Henschel.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Mon.	Miss Vera Margolies's Pianoforte Recital, 3, St. James's Hall
—	Royal Italian Opera, 'Hansel und Gretel' and 'Cavalleria Rusticana,' 7.45, Covent Garden
—	Richter Concert, 8.30, St. James's Hall
Tues.	Sarasate and Miss B. Marx Goldschmidt's Violin and Pianoforte Recital, 3, St. James's Hall
—	Royal Italian Opera, 'Tannhauser,' 8, Covent Garden
—	Miss Maude Ribll and Mr. H. Walenn's Pianoforte and Violoncello Recital, 8, St. James's Hall
Wed.	Miss Mabel Marx's Vocal Recital, 3.30, Salle Erard
—	Royal Italian Opera, 'Roméo et Juliette,' 8, Covent Garden.
—	Misses Stanley Lucas and Lucie Johnstone's Annual Concert, 3, St. James's Hall
Thurs.	The London Octuor Concert, 3, Steinway Hall
—	Mr. Donald F. Tovey's Pianoforte Recital, 3, St. James's Hall
—	Ysaye and Busoni's Violin and Pianoforte Recital, 3, Queen's Hall
—	Philharmonic Concert, 8, Queen's Hall
—	Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden
Fri.	Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden.
Sat.	Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

Grand Theatre, Fulham. 'The Secret Orchard,' a Play in Four Acts. By Egerton Castle.

Observing a precedent established in the case of Mrs. Clifford's 'Likeness of the Night,' Mr. and Mrs. Kendal have given in Fulham preliminary and trial performances of a piece they destine, in case the initial experiment proves satisfactory, for production at the West-End. Sufficient success attended the performance of 'The Secret Orchard' to render probable its presentation at the St. James's in the approaching autumn. In itself the piece presents again a problem the interest in which might be supposed almost to be exhausted, in so many different lights has it previously been exhibited. The problem in question is that of the conflict between the wife and the mistress. Animated by a chivalrous spirit of devotion and charity, the Duchess of Cluny has adopted the daughter of a dying penitent, who has been brought up in entire ignorance of her mother's shame. In the girl thus brought into his house the Duke, who has consented to her presence simply because he can deny nothing to his spouse, recognizes to his horror a mistress of his own, who, having known him under another name, has dreamed of him as a husband. From this state of affairs spring a series of complications and some strong theatrical situations. The result of the detection of the past relations of the pair, which though deferred is seen to be inevitable, brings with it the destruction of a *ménage* which, in spite of the Duke's airy views as to the licence in regard to morals permitted to an aristocrat such as he, has up to a point been happy. The death of the Duke occurs in a species of expiatory duel, in which he fires in the air and receives his adversary's ball in his chest. Thus painfully enforced is the moral expressed in the title, which is extracted from a work not too easily recognizable under the title 'Wisdom of Ages': "In the Secret Orchard dwells the Tree of Death." We are not familiar with the story as a novel; in serial form it has not, we believe, reached a conclusion. The action in its progress has a suggestion that other and graver causes might exist for the Duke's horror and penance. No adequate motive exists for the duel between him and a kinsman to whom, as head of the family, he has refused, not granted, the hand of the adopted child of his wife. As it stands, indeed, the motive is scarcely strong enough to necessitate a fatal issue. A worse defect is that the Duchess has to be painted in colours of superhuman beauty and worth, and becomes altogether too bright and good for a workaday world. This deprives the character of human interest, and limits the opportunities for the revelation of Mrs. Kendal's brilliant gifts. The fact that the Duke is a descendant of the Stuarts adds but little colour to the subject. As a whole, then, the play, though interesting, stimulating, and pleasing, is theatrical rather than dramatic. It furnishes fine opportunities (of which the most is made) to Mr. Kendal, who has rarely acted with more sincerity and effect. Miss Grace Lane shows with much skill the passionate and ill-regulated ward, whose name is Joy. Miss Hilda Rivers plays an American matron, and Mr. Frank Fenton a French Minister of the Fine Arts. The piece is admirable in all respects of *mise en scène*.

Dramatic Gossip.

'A Cigarette-Maker's Romance' was safely transferred on Saturday last to the Apollo Theatre, when it was played by the original cast. Its performance was prefaced by that of a singularly repellent one-act piece by Mr. F. Wright, Jun., entitled 'Toff Jim.' The heroine of this, a street-walker of the lowest type, conceives a violent fancy for a sick soldier, who lies mute upon a couch, unconscious of the fight for the privilege of attending him between this belle of the slums and a hospital nurse who had known him in the period of his prosperity. Crude realism was displayed by Miss de Silva in the eminently unattractive part of the heroine, and Mrs. Wright gave a clever picture of a drunken old Irishwoman. Miss May Whitty played the nurse. No purpose, moral or artistic, seems served by the production of a piece of this class.

'Pélléas et Mélisande' was duly revived on Saturday afternoon at the Royalty, with Mrs. Patrick Campbell and Mr. Martin Harvey in their original *rôles*. Mr. Titheradge, replacing Mr. Forbes Robertson, made an excellent Golaud.

Upon its revival at the Criterion on Tuesday night Mr. Carton's comedy 'Wheels within Wheels,' first produced at the Court Theatre a couple of years ago, retains the four most important members of the original company. Miss Compton, for whom the piece was written, reappears as Mrs. Onslow Bulmer, the champion at all costs of her family and her sex; Mr. Dion Boucicault is once more Lord Eric Chantrell, the victim of her wiles; Mr. Eric Lewis resumes the not very effective *rôle* of Sir Philip Curtoys; and Mr. Arthur Bourchier plays once more James Blagden, a part in which he first showed his eminent low-comedy gifts. Miss Alice Winton replaces Miss Lena Ashwell as Lady Curtoys, the fugitive whose character (when all but lost) Mrs. Bulmer is able fortunately to retrieve; and Mr. Dawson Milward succeeds Mr. Thalberg as Egerton Vartrey.

The latest production of the Stage Society is almost, but not quite, a novelty. Ibsen's 'Pillars of Society' has twice previously been given for a solitary occasion, a scanty measure of recognition which, in his introduction to the reprinted and revised translation of the play, Mr. Archer with a sense of humiliation contrasts with the twelve hundred times that the work has been given in Germany. In spite of the eminently provincial character of the *dramatis personæ* and of a portion of the action, the play grows upon one. The lesson of the cost of sham respectability is admirably enforced, and the torment to which Consul Bernick is subjected is harrowing to contemplate. The happy termination accorded is suited to Ibsen's satirical purpose. As regards dramatic strength, however, and moral teaching, the loss of Olaf in the death-trap in which he had sailed from his father's shipbuilding yard would have been more potent, converting the whole into tragedy. Mr. Oscar Asche, till recently a member of the Benson company, gave an excellent rendering of the Consul. Miss Dora Barton was Dina Darf; Miss Annie Webster, Mrs. Bernick; Miss Constance Robertson, Lona; and Mrs. Charles Maltby, Martha. The interpretation was creditable, and the performance inspired much interest.

A series of revivals will be given at the Lyceum before the close on July 20th, and will include 'Robespierre,' 'Madame Sans-Gêne,' 'Waterloo,' 'The Bells,' 'The Lyons Mail,' 'Louis XI.,' and 'The Merchant of Venice.' In all of these Sir Henry Irving will appear. They will begin on the 27th inst. with 'Robespierre.' This information is supplied in the Lyceum advertisements. As a fact 'Waterloo' and 'The Bells' were produced on Wednesday night.

Mr. Tree will withdraw 'Twelfth Night' from Her Majesty's on June 1st, and will begin on the Monday following at the Coronet Theatre a tour through the suburban theatres with 'The Red Lamp' and 'The Ballad-Monger.' 'Captain Swift,' 'Katherine and Petruchio,' and other pieces are in his travelling repertory. There is a possibility that a new play may be produced.

Her Majesty's will open under the management of Mr. Maurice Grau on June 3rd, with Madame Bernhardt in 'L'Aiglon,' M. Guitry's *rôle* of Flambeau being assigned to M. Coquelin. 'Cyrano de Bergerac,' with Madame Bernhardt as Roxane; 'Hamlet,' with M. Coquelin as the First Gravedigger; 'La Tosca'; and 'La Dame aux Camélias' are promised. Madame Bernhardt is said to contemplate appearing as Romeo.

Mr. Leonard Outram, who died on the 6th inst. at Carbondale, Pennsylvania, had during recent years been better known in America than in England. Born in London in 1855, he was educated at Dulwich. He won some reputation in the dramas of Ibsen. He was Pastor Manders in 'Ghosts' and Arnhelm in 'The Lady from the Sea,' and played original parts in a few other plays seen at West-End houses. He was responsible for 'A Mighty Error' and 'The Fiat of the Gods,' both given at the Avenue Theatre. The former was taken from 'In a Balcony,' the latter from 'The Gladiator.' He was also joint author with Mr. Stuart Gordon of 'True Blue; or, Afloat and Ashore,' produced March 19th, 1896, at the Olympic. His latest performance in America was the King in Mr. E. H. Sothern's revival of 'Hamlet.'

Mr. Arthur Collins has arranged for the production at Easter next, at Drury Lane, of 'Ben-Hur,' the most successful of religious dramas in America.

'Beyond Human Power' is the title of an English adaptation of Björnstjerne Björnson's 'Over Æone,' which is to be produced by Mrs. Patrick Campbell.

A new play by Mr. J. M. Barrie will, it is said, make its first appearance in *Scribner's Magazine*, and subsequently be produced both in England and America.

The appearance at the Lyceum of Mr. William Gillette as Sherlock Holmes is fixed for September 9th.

Miss Annie Hughes will on June 24th appear, presumably on a suburban stage, as Becky Sharp in an adaptation of 'Vanity Fair' which has been written expressly for her. Her appearance in the character will thus forestall that of Miss Marie Tempest.

The season of Madame Réjane at the Coronet Theatre, which is decidedly the most enterprising of suburban houses, will begin on June 17th, presumably with 'Madame Sans-Gêne.'

Mr. Penley has recovered from his illness, but will not yet reappear at the Great Queen Street Theatre. The house will shortly be occupied with a comedy of modern manners by Mrs. T. P. O'Connor, whose long-promised play on "a lost leader" is not the piece in question.

The death at Brixton, at the age of sixty-four, is announced of George Conquest, formerly of the Grecian Theatre. Though rarely seen at the West-End, he was a familiar figure at the Surrey, of which he was long the lessee and manager. Best known as a pantomimist and an actor, the representative of innumerable demons, man-monkeys, and the like, he was part author with Pettitt, Mr. Meritt, Mr. Shirley, and other writers, of many melodramas, some of which were known outside his own particular stage the Surrey.

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By Order,
A. H. COLLINGWOOD, Town Clerk.

Town Clerk's Office, Carlisle, May 14, 1901.

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JOHN EDWARD LLOYD, M.A., Secretary and Registrar.

April 24, 1901.

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SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1901.

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LITERATURE

University of Cambridge: College Histories.—St. John's College. By James Bass Mullinger. (Robinson & Co.)

THIS volume displays all the merits and demerits of Mr. Robinson's undertaking. It was inevitable that in the achievement of such a series of college histories as that to which this book belongs the volumes should be of unequal interest and workmanship; and perhaps, if all the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge were to be treated in the Procrustean style, the general reader would have some right to complain of the publisher's original design. Mr. Robinson no doubt had to study the question from other than merely literary standpoints, and certainly the Universities have no right to protest against a London publisher who in the case of Cambridge treats St. John's College and (let us say) Selwyn College Hostel in the same style. Oxford and Cambridge could have taken the matter into their own hands; and indeed, years ago, Corpus Christi College and Wadham College at Oxford, and St. John's College alone at Cambridge (unless we are to add the Rev. W. G. Searle's unfinished history of Queens'), put forth adequate records of their own *alumni*. Within the last few years Dr. Venn has succeeded in publishing full memoirs of the college of Gonville and Caius; and Dr. Peile, in his history of Christ's College, told us that his own work upon his college is far advanced. But Mr. Robinson, who is, we believe, an old Cambridge man, saw his opportunity, and the present series of "College Histories" is the result.

If any man could have been singled out as occupying a unique position to fit him for such a task as the writing of one of these volumes, it was Mr. Bass Mullinger. The first volume of his 'History of the University of Cambridge' was published in 1873, and for more than a quarter of a century he has watched and noted the growth and history of the academic state of his election. For over thirty years he has been associated with St. John's. We hope to show that in the present volume Mr. Robinson has been doubly fortunate. For the history of such a society as that of St. John's College, Cambridge, is largely a history of the University. As it is impossible to appreciate University life apart from the college system, so here in a peculiarly typical manner we get the story of Cambridge retold from a particular and, indeed, a novel point of view. It is unnecessary to dwell on the importance of the *rôle* played in the University by Lady Margaret's foundation through the course of the last four centuries; and for that reason, if for that reason alone, the college is to be congratulated that its tale should be set forth by a writer with so keen an historical sense as Mr. Mullinger.

We do not propose to set forth in this notice the history of St. John's from its beginning. It started with the hospital of 1135, built upon "a very poor and waste place." Mr. Mullinger pictures it as surrounded, a hundred and fifty years later, by an expanse of gardens and orchards, and covering the whole ground from St. John's Gate to the river and from King's Hall to Bridge Street—surely a pleasant home. The history of this *imperium in imperio* is continuous from that day till the present. Some time after the year 1863, in removing some plaster from the set of rooms known as "the Labyrinth," lancet windows were discovered which had been erected between 1180 and 1200. This long record of corporate life Mr. Mullinger has compressed into fewer than 350 pages, and it is easy to believe that this compression has been the chief difficulty in his task.

It is not till 1511 that the real history of the college begins; and we have here the further advantage of travelling over ground rendered familiar in the companion volume of Dr. Peile upon the history of Christ's College, and in Mr. Austen Leigh's 'King's' and the Rev. J. H. Gray's 'Queens'.' Apparently similar in design, St. John's and Christ's differed very considerably from the first. Perhaps the fact that St. John's started with thirty-one fellows on its list, while Christ's had only twelve, goes far to explain the different view which would obtain. Yet after all the life was all one, and one cannot be too often reminded of the details which Mr. Mullinger brings forward:—

> "Until after the expiration of five years from his M.A. degree, no fellow was permitted to go into the town oftener than twice a week; 'and inasmuch as,' says the statute, 'it is a saying *Væ soli*, we ordain that students of the college shall not stroll about *alone*, nor tarry in the town, but always have as a companion some fellow, scholar, or student of the college.' Once, and once only, during the tenure of his fellowship was a fellow permitted to be absent for six months consecutively, and then only if summoned on the service of the king or on that of a bishop. The master and president were to dine and sup in hall at a separate table, together with those of the fellows whom they might think fit to join to them. No stranger was to pass the night in college without special leave. Whenever, in the winter season, a fire was lighted in hall 'in honour of God or of the saints,' the fellows, scholars, and servants might stay to amuse themselves; but neither singing, dancing, nor music, nor any other noisy pastime, was to be allowed in chambers."

That was life at St. John's in the sixteenth century, and many particulars remained unchanged till a far later day. Happy they, however, to rise at four in the morning (happy, at least, in summer), instead of our present degenerate ways. That was the life, as we have intimated, of the University at large.

The history of St. John's is a history of its great men. Fisher (with the reflected light of Erasmus), Cheke, Ascham, Lever, Cecil, Cartwright, Fulke, Whitaker, Williams, Gunning, Baker, Wood—names such as these recall whole epochs of history beyond rather than within the college walls. It is not necessary to emphasize this. Mr. Mullinger has very happily treated each of these characters in a perfectly adequate and proportionate manner.

Of the general type of character produced at St. John's Mr. Mullinger shall himself speak. He is criticizing the period of the Restoration:—

> "With respect to the education imparted at St. John's at this period, permeated as it was by doctrinal theological conceptions, it is to be noted that the majority of those who afterwards attained to eminence had for their tutors men who themselves achieved very little subsequent distinction. It would almost seem, indeed, that the impress of a powerful personality is chiefly to be recognized, in those days, in the success with which it imparted to others principles which involved an almost complete surrender of the rights of private judgment whenever they came into collision with constituted and recognized authority. But whatever may have been the chief determining causes, it is undeniable that St. John's, during the interval between the Restoration and the expulsion of the Nonjurors, educated a large number of loyal sons who rendered signal service both to Church and State."

Mr. Mullinger has made a special feature in this book of the average admissions for each decade, though it is a pity that he has done so to the end of the eighteenth century only. The fluctuation in numbers in the nineteenth century is surely a matter of importance, equally with those of earlier centuries. If we may take, for the sake of comparison, the first, last, and one other number, we find the remarkable fact that while about 1630 the average was 54·9, in 1700 it was reduced to 39·5, and in 1800 to 42. (At Christ's about 1700 the average admission was 18·9.) It would have been at least helpful for a proper appreciation of the subject to be told what was the admission in the year 1900. With the modern period of St. John's, however, we do not propose in this notice to deal. Mr. Mullinger has special appendices on the boat club, though without any allusion to the Johnian blazer, the original of all such gear and of the name; and on the cricket club. He waxes most eloquent, and justifiably, over Bishop Colenso, of whose college rooms he is the present occupant:—

> "Looking due south, over the river and the college grounds, to where, through the vistas among the ancient elms, appear the pinnacles of King's College Chapel, the clock-tower and gateway of Trinity, and the towers [*sic*] of Great St. Mary's, they command in summer-time a scene of tranquil beauty unsurpassed in Cambridge.

The most unexpected piece of humour (even surpassing the elaborate description of a ghost story in Oxfordshire which takes four

pages) is Mr. Mullinger's panegyric of perhaps the ugliest structure in Cambridge, the tower of the college chapel. He actually goes so far out of his way as to say that a timber leaded *flèche* at the intersection of the roofs of the chapel and ante-chapel would have seriously marred the general effect! We may think of the Sainte Chapelle at Paris, and of Sir Gilbert Scott's imitation of it at Exeter College, Oxford; but no—the jest was too good to lose.

Turning to a pleasanter topic, we are delighted to find Sir Christopher Wren's suggestions, discovered some years back, for the old bridge of St. John's. Wren proposed, as he had done at Trinity, the diversion of the bed of the river westward by digging a new channel, which he declared would be a singular benefit as well to Trinity College. The force of the latter consideration, adds Mr. Mullinger, appears to have been but imperfectly appreciated by Dr. Gower, the Master of St. John's. He defends, this time with reason, the eddying curves of the river under his own windows.

Mr. Mullinger's style is not always good; his sentences are often laboured, and sometimes, perhaps, monotonous. His use of the verb "to grudge at," more than once, seems curious if not pedantic. But we forgive him these trifles out of consideration for his allusion to the importation into Cambridge of Lancashire ware in 1553, and of Sheffield knives in 1600. It is possible, too, to lament the absence from the book of such a picturesque personality as Stephen Fovargue, the author of the 'New Catalogue of Vulgar Errors,' who was tried for the manslaughter of his gyp; and we miss (at least from the index) the late Dean Cowie, who catalogued the college MSS. There is no statement of the legend of Ben Jonson's connexion with the college, so that may presumably be considered apocryphal.

We have, then, little but unmodified praise for the present volume. It is too late to protest against the use of the light blue cloth (the Eton blue, as Dr. Peile pointed out), for the pleasure of sight and touch. We have said our say, and can wait now for the forthcoming and long-promised volume in which the record of Trinity College is to be summed up by the Rev. A. H. F. Boughey and Mr. J. W. Clark, from whom great things on a great theme are expected.

Australasia Old and New. By James Grattan Grey. (Hodder & Stoughton.)

This is an important, but somewhat unsatisfactory book. From a journalist with nearly forty years' colonial experience we looked for a work both instructive and exact in its details. Some of the chapters of Mr. Grattan Grey's work were written years ago, but his volume appears to have been put together with haste. What is to be said of passages in the introductory chapters like the following?—

"[More than a century had elapsed after the discovery of America when] De Quiros and Torres, and [some Dutch navigators,] after skirting the New Hebrides, [set foot on Australian soil]. Torres gave it the name of Terra Australis, but beyond naming it, that great navigator apparently made himself very little acquainted with the country itself, for he left no records either as to its extent, its natural features, or the characteristics of its inhabitants. It is just as likely as not that he merely landed for the sake of saying he had been there, and that he encountered none of the aborigines during his short stay on shore, the probability being that they retired to the dense forests upon his approach, and did not again venture to the seaboard until they felt assured of his departure."

With the exception of the words which we have placed in brackets, the whole of the statements in the paragraph are pure invention. Quiros came no nearer to Australia than the New Hebrides; Torres, his second in command, did not set foot on Australian soil, and the name "Terra Australis" belongs to a period one hundred years before his time. One hundred and fifty years after Torres made the voyage, his letter describing his discoveries was found at Manila by Dalrymple, who noticed that this navigator in passing along the coast of New Guinea saw islands to the south; Dalrymple, concluding that these "islands" formed part of the Australian coast, gave the navigator's name to the strait.

Mr. Grey continues:—

"After De Quiros and Torres, more extensive examinations of the coasts were made by Dampier, Tasman, Pelsart, Carpenter, and others."

The last four names are given in the reverse of their chronological order, and Carpenter made no discoveries. Again, after treating of Cook's discoveries on the east coast of Australia, the author says:—

"As a matter of fact, it was discovered in 1609 by Don Pedro Fernando de Quiros, a Spanish nobleman, who named it Australia of the Holy Spirit."

Pedro Fernandez de Quiros was a Portuguese pilot and admiral in the Spanish service; the country which he discovered and named, in 1606, has been known for more than a century to be part of the New Hebrides group.

Mr. Grey's knowledge of Australasian history is imperfect. He writes incorrectly of La Pérouse and his fate; of Collins's attempted settlement at Port Phillip in 1803; of Buckley, the wild white man; of Fawkner and Batman; and the book is marred by a number of minor mistakes and misspelling of names. Bendigo, as pointed out in our columns not long ago, is a corruption of "Bandicoot."

Mr. Grey admits that months—he might have said years—of research would be necessary to give anything like a detailed account of the rise and progress of those distant lands, and remarks that he did not intend to write such a work. He might, however, have consulted one or more recognized and authoritative works, especially as it was his design "to dispel hazy notions" about the Southern colonies.

Having said so much, regretfully rather than by way of complaint, we have to thank the author for his outspoken views and opinions of society and government as it is to-day in Australia and New Zealand. On society in the Australian colonies he writes freely and hopefully. "The 'larrikin evil' is a very pronounced one; these young blackguards have no respect for age or sex." The reader must not suppose the evil to be universal, for as we write the correspondent of a leading London newspaper telegraphs that the Duke of Cornwall, when leaving Melbourne, paid a high tribute to the conduct of the crowds during his visit, and noted the absence of "larrikinism." Our author himself remarks:—

"Of Australian youth generally, it is only fair to say that they are sober and well-behaved, law-abiding and orderly. Their sobriety is one of the many excellent traits they possess..... In this connection it must be observed that London itself might take a leaf out of Australia's book considerably to its advantage."

On the press of Australia, with which Mr. Grey has been so long associated, we have a very interesting chapter. In lieu of his own opinions on the literature of Australasia he gives us those of Prof. Rentoul, of Ormond College, Melbourne. We note that the professor considers "Kendall [incorrectly spelt Kendal] the greatest as yet of Australian singers." The *Athenæum* (September 27th, 1862; September 19th, 1863; February 27th, 1864) was the first to point out the merit of Kendall's earlier poems nearly forty years ago. To Dr. Rentoul's criticism Mr. Grey has added four poems by Miss Annie Rentoul, "one of Australia's most charming songstresses," of whom we shall hope to hear again.

Mr. Grey has some short chapters on transportation and bushranging, on the gold discoveries, on the natural features and products of the colonies, and very interesting, though sad accounts of the extinct tribes of Tasmania and decaying aborigines of Australia. He has a sadder story to tell of the decadence and demoralization, through the drink traffic, of a nobler race of men, the Maoris, having recently travelled through New Zealand, "that land of surpassing loveliness and natural attractiveness," and come into contact, officially and otherwise, with nearly every native tribe. He is by no means enamoured of present members of the New Zealand Parliament, who have brought about "a reign of terror" among the civil servants. Nor does he wholly approve of some of their later legislation — "womanhood suffrage" or "old-age pensions" as at present enacted. He approves of "one man one vote" and the labour legislation. The later land legislation is a natural reaction from the old policy, which he considers "favoured a landed aristocracy." He attributes the best features of the democratic movement in this colony primarily to Sir George Grey, Sir Robert Stout, Sir Julius Vogel, and Mr. Ballance. In the author's opinion it is "to Grey more than to any other man that New Zealand owes what she is to-day," and he reprints a chapter on Sir George, describing a visit which he made to the veteran pro-consul and statesman at his island home (Kawau) twenty years ago.

The chapters on New Zealand are followed by one on the loss to us of Samoa. Mr. Grey shows that the natives are satisfied with German annexation, and says that while the United States share in those interests we are in no danger from Germany.

As to the future of Australia, Mr. Grey quotes figures of the late Mr. Hayter estimating that the population in 1950 will be thirty-two millions, and in the year 2001 no fewer than one hundred and eighty-nine millions. All such estimates are fallacious and useless. An equally competent statistician thirty years ago estimated that in the

year 1900 Australia would possess a population of ten millions. It is still under four millions! Whatever the future may promise in point of numbers, Mr. Grey thinks it will be well for dreamers of imperial federation to try to realize that colonial self-government tends rather in the direction of national independence:—

"To govern themselves in their own way, according to their own conceptions of what is best suited for the requirements of the countries they live in, is the idea which is fast taking possession of people's minds all the world over; and it is a well-known fact that in the Australia of to-day there are thousands of men and women who are strongly impressed with the belief that events will so shape themselves in that part of the world as to result in complete independence eventually. Indeed what Sir Wilfrid Laurier so recently said about Canada may be applied to Australia: the present arrangements work very well and suit existing circumstances, but it would be going too far to say that they will last for ever."

The author further warns us of the proneness on the part of too many people to attribute to the present manifestation of loyalty an importance which does not really belong to it. He considers that it is "an enthusiasm which possesses no real or durable significance."

"Complete national independence will not be sought for until Australia feels absolutely sure of her position from being able to defend herself against foreign attack, and when that stage of her development is reached the leave-taking between Great Britain and Australia will be one of mutual friendliness and best wishes on the part of the old nation and the new."

A Royal Purveyance in the Elizabethan Age. By Walter Money, F.S.A. (Newbury, Blacket.)

The Rev. Joseph Wood, vicar of Whitchurch, Hants, who died in the year 1731, left, as a mural tablet records, "a handsome library of books for the use of his successors." In this library, amongst a mass of varied theological literature, Mr. Money recently discovered a noteworthy manuscript record, the full title of which is

"A Perfect Booke of all the Landes as well arable as pasture, Meadowes, Wastes and Waste Groundes, with the goodness of the same, as well as in whose handes and occupacion the same is, within the Hundreds of Evenger, Chutbye, Kingsclere, Pastroe, and Overton, vewed, seene, and numbered by estimacion in the year of our Lord, 1575, by certeine innhabitants there at the commandement of the Justices of the Peace of our Soveraigne Lady the Queene Elizabeth, within her Graces County of Southampton: and furthermore, how mutch and upon whome the whole Summe and Rate of Wheate, Sturtes, Lambes, and Poultrye thereby may best be levied for provision of the Queene's Majesties most honourable Householde at sutch time as the same shalbe requested."

Mr. Money has reproduced this record *in extenso*, with considerable annotation, and an introduction that treats in a comprehensive way "the little-known system of purveyance."

There can be no doubt that he has added considerable material of worth and interest to the local history of a large number of agricultural parishes in the north of Hampshire. The record is also valuable because of the illustration that it affords of the social relations of the agricultural classes in the south of England in Elizabeth's time, and because it throws much detailed light on the question of purveyance.

Whether it was worth while to reproduce the whole of this return, fully extended, in large type on quarto pages is questionable; but if this is a fault, it is one in the right direction. It is a little irritating to find page after page of tenants' money compositions filled from top to bottom with the vain repetition that the payment was made "for his hould there." It is quite a relief to find that the very compositor got weary of it, or else exhausted his case of "*h*'s," and printed that Richard Blaunchard, of Husborne, paid 8*d*. "for his *b*ould there."

There is always the temptation to the finder of an unpublished manuscript of exaggerating its importance, and even a fairly experienced antiquary such as Mr. Money has, to some extent, fallen into this error. More is known and can pretty readily be found about purveyance than is implied in the introduction. The Domestic State Papers of the reigns of Elizabeth and the first two Stuarts abound in references and elaborate records with regard to its incidence, and to the hostility it excited from one end of England to the other. The excellent calendars to these papers are to be found in every good library, so that the local or county historian has no difficulty in following up the subject. The Historical Manuscripts Commissioners have brought much to light bearing on the details of purveyance, notably at Belvoir; whilst quarter sessional papers in a few of our counties yield much information of the same character.

The Board of Green Cloth, as established in Elizabeth's reign and continued by her two successors, was a distinct abuse and extension of the ancient right of purveyance for the sovereign's use. Under the authority of this Board every kind of evil was fostered, and victuals and supplies for the use of the royal household were often exacted at prices considerably below the market value and in quantities far beyond any possible requirement. Just about the period of this Hampshire return there were considerable disturbances and difficulties in Northamptonshire, Derbyshire, Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and elsewhere, as to the system and methods of the purveyors, and numerous attempts were made to compound for the dues. The purveyors had authority to seize upon hay, to compel the service of drovers, and even to turn the cattle into pasture land as they took them up to town or the appointed place, and all this at what was vaguely set forth as "reasonable price and payment." When compositions were effected—a large number of shires made such arrangements in 1578—they were supposed to be drawn up by the justices of each county in conjunction with the officials of the Board, but Mr. Money shows how easily these precautions were set at naught, and how varied were the rogueries practised in collection. The odious system of purveyance and pre-emption, as a part of the royal prerogative, originating in the necessities of a king's real progresses, was not extinguished until after the Restoration.

That part of the introduction which deals with the formation of the manors of North Hampshire, "long narrow strips from river to wood, with the right to use of both," and the accounts of the old common-field system of agriculture and the common flocks, is set out with clearness and commendable brevity.

Similar praise can hardly be awarded to the numerous notes. They deal chiefly with brief descriptions of the parishes concerned and the persons named in the returns. There are several blemishes in them with regard to matters that do not relate in any way to the main subject. For instance, the composition for the tithing of Combe suggests a very long note as to the church of Combe, which was given to the Abbey of Bec soon after the Conquest. This statement next gives rise to remarks about the alien priories of the county (although Combe was not one of them), and an incomplete and incorrect list of these priories is printed. Selborne Priory was a very well-known Austin house, about whose history the Hampshire Record Society has issued two volumes, but Mr. Money states that it was a cell of St. Vigor of Ceresy. The omission of three-fourths of the notes would have improved the book and materially lessened its size. The sad, but well-known and hackneyed story of the judicial murder of Lady Alice Lisle by Judge Jeffreys in 1685 is dragged in to form a long note in a book dealing with 1575, because there happens to be a very distant kinship between that lady and the Elizabethan owner of Burghclere, whose purveyance composition is given in the Whitchurch record. At this rate there is not the slightest reason why the notes should not have filled several volumes.

Eugene Schuyler: Selected Essays. With a Memoir by Evelyn Schuyler Schaeffer. (Sampson Low & Co.)

Italian Influences. By Eugene Schuyler. (Same publishers.)

Readers in search of an entertaining book will seldom go far wrong if they order the life and letters of an American diplomatist. The habit prevalent in the United States of selecting the "honest men sent to lie abroad for the good of their country" on the score of intelligence, usually as manifested in literary work, rather than on that of family connexion or official favour, ensures that when they come into contact with history in the making they shall not only possess some knowledge of the past to guide their judgment of the present, but also such practice in the use of language as may enable them to express their thoughts when expression rather than concealment is called for. Moreover, being, as a rule, wholly free from the rather childish love of mystery for its own sake characteristic of officials in Europe—and nowhere more than in England—above all of diplomatic officials, they occasionally commit the results of their observations to letters and diaries with a frankness which one can conceive to be a little startling to a diplomatist of the older sort.

The name of Eugene Schuyler will be very familiar to those who can carry back their memories five-and-twenty years or so, and his life will recall vividly the days when an English Ministry "put its money (or

rather the country's) on the wrong horse." The letters which stirred the English-speaking world—or so much of it as was not enthralled by preconceived opinions or blinded by official pedantry—to righteous wrath in the early autumn of 1876 are here reproduced in their most important parts. Again we can read how, in reprisal for a sporadic and quite abortive rising, the greater part of a province was given up to fire and sword; how at Panagurishta "about 3,000 were massacred, the most of them being women and children"; or at Batak, "of the 8,000 inhabitants not 2,000 are known to survive"; how "a village notable was spitted on a pike and roasted"; how the officers under whose orders these and similar operations had been carried out were decorated and promoted — all told in the letters not of an "hysterical sentimentalist," but of an unprejudiced American of Dutch blood. Superior persons, we believe, still write "Bulgarian atrocities" with the inverted commas of polite incredulity; the old *mot d'ordre* has not yet lost all its virtue. But it is as well that the younger generation should have an opportunity of learning, so to say, at first hand what the government of Europeans by Asiatics implies.

We do not know whether the extracts from Schuyler's diary in the winter of 1876–1877 have appeared before. They are by no means wanting in that quality of frankness to which we have referred. Here, for example, is an amusing bit of gossip that awakens many memories:—

"Found Sala at home, and had a little talk with him, and afterwards with Campbell Clarke. Both are immensely disgusted with the *Daily Telegraph* for not printing or misprinting letters and telegrams, and for taking such an absurdly wrong tone in opposition to all the facts. Sala says Arnold, who is the chief leader-writer, 'is bitten by the Oriental tarantula,' fears for India, dreads Russia, &c.

"After dinner went to a soirée at General Ignatief's. Even Lady and Miss Elliot were there. Lord Salisbury said to me, 'Well, you see they are sending us away sooner than we expected.' We had some little talk, in which d'Ehrenhoff and afterwards Tsereteleff joined. I told of the farcical elections at Salonica, and of Chefket Pasha. D'Ehrenhoff tried to defend the Turks. Salisbury was inclined to be a little bitter against them. After all were gone, I had rather a long talk with General Ignatief. He told me what had taken place at the Conference, and hinted that Elliot and Beaconsfield were trying some underhand game to make the Turks obstinate."

A few days later he writes to his future wife:—

"The Turks are very obstinate, and yet manifest signs of giving in. Lord Salisbury is getting furious at them. The rupture between him and Elliot is now very open, and both sides take little pains to conceal their feelings. There would seem to be little doubt that Elliot is encouraging the Turks and working against Salisbury. Hints have been given me that Beaconsfield is doing the same thing."

Gossip in England, if we remember right, said much the same. Lord Salisbury himself seems to have thought that Bismarck was interested, "for reasons of his own," in preventing a settlement, and Schuyler agreed with him. They did not know what Bismarck himself has since told us, that a treaty securing the neutrality of Austria in a war with Turkey was being negotiated meanwhile between that Power and Russia.

Soon after war had begun Schuyler came to England, where he made many acquaintances. He breakfasted with Gladstone, went to the Cosmopolitan Club, "a peculiar institution here," and "was taken to see a very charming old lady, the dowager Lady Stanley of Alderley. She looks like a picture and talks like a book, only better."

He was back at Constantinople in plenty of time to share in the exciting sensations of the early days of 1878, when the Russians were at the gates and the British fleet at Besika Bay, or elsewhere. Under February 12th he tells an old anecdote, probably now forgotten:—

"Placards were posted this morning on the British Embassy and in the surrounding streets: 'Perdue—entre la Baie de Bésika et Constantinople—une flotte. Récompense honnête à ceux qui pourront fournir quelques renseignements.' Other placards said, 'Apply to Mr. Layard.'"

In the fleet itself opinions were so divided "that the Duke of Edinburgh had to put up a sign [*sic*], Please remember that the Emperor of Russia is my father-in-law."

After a few months in the not very congenial post of consul at Birmingham (where the garden would grow nothing but rhubarb, no matter what was planted), Schuyler was appointed to Rome, where, it is curious to read, the United States Minister "considered it derogatory to the dignity of the service to associate the commercial with the diplomatic branch in social matters, and therefore declined to present the Consul-General at Court." In little more than a year, however, he was sent on to Roumania. Diplomatic etiquette seems to have been infringed for a moment by his title of "Diplomatic Agent," which the Government, in its new-fledged independence, contended was appropriate only to a vassal State; but this was soon set right, and Schuyler held the post till 1883. In June, 1881, he was sent on a mission to Belgrade, and saw the then Prince Milan, of whom he, unlike other people, uses more than once terms implying considerable regard. "He has great good sense, and showed that he perfectly understood himself and what he was talking about. He is much more sympathetic than the Roumanian King." Some years before he had found him "a very remarkable young man ..... singularly intelligent and well-informed."

The year 1882 was spent by Schuyler in America, and at the beginning of the following year he took up his residence at Athens as Minister to Greece, Serbia, and Roumania. The following year and a half was "a very happy and successful period in his life." Among the many friends whom he made were the king and queen, of whose simple domestic life he gives a very pretty picture. Retrenchments in the diplomatic and consular service, followed by Mr. Cleveland's election, threw him out of official employment; and after a year in his own country he settled at Alassio on the Riviera. Here, or rather at Mentone, where he was at the moment staying, he came in for the great earthquake of March, 1887, of which he supplies a graphic description. Life under earthquake conditions would seem to be decidedly trying. He writes:—

"It is only two days now that we have been quite free from little shocks, and I think even with this that there have been some tremors. We cannot get quite reconciled to them; and when the pigeons all fly away from the window-ledge at once it gives my heart such a quiver as makes me want a glass of *vodka*.....We have had to put all our clothes near the door, so as to grab them when we ran out, to sleep with the outside door open, with lights everywhere, with a bottle of brandy and water already mixed in the garden, and cold bouillon and sandwiches on the hall table."

Alassio remained his headquarters for three years and a half, spent mainly in literary work. To this period belong most of the sketches contained in the volume called 'Italian Influences,' contributed, all save one or two, to the New York *Nation*. They are slight, but pleasant and scholarly little studies of subjects connected with Italian literature past and present. Nor should it be forgotten here that Schuyler was at one time a pretty frequent contributor to the *Athenæum*.

The return of the Republican party to power in 1889 restored Schuyler to official life as Agent and Consul-General at Cairo, but for a short time only. He had lived a strenuous life in more lines than one, and a few months of Cairo broke him down. He died in July, 1890, at the age of fifty, having done a very good life's work. His memory will, however, be preserved chiefly by his book on Turkestan, which first told English readers the real facts about Russian administration in Central Asia, and by the recollection of his services to the cause of humanity and civilization in 1876.

The History of Old and New Ross. By Philip Herbert Hore. (Stock.)

This well-illustrated quarto of some four hundred pages forms the first instalment of the projected history of the whole county of Wexford now in progress under the editorship of Mr. Hore, of Pole-Hore; and it is proposed to offer volumes on the more important towns and abbeys as separate issues for those who may not care to subscribe for the whole history. If the remaining sections of the work are done as well as the present, the chronicles of Wexford will be satisfactorily written.

The minister's accounts of the Earl of Norfolk's possessions in Carlow and Wexford during the reign of Edward I. are set forth with much detail and ably annotated. The earl's duties at the head of the English baronage as hereditary Earl Marshal were frequent and considerable, so his visits to his Irish property were necessarily rather brief. But the organization of its government was so complete that the judicial and economical administration of the estates was conducted with efficiency and regularity. At the head of this government *in petto* was the seneschal or steward, who had to be of knightly rank, and received the very handsome salary of 100*l.* a year. Besides being chief of the executive, the seneschal was president of the court of the lordship of Old Ross, which was possessed of most ample powers. Next in importance to the seneschal was the treasurer or chief fiscal officer, who was responsible

for the collection of the revenue of the lordship and for its due distribution. In the castle of Carlow the treasurer held a miniature Court of Exchequer, where serjeants, provosts, and receivers rendered their accounts. At the great annual fair of New Ross facilities were given for receiving moneys from debtors; during its continuance a temporary Exchequer Court was opened in the town. Two lawyers, *narratores comitis*, acted as the earl's attorney-general and prosecutor. There was also a sheriff, who presided over the county court; and hundred courts were held in the principal manors. The chief executive officers under the seneschal, who represented both the military and police organizations, were the constables of the five castles; their salary was 5*l.* a year, or 10*l.* if of knightly rank. The execution of the processes of the court was carried out by a chief serjeant, who was paid by fees charged on the execution of writs. These fees were so considerable that this official actually paid a fixed rental of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to hold the office. The lowest office-bearers were the provosts of burghs and manors. Mr. Hore considers that these provosts were "probably elective"; it is a pity that he has not been able to establish this point as a certainty one way or the other.

The income of the lordship at the end of the thirteenth century averaged about 750*l.* a year, one of the chief sources of revenue being the fees and amercements imposed on offenders and litigants in the courts. There were the usual feudal sources of income, such as reliefs and wardships, deodands, and compositions for military service. At Old Ross there were many free tenants who paid rent in money, but the principal tenants held for the most part under mere feudal tenure. Mr. Hore notices, however, a gradual tendency to let for rent those lands which fell from time to time into the lord's hands. The lord's mills yielded large returns, whilst in some towns common ovens were in his possession; the ferry rights at certain points over the Barrow also produced a small, but regular income. The yearly cost of management, including the seneschal's salary, averaged 250*l.* Most of the large balance was usually transmitted to the earl in England, but a considerable share of his general trade fell into Irish hands; the treasurer often remitted money to merchants of New Ross, Waterford, or Dublin, who had furnished him with corn, victuals, or ale in Wales.

The Earl of Norfolk, notwithstanding the elaborate character of the local machinery, exercised special supervision of the whole by sending over an auditor from England year by year. This auditor not only tested the treasurer's accounts, but made a visitation of the manors, and was empowered to give directions for their management. The earl's interest in his Irish possession is also shown by his frequent dispatch of messengers; their expenses in Ireland were usually 2*d.* a day, whilst their passage money back to England involved the heavy disbursement of 6*s.* 8*d.*

The evidence afforded by these rolls as to the relations of the lord to the *betaghs*, or Irish occupiers of the lord's lands who corresponded to the English villeins, is slight but interesting. In only one case (Fernagh, co. Carlow) is there proof of the payment by them of money rent. They performed services of various kinds, which did not apparently imply any harshness of servitude. Their services at Old Ross included reaping, stacking, and threshing of corn, and the carriage of wood to the castle.

Much light is thrown by the accounts on the trade and pastoral pursuits of the district. When Mr. Hore names amongst the minor local industries "the production of milestones," we can only conclude that it is a slip for millstones. The accounts of the manorial provosts show that the largest crop was oats, but wheat and rye were also abundant. The chief garden products were apples and leeks. The farm business done in live stock was considerable: the stock at Old Ross in 1280 included 505 sheep and 316 lambs; during the year 221 sheep were sold at prices varying from 8*d.* to 12*d.*, and forty-two lambs at 4*d.* each. Swans and peacocks are also enumerated. Milk was obtained not only from cows, but also from sheep; the milk of twelve ewes was considered equal to that of one cow, which was valued at 2*s.* a year. The murrain was severe in 1285–6; the fleeces of 193 sheep that died of the murrain at Old Ross were sold for the trifling sum of 21*s.* 4*d.*, whilst the skins of 120 lambs dead from the same cause only realized 22½*d.*

Mr. Hore includes a good account of the once remarkably fine church of St. Mary, New Ross, which was served by the Austin canons, with a vicar for the parochial portion. The nave is still in use, but only the walls of the choir and transept, which are beautiful examples of thirteenth-century architecture, remain. These seem destined for speedy destruction, due to their heavy burden of ivy. Surely the local authorities have sufficient regard for the endurance of these beautiful ruins to effect the removal of this rank and destructive growth.

The most memorable name connected with Ross in the time of Edward III. was Sir Ralph Meyler; his son Robert married Roesia or Rose, a lady of much local repute. On p. 86 an illustration is given of the "tomb supposed to be Rose Meyler's." The drawing is poor, but there is sufficient to show that the effigy represents a civilian and not a lady. There are other signs of some careless editing in this section on religious foundations. We are told, for instance, that the Austin friary of New Ross was founded in A.D. 1320, and yet the very same paragraph describes vestiges of late *thirteenth*-century stonework; both statements cannot be correct. These occasional mistakes are, however, outweighed by the thorough character and the interest of these chronicles, many of the incidents noted being of national importance, right through Elizabethan, Jacobite, and Commonwealth days, down to the close of the eighteenth century.

Did space permit, a great variety of passages would well bear quotation or reference, but one more must suffice. Baron Courthiez Rousele made a tour of this neighbourhood between 1689 and 1692, and commented particularly on what he considered to be the ignorance and superstition of the Irish at Ross. His account of their spiritual condition, chronicled after an amusingly superior fashion, is preserved among the Shrewsbury MSS. at Lambeth Library. The baron accuses the Irish of being not only superstitious, "but very silly and grossly ignorant in matters of religion," and knowing no more of Christianity than wild Indians. He records with complacency his catechizing of "a good rich farmer," and "a widdow who had a very good stock of her owne," as to how many Gods there were. It is impossible to resist the conviction that the answers that he got, which he accepted as proofs positive of gross ignorance, were but examples of Irish humour intended to baffle the impertinence of an inquisitive stranger who lost no opportunity of abusing their spiritual teachers. This is his record of the farmer's reply:—

"'How many Gods are there?' He mused and said nothing. 'Well,' said I, 'how many persons are there?' He looked upon ye ground, remaining still silent, which made me say, 'Is it not a great shame for a man of your age to be so ignorant? Sure you have heard enough that there is but one God and three persons.' To which he replied in a sudden (taking me by the sleeve), 'I knew well enough that there was one on one side and three on another, but I could not for my life joyne them together.'"

NEW NOVELS.

Jack Raymond. By E. L. Voynich. (Heinemann.)

Character as well as circumstances must be very convincing to make an unmixed tragedy appear the real and inevitable thing it should be. The tragedy of 'Jack Raymond' is not invested with even so much power to compel belief as 'The Gadfly,' its predecessor, could show. The study of both youths is morbid. But the story of 'Jack Raymond' is more morbid than the other. Indeed, it is a strongly written story, and it might make readers miserable but for the saving (or damning) fact that the narrative is not conceived nor expressed in such a manner as to wind its gloomy thread about one's heart-strings. Once or twice — many readers will see this—one thinks that Jack Raymond himself and his experiences as well as surroundings are going to be acutely distressing as well as merely disagreeable. The impression passes. The boy is never sufficiently lifelike to excite and harrow. We seem to have read something that a little resembles his early half-savage, half-boyish adventures as the leader of a band of youthful Cornish barbarians; only the other thing, whatever it was, brought its hero more home to the reader. The most impressive moment in poor Raymond's career is just after his great ordeal, when, morally and physically bruised and broken, he, in his sullen despair, believes no healing possible, but hugs his degradation to his crushed and lonely heart. His sister does not say much to us, and is even less well realized. The affronts and misfortunes heaped on their heads are without an iota of the humour that should underlie and help the sense of pity. As for the cruel uncle—the head and front of all the offending—he is a gruesome subject. But he is truly a pathological study better suited to figure in a criminal or medical report than in an English novel. It would take more art than this clever novelist seems able to command

to suggest him so that he should seem possible and human.

My Son Richard. By Douglas Sladen. (Hutchinson & Co.)

"You're as bad as a tea-party, with nothing but relations struggling for conversation as if it were a life-belt." This is not badly put, and in general Magda and her young friends scintillate a good deal in their talk, but the observation suggests rather fatally some of the characteristics of the book. In his very discursive volume, which grounds a kind of novel, and many opinions of the author on matters like the war and the British army, upon a topographical and sociological account of a new village of bungalows on the Thames, the writer has piled together many *mots* good and bad, *dicenda tacenda*, and made a readable, if not very impressive story. We must confess that his style is sometimes below the vernacular ("a builder *by* the name of Horniblow" is a gem on the first page), and his taste in anecdotes, to say the least, is not eclectic. There is an execrable, not to say blasphemous, old chestnut on pp. 152–3. But Richard and his great company are good lads; the girls spirited, if some of them a little vulgar; Lord and Lady Dover great people of the best type; and in Pendry, the modest officer and gentleman who shows that a candlemaker's son can be as fine a hero as another, the author scores a success in characterization.

A Sore Temptation. By John K. Leys. (Chatto & Windus.)

There is plenty of fluency and no lack of material in Mr. Leys's story, which concerns a young Scottish girl, a child of the manse, and her adventures after she leaves the shores of Loch Aline for London society. The heroine, if somewhat too ready to abandon her grandparents for the society of which she has formed such ardent anticipations, is a true-hearted girl, and her patient and manly countryman and lover is a satisfactory figure. The weak point of the story seems to us the character of Grenfell, the temptation to which he yields —that of suppressing evidence which would clear the character of Estelle Campbell's father, lest it should incidentally put her in a position which would make his own suit to her hopeless—being so extremely mean, and so inconsistent with the rest of the man's nature as depicted, as to be rather a blemish than, as it should be, the climax of the story.

A Vanished Rival. By John Bloundelle-Burton. (Cassell & Co.)

A grey castle among the mountains of Haute Savoie is the scene of Mr. Bloundelle-Burton's story of a modern mystery. The nature of this we will not reveal, only observing that incidentally it involves a good illustration of police methods in France. The "reconstruction" of the scene of the supposed murder is very French and, it may be added, very astute. M. de Nesmond, the *juge d'instruction*, is a highly sagacious official, though his diagnosis of the case turns out to be faulty after all. The dedication to M. Pélerey indicates the obligations the author is under to a friend of the class described. Occasionally the text is rather too much affected by its French environment.

Sawdust. By Dorothea Gerard. (Heinemann.)

It was but the other week, after reading 'The Supreme Crime,' that we expressed the hope that Dorothea Gerard would give us further stories inspired by her study of Ruthenian life; and already we have that hope fulfilled—and fulfilled so well as to make us ready to welcome more. In 'The Supreme Crime' we had studies of the lives of peasants and of village priests; in the newer novel the social status of the chief actors is different, but the success is no less certain. It is a study at once of the new rich and the reduced aristocrats found in a village set amid Carpathian forests. The chief representative of the new rich is the tireless timber merchant, Herr Mayer, a German who has risen by shrewdness and indomitable capacity for work from nothing to the position of a millionaire. He sets up a new mill in the village of Zanek, and by a sharp stroke of business supplants the Polish Count Rutkowski as owner of the forests. These two strongly drawn characters are carefully and consistently developed, and in their relations alone the serious reader would find the book a success; but the novel of the day must have its love romance, and that we get here in the relations of Herr Mayer's son and the count's daughter. This love romance, too, serves to develope the characters of the two older men as well as those of the principals. Here once again, indeed, Dorothea Gerard has shown considerable ability in the delineation of diverse characters—ability as evident in the minor as in the chief persons; and, what is more, she gets her effects without any undue labouring of points as to the goodness or badness of her people.

Monsieur Beaucaire. By Booth Tarkington. (Murray.)

This little sketch—whether entirely supposititious or not it would be pedantic to inquire—is handled with a lightness and brevity which do infinite credit to the American author. It is a vivid account of the adventures of a French duke of the royal blood at Bath in the eighteenth century; and the brilliant, audacious, yet withal dignified attitude of this prince is most happily suggested, without any superfluity of words. He masquerades, for his private purposes, in this resort of fashion first as a gambling barber, and then as the Duc de Chateaurien, laughing in his sleeve at the dull-witted Englishmen who, incited by the Duke of Winterset's personal animosity, try to hunt him down as a *laquais*. The scene in the Pump Room, when his identity is disclosed by the arrival of his brother and the French Ambassador, to the consternation of his enemies and still more of the Lady Mary Carlisle, who had loved him until she was taught to scorn him as a servant, is told with real charm and pathos. The little book is furnished with some graceful illustrations.

The Treasure of Captain Scarlett. By Adeline Sergeant. (Hutchinson & Co.)

The pursuit of fresh material must occasionally lead so prolific a writer as Miss Sergeant on to a low level, but the descent is none the less to be deplored. The romantic villain who, with his treasure island, gives the title to her new story, might with different handling have graced the shelves of a schoolroom library, but it is to be hoped that he is not a sample of what is now appreciated by the adult reading public. The plot, which is concerned with the result of this tawdry person's many and varied sins upon a number of ordinary people, with whom it is unlikely he could ever have come into contact, is certainly ingenious, but not very convincing. Peggy Maxwell's perverse and uncalled-for misunderstandings with her lover, and the absurdities of her conduct after marriage, are infinitely tedious. Eleanor van Duren is more skilfully treated, but her sense of duty becomes almost as long-winded as Peggy's wilfulness. Altogether it is a relief to reach the end of so many self-made as well as sensational troubles; and it is very much to be hoped that so deservedly popular an author will be content in future to deal with more probable, if less exciting situations.

The Burden of an Honour. By R. St. J. Corbet. (Digby, Long & Co.)

"Tastes differ. This is one of the happiest facts in the economy of the critical faculties, and no man can be quarrelled with because his tastes do not coincide with those of his neighbours. Husbands and wives may lead lives of sublimated one-ness and felicity, and yet differ in fifty ways as to taste and predilection."

The tastes of the author and publishers of the book of which these are the opening sentences certainly do not coincide with ours. They apparently look upon this book as an entertaining work of fiction; to us it is such a farrago as we are happily but rarely called upon to notice.

FRENCH HISTORY.

The French Monarchy, 1483-1789. By A. J. Grant. 2 vols. "Cambridge Historical Series." (Cambridge, University Press.)—Prof. Grant's account of French history is certainly a contrast to that of the Dean of Durham. It might indeed almost be said that each of the two books is expressive of the peculiar ἦθος of the university of the author, were not such a judgment unfair to the great services rendered to the cause of historical learning by the Oxford school. The Dean is lively enough, but his style is over-rhetorical and his book lacks solidity. No one can call it altogether satisfactory, yet it is readable. Some people, we suppose, will think Prof. Grant's careful narrative satisfactory, but few will assert that it is readable. The style is clipped and dry, and there is a didactic tone about the whole like that of a teacher addressing the less intelligent schoolboy. Indeed, in style and method the book may remind critics of the English history of Dr. Bright, which has, it is said, done more than anything to alienate the average undergraduate from historical studies. No one, however, will complain that this book is too lively, or that its style is either allusive or alluring. The author cannot mention Alexander VI. without the addition that he was "the most infamous of all the Popes," though it is difficult to see what advantage is gained by this bald statement of an absolutely

familiar fact. Nor is it easy to understand why, in a book which professedly begins with 1483, the Italian expedition of Charles VIII. should be hurried over as "belonging only to the prologue of this book"; we should have thought that the prologue was either the whole of French history or at least the reign of Louis XI., and that the follies of Charles were the first act in the drama. On the other hand, Mr. Grant's work has certainly the qualities of its defects. It is painstaking, well informed, and enlightened. The views the author entertains as to the character of "le Grand Monarque" and his influence in Europe are not indeed new—even in English; but they are a welcome substitute for the transpontine villain of Macaulay's imagination. The account of Richelieu is well done, for though the author is never exactly interesting, he has all the merits that a careful arrangement of his matter and considerable, though not complete, knowledge of the subject can guarantee. The accounts of constitutional changes, so to call them, throughout are clear and detailed, and the whole book will be more valuable for reference than as a narrative. The bibliography at the close is useful; so are the maps. To mention a few errors which a later edition may correct: Why should the great French Reformer's treatise be deprived of its plural title? Surely it is (in English) the 'Institutes of the Christian Religion.' The account of the claimants to the Spanish succession in 1697 is not clear. The difference between the renunciation of Maria Antonia and that of her sister is not properly described. The former was a purely family arrangement with the emperor, and had nothing to do with Spain. Nor do we see how Leopold was "further removed from the royal house of Spain than Louis XIV.," since each was the son of a daughter of Philip III. and the husband of a daughter of Philip IV. The second partition treaty (that of 1700) did not give France Milan, except on condition of its being exchanged. William would never have consented to hand over to Louis the whole of Italy. Nor can we find any mention of Louis's earlier partition treaty with the emperor. But these are small points in a book which is as a whole accurate. Its main features are the laborious and unwearied industry displayed by the author, and—it must be added—demanded of the reader, and the genuine attempt at giving a fair presentment of one of the most important factors in the making of modern civilization.

Heroes of the Nations.—Saint Louis, the Most Christian King. By Frederick Perry. (Putnam's Sons.)—From a popular series of biographical studies but little new can be expected within the realm of historical fact, especially as to Louis IX. of France. No doubt, of the events of his reign, those most familiar to the general reader are the military campaigns, thanks to the martial chroniclers of the age; but Mr. Perry might have done better than devote his most bulky chapters to the Crusades and foreign strife. True, he affords an illustrative account of the civil disturbances which marked the regency of Blanche de Castille, and an acute sketch of St. Louis's private life and character; but the king's internal reforms, whether administrative, economical, or scholastic, are largely overlooked. The judicial and clerical "Establishments" alone receive a fair amount of attention, although the Albigensian heresy was worth a more extended survey. On controversies of a specific nature, as for instance that concerning the authenticity of the famous "Pragmatic Sanction," the author refrains from dwelling; and yet he not unfrequently comments on disputed points of an individual or domestic type. The remnants of Louis's household accounts confute the "pious fiction" of an early asceticism: "they show sums disbursed, not only in charity and good works, but on what were the amusements of life in his time." Money was spent on feasts also; witness the sumptuous banquet offered to Henry of England at the Old Temple. Mr. Perry credits the report of a lifelong jealousy between the queen and queen-mother; on the other hand, he inclines to disbelieve the current insinuations concerning the latter's relations with the cardinal legate whose unusual defence of the crown against the mitre attracted suspicion. Unlike Mr. Perry, we suspect that the concessions made by the king were the result of calculation rather than of conscience; at all events, the outcome was of immediate advantage to the crown, the most striking proof thereof being the agreement of the English king and barons to accept Louis IX. as the arbitrator of their difficulties. It seems a pity that Mr. Perry, as already stated, should have found so little space for municipal and economical reforms. With regard to the arts and science of the period, they would pass unperceived were it not for some anecdotes about academic brawls and the interesting reproductions which illustrate this work; among these a large collection of shields deserves special commendation. We would call the author's attention to the fact that to translate the word "livres" by *pounds* may prove confusing to those unacquainted with the value of money under Louis IX.

Although the British Museum contains a fine collection of works and caricatures relating to the Revolution of February, and although the germination of ideas in France in 1848 must be of lasting interest to the historian of the Socialist movement, yet the Monarchy of July is so dismal a period that it is to be doubted whether many on this side of the Channel will study *Le Parti Républicain sous la Monarchie de Juillet: Formation et Évolution de la Doctrine Républicaine*, by Dr. Tchernoff, published in Paris by M. Pedone. The last of the men of 1848 are now rapidly dying out, and it is rather the social ideas of their predecessors, the St. Simonians and others, which are of permanent importance. It is curious to note how much nearer 1793 seems to us than either 1789 or 1848. The living interest which is taken in Barras, in Bonaparte, in all the actors of the Directory and Consulate, produces an enormous crop of literature throughout the world. The acts and doctrines of 1848, like those of 1789, have receded in countries outside France into the dimness of ancient history; and while in France itself 1789 can never be forgotten, 1848 is as dead there as it is with us. The social ideas so completely lost sight of in 1793, and so prominent in 1848, are, however, eternal and immortal in the history of thought, and the present volume, though dealing with a dull period, is worthy of reference for its accounts of the men and schools which took the lead in the formation of those ideas.

The Librairie Hachette et Cie. publish a careful volume by Dr. Prentout on *L'Ile de France sous Decaen, 1803-1810: Essai sur la Politique Coloniale du Premier Empire et la Rivalité de la France et de l'Angleterre dans les Indes Orientales.* The book faithfully fulfils the anticipation of its long title. The part played by the island of Mauritius in the Great War made our statesmen more anxious to annex that colony than they were to capture any other territorial possession as to which there was any question of its being added to the Empire. The modern policy of France in replacing Mauritius by Madagascar, and in creating a great military establishment at Diego Suarez, to which the territorial army of the French Indies is to be gathered in the event of war, is historically explained, though almost without any direct allusion, by the studies of our author in this excellent volume.

TWO BOOKS ON ABYSSINIA.

Abyssinia. By Herbert Vivian. (Pearson.)
Modern Abyssinia. By Augustus B. Wylde. (Methuen & Co.)

These two books on Abyssinia present a striking contrast. Mr. Vivian's is jauntily written, but is of little or no value. Mr. Wylde's is extraordinarily ill-written, but is of very great importance. Mr. Vivian's superficial knowledge of a corner of Abyssinia was gained in the course of a scamper from Zaila to Addis Abeba and back, the whole occupying less than three months. The title of his book, we need hardly point out, is quite unjustifiable, as he saw nothing of the greater part of Abyssinia. He writes with journalistic fluency, and is always ready to express a sweeping opinion on any subject. The subject of Abyssinia, however, is important enough to deserve much more careful and exhaustive study than Mr. Vivian deigns to bestow upon it, and it will be a matter for regret if public opinion on Abyssinians and the Abyssinian question takes its tone from what is nothing more than a cleverish piece of journalism.

Mr. Wylde's book is of another kind. He has known Abyssinia for twice as many years as Mr. Vivian knew it weeks, and he is encumbered by the mass of material with which he has to deal. Where Mr. Vivian presents us with an epigram he supplies facts, in the light of which some of the epigrams make rather a poor show. Mr. Wylde summarizes the social constitution thus:—

"The monarchy is upheld by what may be called feudal barons, mostly, but with of course some exceptions, an uneducated and dissolute set, and the monarch and his barons are kept in power by an unpaid soldiery. Then there is the clerical party, consisting of the priests, monks, and nuns, who may be called the connecting link between the higher and lower classes, and who play an important part in the daily life of the inhabitants; and lastly, on the other side, the small landowner and the peasant proprietor, the artisan and the merchant. It is the latter that has had, and has now, more to do with the opening up of Abyssinia than any one else."

Abyssinia thus presents a double series of problems: one, internal, concerned with the transition from feudalism to commercialism; the other external, concerned with the strategic importance of the Abyssinian kingdom. An unfriendly Abyssinia is a standing menace to British interests on the Upper Nile. Mr. Vivian remarks easily that "if Menelik were imprudent enough to quarrel with us we could invade him from the Sudan at any moment," but Mr. Wylde, who knows the country from end to end, is by no means so light-hearted:—

"How good the Abyssinians are is little understood, and now that they are armed with modern rifles and modern artillery, and that their tactics are admirably suited to the country they inhabit, they will prove a foe that will tax the resources of any first-class power."

In other words, as Mr. Wylde shows a little further on, they are the Boers of Northern Africa:—

"a peasantry that are good shots, unhampered with heavy commissariat details, and who know the country thoroughly over which they manœuvre, and who can concentrate at any given point much quicker than their adversary."

This is the military significance of their system of mobilization, which Mr. Vivian dismisses with a little disparaging praise. In view of our recent experience in South Africa, it is instructive to ponder Mr. Wylde's account of the response to a sudden call to arms:—

"In the more densely populated districts a call to arms is known from its centre, within a radius of 150 miles, within less than twenty-four hours, and with the perfect system that the Abyssinians have, a large force can be concentrated at several points in a very short time. I watched the householders preparing to take the field: one had not enough flour ground for a ten days' supply, so he sent to a neighbour's house to procure some; another neighbour's wife came in to help bake the thick cakes of

bread; red pepper was put into a small cowhorn, and a supply of dried meat was taken out of the store, and another cowhorn was filled with butter; and in an incredibly short time the soldier was ready to start, his horse having been fetched from the water meadow and saddled, and a s[illegible]amma, knife for grass cutting, and his provisions tied in a goat or sheep skin were fastened on his saddle. The rifle was taken from the wall, the cartridge belt put on, and with a sheepskin over his shoulders, the man was off."

France, for which Mr. Vivian has undue contempt, has been before us in seeing the strategic importance of Abyssinia, and has been busy for some time in conciliating its ruler. French influence was, until very recently, paramount in that country, and is perhaps still so. Menelek is, as Mr. Vivian would probably express it, a "dark horse":—

"There is no saying what he may do, as he is capable of turning into one of the best native potentates that Africa has ever produced, and the concluding years of his life may be marked with the greatest benefits to his subjects and humanity in general, or they may be remembered by some of the greatest of African battles and the most terrible misery perhaps that this part of Africa has ever seen."

We have not space to do more than refer to Mr. Wylde's excellent account of the geography of Abyssinia, and the mass of information relating to Abyssinian life in general. A second edition of his book, however, should be carefully edited, and some of the more flagrant errors of grammar and style corrected.

THEOLOGICAL LITERATURE.

Two Lectures on the Gospels. By F. C. Burkitt, M.A. (Macmillan.)—These lectures may fitly be described as a preliminary introduction to a critical study of the Gospels. The student very often finds his intelligence dulled rather than enlightened by the heavy nomenclature and technicalities of the usual and fuller kinds of introductions. He is expected to remember a number of names and memorial letters before having learnt to appreciate their meaning and true critical value. And it is just this essential and important need which Mr. Burkitt's lectures are calculated to supply. Instead of wearying the reader with a stiff tabulation of documents, the author aims at imparting notions and giving a clear outline of the subject as a whole. After a brief, but adequate reference to Dr. Hort's estimate of the Vatican MS. B, we are led on to a luminous exposition of the value of the so-called "Western" texts. In due course we get a glimpse of the famous Codex Bobiensis, containing the latter half of St. Mark and the first half of St. Matthew in Latin; and are then bidden to glance at the Curetonian Syriac Gospels, as well as the recently discovered Sinaitic text of the same version. As a result we obtain the following important and far-reaching statement:—

"With the aid of Codex Bobiensis (k) and the quotations of St. Cyprian we can form some idea of the text of the Gospels as read in North Africa by the middle of the third century; with the aid of Sinai Palimpsest.....we can reconstruct the text of the Gospels as read in the Euphrates valley about the end of the second century. The agreement of these two sources brings us back almost to the time when the Four Gospels first obtained their canonical position; and when Edessa and Carthage differ, we may call in the witness of the text of Alexandria to determine which of the two has preserved the ancient reading, and which presents us with the merely local variation."

This practically means that, for the text of the Gospels at any rate, Codex B is no longer to reign supreme, but that in its place the joint authority of the oldest forms of the Latin and Syriac versions is to be installed, only leaving to the Vatican MS., or, what is supposed to be the same thing, to the great Alexandrian scholar Origen, a decisive voice in cases of special doubt. It ought to be remembered that so far Mr. Burkitt is the only person who can speak with full authority on the value of the Sinaitic Syriac version of the Gospels, for it is to him that the Syndics of the Cambridge University Press have entrusted the publication of this important work. An unreserved assent to our author's view can, therefore, not be given before his edition is in the hands of scholars generally. But in so far as the Syriac text in question is already known through the Curetonian Gospels, an opinion can be delivered at once; and we are inclined to think that Mr. Burkitt's case is too strong to be easily set aside. The only weakening element lies in the fact that both the Latin and the Syriac are translations, and cannot, therefore, be raised to the dignity that properly belongs to an original.

It would be a pleasing duty to dwell on several other features of the lectures, but we can now only mention that the two other most important critical positions defended by Mr. Burkitt are (1) "that the document which the first and third Evangelists have independently used is St. Mark's Gospel itself," and not an earlier composition on which the latter Gospel may be supposed to have been based; and (2) that the fourth Gospel was written "at John's dictation," or rather "suggestion," by one of his disciples, and that "the aged apostle" approved the Gospel rather than actually planned or wrote it. Students and intelligent readers in general will do well to read Mr. Burkitt's argument on these points in detail; and they will, besides, find several other most interesting discussions in these stimulating lectures.

A Treatise on the History of Confession until it developed into Auricular Confession, A.D. 1215. By C. M. Roberts. (Cambridge, University Press.)—We really do not understand on what grounds the Cambridge University Press gave its authority to this work. The writer's knowledge of his subject may be gathered from the fact that in what is supposed to be an independent piece of research he frequently quotes as sole authorities for statements Robertson's 'History of the Christian Church,' Wakeman's little popular Church history, and Dean Spence's 'Church of England for the People' (Cassell, 1896). Everybody knows that private confession was but gradually developed from public penance, and eventually superseded it. What special further knowledge this book supplies it is hard to say. Besides, Mr. Lea's scholarly 'History of Auricular Confession' gives us quite enough knowledge of its origins, and is a good deal more trustworthy than Mr. Roberts's extraordinary narrative, the tone of which may be gathered from his use of the word "Romish" to describe the Roman Church. He tells us that he has verified his references, except those marked with an asterisk. The honesty of this statement is as refreshing as its *naïveté*. Of the unverified references there are nineteen or more in this very little volume, one of them being to so easily accessible a work as Milman's 'Latin Christianity.' At least we suppose that is the book referred to, though the author only cites Milman, ii. 483, apparently oblivious of the great dean's other works. The references to Athanasius's alleged life of St. Anthony are also unverified; perhaps an attempt to find the passages would have brought to the author's knowledge the fact that the authenticity of that work has been questioned, and that so high an authority as Prof. Gwatkin is of opinion that St. Anthony never existed at all. The account of Dunstan is similarly commonplace. The author has apparently never taken the trouble to consult the late Bishop of Oxford's 'Memorials of Dunstan' or the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' or he would not have committed himself to the statement that Dunstan became Abbot of Glastonbury at the age of eighteen. At the very beginning of the book he shows himself ignorant of the fact that many commentators altogether dispute the view that Matt. xviii. 15-17 refers to excommunication; while, in view of recent research, the statement that the Decretum of Gratian appeared in 1152 almost takes one's breath away. But all this pales before two statements gravely made with no apparent knowledge of their enormity: (1) "Gregory the Great, whose pontificate extended from A.D. 580 to 604, did much to advance sacerdotalism"; (2) "Lanfranc, who was Archbishop of Canterbury from A.D. 1070 to 1080." The manner in which the book is written precludes the charitable interpretation that these statements are due to the printer, and not to the author. They are, however, useful as "index-numbers" to the measure of value of the volume. It contains, we may add, neither an index nor a table of contents.

The latest addition to the "Theological Translation Library" (Williams & Norgate) is Prof. Nestle's *Introduction to the Textual Criticism of the Greek New Testament*. The translation has been made by the Rev. William Edie, and the volume edited, with a preface, by Prof. Menzies, of St. Andrews. There is need for such a volume as this in English, and it matters not that the original has been "made in Germany." Students of Biblical criticism, and intelligent readers of the New Testament desirous of information regarding MSS. and the formation of the text, will welcome this book, as Prof. Nestle writes with the fullest knowledge and has the power of making his subject interesting. The contents are 'History of the Printed Text since 1514,' 'Materials of the Textual Criticism of the New Testament,' 'Theory and Praxis of the Textual Criticism of the New Testament'; and there are also critical notes on various passages. At the end of the volume are ten plates illustrating the features of MSS. such as the Codex Sinaiticus and the Codex Vaticanus. The translation is admirably done, being free from roughness and infelicity of expression, and its correctness is guaranteed by the name of the scholarly editor.

The Book of Job. Translated and annotated by F. H. Wilkinson, late Judge of the High Court, Madras. (Skeffington & Son.)—This work bears on every page the stamp of high intelligence, good common sense, and wide general reading. Minute critical investigations are not attempted, nor does the author shrink from expressing his want of sympathy with certain results of modern literary analysis. The speech of Elihu is now generally held to be a later addition to the argument of the poem; but our author characteristically says that he prefers to study the work "in its latest edition," and he is angry with the critics for presuming "to decide what the author of the poem did and what he did not write." The critics will, however, not commit the mistake of putting their opponent on his trial as a commentator and literary judge. They will rather compliment him on the many good and excellent things that are to be found in his work. 'The Book of Job' was not written for critics only. It was, no doubt, chiefly meant for thinking men in general, and it is a matter for congratulation that a good and able representative of such men should exercise his mind so readily on this wonderful piece of poetico-theological argumentation. It is from this point of view that we regard our author's interesting and clever work. The translation is generally clear and expressive, and the notes show a good acquaintance with the versions, commentaries, and archæology. We have no doubt that many readers will find the book stimulating and occasionally even brilliant, and we have for our part been much pleased to peruse it.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Sir H. Colvile's book on *The Work of the Ninth Division*, published by Mr. Edward Arnold, is of remarkable interest. We opened it with prejudice, for we regard Sir Henry Colvile as not the best type of soldier, and remembered his book upon Uganda without much pleasure. The volume which he has produced, however, is an excellent defence of himself—as the British army goes—unfortunately. It is also a book every line of which is worth reading for all who take interest in either the army or the war. To the true soldier, to even the historical student not a soldier who has read up his foreign armies, the picture of British Staff work is terrible. The confusion and hopelessness of the "orders" far exceed anything of which the mind could form a conception for itself. Sir Henry Colvile tells a story well, and has greatly improved as a writer since he gave us the Uganda book. The description at p. 28 of how his orderly stole a watch, was supposed to be hanged, and was the next morning in the ranks as usual, and of the meeting between general and man, is admirable. Of the main points which will interest those who have followed the recent great military scandal, we have to note that Sir Henry Colvile's account of the "message from Martyr" described by Mr. Brodrick in the House of Commons is as follows:—

"I am afraid I answered him rather sharply and rode on. I have never seen him since, and never knew his name; but if he is still alive, and happens to read this, I hope he will forgive me, especially as I acted on his message, after all. For, on thinking it over, I remembered that Martyr was a hard-headed man and a good soldier, and that, as he knew that he was under my orders, he would certainly have come down to meet me, unless he had some good reason for staying where he was."

The account of Lindley demolishes the position of the friends of Col. Spragge, without, however, proving that Sir H. Colvile is a general of distinction. The ugly incident of Waterval Drift, which played no part in the recent discussions, but which bears upon the work of the General Staff, is contemptuously treated at p. 26. Sir H. Colvile was directed by headquarters "to leave the ox transport behind under a 'suitable escort.'.....Ewart, who received the order, and who is a man of great and varied Staff experience, insisted on being told what sized escort was considered suitable, and got an order that 200 men were enough." It will be remembered that the loss of this immense convoy, and the destruction of the enormous stores of food which it contained, were the cause of the frightful hardships afterwards undergone by the army and, in some degree, of what is called "the hospital scandal." Sir Henry Colvile concludes his book with a tantalizing description of an interview which it was impossible to relate:—

"After breakfast I reported myself to Lord Roberts. What he and I said to each other has nothing to do with the story of the Ninth Division.....The Ninth Division was at an end. In view of after-events, it cannot truly be said, 'Its end was peace.'"

A correspondent of the *Standard*, Mr. Bleloch, publishes, through Mr. Wm. Heinemann, *The New South Africa, its Value and Development*, a most useful volume, which will form a sort of guide to the Chancellor of the Exchequer's myrmidons in dealing with the assets of the Transvaal. We entirely agree with the author in regard to the immense value of the minerals of that state. We part company from him when he describes the statement that the reserved rights of the Rand were valued by the Mining Department of the late South African Republic at forty millions—made without contradiction in the House of Commons in two debates—as "incorrect," suggesting that "perhaps a cipher has been added." The exact sum of the valuation was forty-four millions sterling; and a subsequent valuation which we have seen, which no doubt, as possibly the other, may be a great over-estimate, sets the value at seventy-five millions sterling. The fact that such estimates have been made by persons more or less responsible is beyond doubt. On the other hand, our author himself estimates the value of the Bewaarplaatsen at one and three-quarter millions. We are inclined to ridicule so extraordinary an under-estimate. Surely the author must be aware that it was a hurried offer of four millions sterling in cash down, made at Pretoria during the war by the representatives of some great firms, which produced the sudden issue of the proclamation which prevented the money being raised and applied, as it would have been, to the Transvaal war expenses.

The Statesman's Year-Book for 1901, published by Messrs. Macmillan & Co., is as admirable as usual. We have failed in a good deal of examination of the previous issue to detect any downright errors, in addition to those which we have mentioned in former years, and which invariably have been corrected; and a trifling misprint, we think, of Vaunes for Vannes (the place of publication of a volume in a list of authorities upon French colonies), which is repeated this time, is a slip so small that it is worth naming it to prove our case. It was perhaps inevitable that the editors, Mr. Scott Keltie and Mr. Renwick, should include a table of the fleets of the world; although it is impossible to please anybody in such tables, which are intended only for the general—very general—public. As regards the one here given, the comparison with the other principal navies is, we think, too favourable to ourselves. For instance, it shows of battleships of all classes 53 British "afloat," of which 33 are first or second class. Now we have, in fact, 37 available battleships "built," beginning with the Glory, and ending with the Conqueror. We only claim to have 50 of every kind; but we have launched 5 others which are nearly ready, besides the London, which is delayed. We are therefore in the position of having "afloat" 42 available battleships, or 43 with the London; and it is highly problematical whether we ought to count in any fashion any others. No foreign Power counts any battleship which, being of older date than 1881, is armed with muzzle-loading guns. On the other hand, in the list of armoured cruisers the table is unfair to us, for we have 9 large armoured cruisers, where the table gives us only 4. The table also gives us 21 first-class cruisers (whatever that may mean), whereas we have only 8 large protected cruisers in addition to the 9 armoured cruisers built and 4 of the first class and 1 of the second building. The French are credited with 25 battleships of all sorts, whereas they undoubtedly have 26 built and 2 "afloat" nearly ready; so that not only is our total of battleships made too large, but that of France too small. These tables are always unsatisfactory.

Public Relief of the Poor (Murray) consists of some lectures by Mr. Thomas Mackay, who has already written well upon the subject. The historical and scientific portion of this book is sound; but the last chapter, dealing with the future, is not very helpful. The statement that "Rural Boards of Guardians have been amalgamated with the Rural District Councils" is misleading. Rural District Councils were created, and the members are the same as those of the Boards of Guardians, but they merely took over the duties which were previously performed by the Boards of Guardians acting as Sanitary Authorities, and there was no pre-existence of any different Rural District Councils, as the author's statement appears to suggest. The author's view that "the difficulty of giving relief to local taxation by allocating fresh sources of income to local rate-raising authorities is apparently insuperable" is, perhaps, not well founded. His demolition of the rating of personal property, by what is known as the Rothschild difficulty, is, of course, easy. But he does not face the proposal to tax ground rents or ground values by a local tax. That this tax will sooner or later be adopted for the relief of rates in urban districts there can be little doubt. But it will bring in vastly more money in some places than in others, and is not sufficiently general to be suitable for Poor Law purposes. The author, however, alludes to proposals to put the whole outdoor relief of London on the Common Poor Fund, which have no chance of acceptance, but himself apparently inclines towards a greater nationalization of the poor rate. We do not see how he is to obtain from Parliament that abolition of outdoor relief or close supervision of it which would be a necessity if there were a national poor rate, or even a London one, applicable to such purposes. The locality can alone deal with out-relief cases, if there are to be any. It is hopeless to expect that such cases should be dealt with upon general principles, because everything depends upon the particular facts, which can be elicited only by the severest cross-examination in the presence of all who can throw light upon them. Any local administration of out-relief paid for by a large area must inevitably lead to frightful extravagance and pauperization. We do not believe that outdoor relief will be wholly put an end to, and in consequence we do not believe that either a national or a metropolitan poor rate applicable to outdoor relief will be tolerated. The author attacks old-age pensions, but should certainly have considered their successful operation in New Zealand. We share his objections; but the subject has now scientifically passed the point at which a mere attitude of resistance, without real examination, is permissible.

Messrs. Blackwood & Sons have sent us the second volume of the memorial edition of the works of George W. Steevens, under the title *Glimpses of Three Nations*. The book contains the author's letters on London, from the *Daily Mail*, and a portion of his German and French work. Mrs. Steevens tells us in her preface that Steevens intended a book on London to be his most considerable effort; but the letters on London are not among his best. The French and German letters are in our opinion superior. The description of the German army is extraordinarily vivid; and Steevens seems almost by nature, and certainly by taste, to have had a singular turn, perhaps unique, for seizing upon the salient facts of military situations. He thoroughly appreciates the German combination of authority, discipline, and individuality. "The army is a machine. Yet the men remain men. And what should we do if 100,000 of this kind of army got loose in England? Volunteers? Good Lord!" One of the most terrible facts in the modern world is that, by the universal admission of those who have seen both the Japanese and the Germans at work, the Japanese are the better. They have mastered everything that has made the German—or rather the Prussian—army, and they add a bravery equal to that of our own best Goorkha troops, something quite beyond the courage ever displayed by average Germans.

The Story-Book of the Shah; or, Legends of Old Persia, by Ella C. Sykes, with illustrations by Claude Cooper and decorations by the author from Persian sources (Macqueen), is a well-intentioned attempt to combine amusement with instruction, the tales of the 'Shah Nama' with a commentary on modern Persian life. We must confess that we think the combination a mistake. The commentator's little notes spoil the stories, though in themselves they are not ill-written, and are founded on

Miss Sykes's personal experiences when travelling with her brother, the consul at Kirman. The stories are meant for children, and our experience is that children do not appreciate commentaries. Miss Sykes's Persian ornaments are better, to our mind, than Mr. Cooper's drawings; but both are good, and it is a pretty book.

The May Book, compiled by Mrs. Aria in aid of the funds of Charing Cross Hospital (Macmillan & Co.), is as admirable a book for the drawing-room table as could well be conceived. We rather wonder that, with such a brilliant list of artists and authors, Mrs. Aria does not charge a guinea for it. Such a collection has never before appeared, we think, between two boards. Every kind of taste ought to be suited, especially the most modern, which likes to see photographs of authors.

In *The Further Memoirs of Marie Bashkirtseff* (Grant Richards) the interest is the same as that which gave the first diaries their popularity; but the present volume is more painful, covering as it does the last year of the brilliant, ambitious, and restless creature who found "so many worlds, so much to do," and so little time to do it. We see Marie making fashions, but no friends; criticizing society, pining for real expert praise of her pictures, flirting with Guy de Maupassant in a series of letters under a mask of anonymity; and over all the *spes phthisica*, the restless energy, so soon faded, of the consumptive. Brilliant undoubtedly she was, but most of all one is struck by her isolation from every one, even her own people. Happiness for such a temperament seems impossible. She can apparently get lasting pleasure from no one; even about Bastien-Lepage, whom she loves as artist and man, she will not confess that she is certain. The volume is provided with some interesting illustrations, but is slight as a whole.

Pastorals of Dorset. By M. E. Francis. (Longmans & Co.)—Mrs. Blundell has forsaken the "untrodden ways" of the North Country, and joined an already long list of writers who occupy themselves with the doings and sayings of the peasantry of Dorsetshire. There is, perhaps, less scope for originality in this departure; but though there is a decided uniformity running through this volume of sketches, neither the country nor the people lose anything from Mrs. Blundell's sympathetic treatment. She has apparently been studying the impression made by the South African war upon the natives of the more remote villages, and the results of her observation are depicted with that charming combination of pathos and humour of which she has so delightful a mastery. The picture of the poor mother—whose son, the only soldier in the village, fell on his way to Ladysmith—hanging out her flag, to the consternation of her neighbours, when the news of the relief came, is a good example of this, as, in a more cheerful manner, is "Granfer's" patriotic endeavour at sixty-nine to answer the call of the Queen to her old soldiers. 'Shepherd Robbins,' a study which has nothing to do with the war, is a happy instance of the author's understanding of these simple folk. No doubt she idealizes them, and the side of them which requires stronger handling she is wise enough to leave to other interpreters; but her pictures of rustic life, even in the over-written county of "Darset," are always, and will always be, welcome.

The Letters of Keats, Vols. I. and II., complete the issue of the poet's works which Mr. Buxton Forman has edited for Messrs. Gowans & Gray, of Glasgow (London, R. B. Johnson). This is by far the best-equipped edition that has been seen—in fact, it is likely to be final. Mr. Forman's industry is extraordinary, and his care is evident in the full notes and exhaustive index, which contains an elaborate chronological index of notabilia in Keats's career, and headings such as 'Kentish Town,' 'Apollo,' and 'Lucy Vaughan Lloyd.' In so carefully printed a volume we hesitate to suggest slips, but surely in the extract from Godwin (ii. 88) "Cromwel" and "indispensible" are incorrectly spelt. We must mention the "biographical memoranda" in the first volume of 'Letters' as a good idea. Details are still missing as to James Rice, and the present reviewer cannot share the tolerant view taken of Fanny Brawne.

Diana of the Crossways (Constable) has been introduced to the sixpenny public. — Mr. Murray has printed a new and complete edition in one volume of *The Life and Poetical Works of George Crabbe*. Like the old one-volume edition, this has a fine portrait of Crabbe; but we regret to see that the old double columns, a much less pleasant feature, are also reproduced.

We have received No. 94 of *Lean's Royal Naval List* (Witherby & Co.) and this year's issue of *Crockford's Clerical Directory* (Horace Cox). The preface of the latter announces the death of the anonymous editor, who had long been distinguished for his liveliness as well as his accuracy, a rare combination.

We have on our table *Schiller's Wallenstein*, edited, with Introduction and Notes, by Max Winkler (Macmillan),—*Historical Primer of French Phonetics and Inflection*, by M. S. Brittain (Oxford, Clarendon Press), — *The Relations of Geography and History*, by the Rev. H. B. George (Oxford, Clarendon Press), —*London Matriculation Directory, No. XXIX., January, 1901* (Clive),—*Laboratory Companion for use with Shenstone's Inorganic Chemistry*, by W. A. Shenstone (Arnold),—*The Hope of England*, by Z. Henry Lewis (Sonnenschein),—*National Life from the Standpoint of Science*, by Karl Pearson (Black),—*Marrying and the Married*, by P. Wardell (H. Marshall & Son), —*Contemporary American Composers*, by R. Hughes (Boston, U.S., Page & Co.),—*Notes on Speech-Making*, by B. Matthews (Longmans), — *The Strange Wooing of Mary Bowler*, by R. Marsh (Pearson), — *The Pasha*, by D. H. Pryce (George Allen), —*Rudolph Schrolle, a Tragedy*, by E. G. (Stock), — *Not Myth but Miracle*, by W. Ridley, D.D. (Seeley), — *The Influence of Christ in Modern Life*, by N. D. Hillis (Macmillan),—*The Mothers' Book of Prayer and Thanksgiving*, by Alice Neale (Mowbray),—*The Sailor's Calling: Plain Words to Sailor Lads*, by the Rev. A. Baker (S.P.C.K.),—*John Heywood's 'The Spider and the Flie,'* by Dr. J. Haber (Williams & Norgate),—and *L'Eclissi dell' Idealità*, by P. Ellero (Bologna, Zanichelli). Among New Editions we have *Life and Letters of Edward Bickersteth*, by S. Bickersteth, M.A. (Low), — *St. Francis of Assisi*, by the Rev. Léopold de Chérancé, translated by R. F. O'Connor (Burns & Oates),—and *The Secrets of my Prison-House*, by R. Burns-Begg (Haddon).

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ENGLISH LITERATURE AND AMERICAN PROFESSORS.

I.

King's College, London, May 15th, 1901.

In the 'English Miscellany' recently presented to the veteran philologist Dr. Furnivall by friends and admirers, while most of the contributions are becomingly philological, a few are concerned with questions of literature. Among these few two are contributed by American professors; and they are so remarkable that I venture to call attention to them in your columns. If they represent English literature as it is taught beyond the seas, I think the ghosts of our old writers have some cause of complaint. The first paper I wish to notice is that contributed by Mr. Henneman, of the University of Tennessee, upon Barnfield's ode "As it fell upon a day."

One would have thought that every possible word upon this ode had already been said. Collier's theory that the ode is really two odes, and is by Shakspeare, has been handled by Mr. Charles Edmonds, in the Isham reprint of the 'Passionate Pilgrim' (1870); by Dr. Grosart, in the Roxburghe Club reprint of Barnfield's poems (1876); and by Mr. Arber, in his reprint of Barnfield in the "English Scholar's Library" (1883); and amongst them completely demolished. The argument for Barnfield's authorship of the ode is shortly this—that he, being a scholar and a gentleman, claims this and another poem as his own, whereas he repudiates other verses ascribed to him; that the other poem can be otherwise proved to be his; and that the ode is in his manner, and has a close parallel in the piece beginning "Nights were short and days were long." The argument for the ode being single and not double is that it is printed as a single poem among Barnfield's poems in 1598, and also in the 'Passionate Pilgrim' in 1599, while it is only in 1600 that 'England's Helicon' prints the first half of it alone, with a new concluding couplet:—

> Even so, poor bird, like thee,
> None alive will pity me.

But now Prof. Henneman comes into the field, and wishes to reopen the whole question. He wishes the ode to be again resolved into two parts, and the former part to be rendered to Shakspeare. What, then, are his new arguments? They are two—a new fact and a new theory. The new fact is that the couplet above quoted, supposed hitherto to occur first in 'England's Helicon,' is found also in the 'Passionate Pilgrim' the year before, where it is, of course, not required, and where its presence marks the 'Passionate Pilgrim' version as "a third stage of development and still later growth." Mr. Henneman owns to using for his investigations the "Globe Edition" of Shakspeare, and there, sure enough, the couplet is ('Passionate Pilgrim,' xxi. p. 1053). But it is not in Mr. Griggs's facsimile reprint of the 1599 edition. How the Cambridge editors justified to themselves the foisting in of the couplet I have no notion. The note in the Cambridge edition, where it is also found, is as follows: "England's Helicon. Omitted in edd. 1599, 1612, and by Barnfield." I must leave Mr. Henneman to settle the matter with the surviving editor, Mr. Aldis Wright. The useful Griggs facsimile enables me to add one more argument to those already adduced against the proposed bisection. Collier had been able to plead for the division, because what he considered the second poem began a new page in the 'Passionate Pilgrim,' and there are no titles to any of the poems there. But though there are no titles, there are capital letters; and while every separate poem begins with a large capital, there is no such capital to the line "Whilst as fickle Fortune smiled," which stands at the top of the page, and with which the second poem was supposed to begin.

Mr. Henneman's new fact proving thus no fact at all, let us look at his new theory. It is that the earlier part of the ode is the lament of a woman deserted by her lover. This is based on the ground of her appeal to the nightingale—"The speaker finds in the tale of Philomel a picture of her own desolateness"—and with such a proem the concluding half of the ode has clearly no manner of connexion. Now a mistaken theory is not so easily disposed of as a mistaken fact, but the following considerations will probably be enough to convince any third person that it is mistaken:—

1. In the case supposed by Mr. Henneman the grief of the speaker would be a deep and constant mood, and would not require the nightingale to suggest it. In the ode the mood of the poet is at first cheerful: May is the merry month, the shade is pleasant; it is only by-and-by that, under the influence of the nightingale's song, he falls to moralizing. Perhaps I had better quote the opening verses:

> As it fell upon a day
> In the merry month of May,
> Sitting in a pleasant shade
> Which a grove of myrtles made,
> Beasts did leap, and birds did sing,
> Trees did grow, and plants did spring;
> Every thing did banish moan,
> Save the nightingale alone:
> She, poor bird, as all forlorn,
> Lean'd her breast up-till a thorn,
> And there sung the dolefull'st ditty,
> That to hear it was great pity:
> "Fie, fie, fie," now would she cry;
> "Tereu, tereu!" by-and-by;
> That to hear her so complain,
> Scarce I could from tears refrain;
> For her griefs, so lively shown,
> *Made me think* upon mine own.

2. The reference to the nightingale, considering that it occurs in an Elizabethan poem, so far from favouring the supposition that the speaker is a woman, is strongly against it. I do not remember the parallel being drawn by any woman in the lyrical poetry of the time, except in Bartholomew Yong, who is no poet. On the other hand, there are plenty of instances of a male lover comparing the nightingale's sorrows with his own. There is, for example, Sidney's famous poem "The nightingale as soon as April bringeth," with its refrain "Thy thorn without, my thorn my heart invadeth." And even more surprising, there is Lodge's 'Sonnet,' in which he compares himself to a "turtle" who

> sat upon a leafless tree
> Mourning her absent pheer.

There is another example in 'The Shepherd's Sorrow for his Phebe's Disdain,' in 'England's Helicon.'

The fact is, the Elizabethan lyrists were men, and looked at things from the man's point of view. But the case against Mr. Henneman's theory is clinched by a stanza in another poem of Barnfield's own, 'The Complaint of Poetrie for the Death of Liberalitie,' to which Prof. Dowden calls attention in his preface to the facsimile of the 'Passionate Pilgrim':—

> Fair Philomela, cease thy sad complaint;
> And lend thine ears unto my doleful Ditty:
> (Whose soule with sorrowe now begins to faint,
> And yet I cannot move men's hearts to pity;)
> *Thy woes are light compared unto mine.*
> You watery Nymphs, to me your plaints resign.

The parallel is very close; in both poems he compares his woes with those of the nightingale, complaining, in the person of a poet, of the dearth of friends and patrons. The reference here is more or less jocose; in the ode it is more serious; but the point of comparison is the *friendlessness* of the bird:—

> King Pandion, he is dead;
> All thy friends are lapp'd in lead.

3. To these arguments one may be added drawn from contemporary opinion. The ode as it appears in 'England's Helicon' is headed 'Another [Complaint] of the same Shepherd's,' referring to the two preceding poems, which are 'The Passionate Shepherd's Song' and 'The Unknown Shepherd's Complaint.' Now in 'England's Helicon' a shepherd is one thing and a shepherdess another, so that the editor of that anthology is evidence against the professor.

But these errors in fact and in theory seem to me venial—for to err is human—compared with the false taste which wishes to ascribe even the first and best part of the ode to Shakspeare. Mr. Henneman compares Barnfield's poem with Shakspeare's "On a day, alack the day!" to the advantage of the former, which he thinks a finer poem both in form and substance. He says of its form that "as it begins it has precisely the same measure, has the same or even greater distinction of manner, and strikes the same note of May-time and love-time." As to substance, he says "the note is clearer and truer, for it is the heart cry of Love desolate." About this supposed substance of the ode nothing need be added to what is said above; but something may be said about the form. And yet how is it possible to formulate what is a matter of ear? If the professor thinks Barnfield's opening lines have greater distinction than Shakspeare's, how convince him that they are not even in the same class? For what distinction have they?—

> As it fell upon a day
> In the merry month of May,
> Sitting in a pleasant shade
> Which a grove of myrtles made.

The lines run on smoothly enough, but where is the distinction? Nicholas Breton, and many another pastoral poet, could do as well:—

> In the merry month of May,
> In a morn by break of day,
> Forth I walked by the woodside,
> When as May was in his pride.

Now, put by the side of these smooth verses the opening lines of Shakspeare's lyric:—

> On a day, alack the day!
> Love, whose month was ever May,
> Spied a blossom passing fair,
> Playing in the wanton air.

Here is distinction, if you please, both in idea and in form. So far from having precisely the same measure as the Barnfield, one feels how extraordinarily different it is! One notices that instead of four lines much alike, with no pause in any, they are four lines with the pause subtly varied in each. And then, compared with the hurrying syllables of the Barnfield, what dignity there is in the Shakspeare, what gravity of movement! He opens each line, as always in writing trochaics, with a heavy syllable; in the whole poem he allows only two dissyllables in the first foot, and they are "playing" and "turning," heavier words than "sitting." And then for the matter. The very first line of the Shakspeare begins the business of the poem. The Barnfield certainly improves as it goes along; these are well-written lines:—

> Senseless trees, they cannot hear thee;
> Ruthless beasts, they will not cheer thee;
> King Pandion, he is dead;
> All thy friends are lapp'd in lead;
> All thy fellow birds do sing,
> Careless of thy sorrowing.

But it is, after all, simple and straightforward Elizabethan commonplace, however prettily turned, which cannot be said of the Shakspeare.

H. C. Beeching.

CRITICA CRITICIZED.

According to Mr. Collins's letter to the *Athenæum*, he did me no injustice, except in the solitary case of his exclamative sentence on my supposed ignorance of the discovery of the long-lost 'Speculum Meditantis.' And even there he has the excuse that my book bears on its title-page the date 1895. He has no excuse whatever, for the preface is dated November 2nd, 1894. The point is that he did me no wrong; all the rest of his strictures are right: accusations, banter, insults, everything.

I should be "wanting both in courtesy to Mr. Collins and in justice to myself" if I allowed the said strictures, now a third time asserted, to pass unanswered; but, unwilling to make too free with the *Athenæum's* hospitality, I shall restrict myself here to the two questions he chose to discuss: first, the question of Dunbar; secondly, the question of pages and lines, to which he gave prominence in his book, and which he now calls "peddling trifles."

1. Dunbar.—"M. Jusserand accuses me," says Mr. Collins, "of misrepresenting his account of Dunbar by garbling a quotation. I have done nothing of the kind."

I persist in thinking that Mr. Collins, to use his own words, has garbled a quotation. I call it garbling a quotation to put together one sentence and one half sentence, which have nothing to do with one another and are divided by a page of text in the original; to suppress the solitary verse without which the whole is unintelligible; and to introduce the same by the moderate remark, "The amazing nonsense which [M. Jusserand] writes in summing up Dunbar we will transcribe *ut ex uno discas omnia*." A strange way of "transcribing," and of teaching *omnia*.

Mr. Collins has, it is true, an explanation. The point, he now says, is—not at all whether the sentences of mine he quotes are nonsensical or not (though his words would seem to imply as much)—the point is that they are incomplete. According to him, I never even refer to such poems as the 'Dance,' the 'Two Married Women,' &c.; I depict a Dunbar with "flowers too flowery and odours too fragrant," and nothing more, and in so doing I am guilty of an "absurdity" and I "generalize on ludicrously insufficient knowledge" (pp. 200-1 of his book).

I accept most willingly *any* interpretation Mr. Collins may be pleased to put on his words: whichever he chooses, the quotation remains a grievously garbled one, the case being even worse now than before. If I considered Dunbar as nothing more than a "too flowery" poet, how is it that I drew attention to his "coarse tales (very coarse indeed), satires, parodies, and laments"? And, far from depicting him as merely a too flowery writer, I concluded my remarks on this part of his works with the observation that he was "nearer to Jean des Entommeures than to William Langland." Was Jean des Entommeures in any way flowery? and what does Mr. Collins think of this other monk's fragrancy?

I said this, and my words were not far to seek; the above-quoted passage on "coarse tales (very coarse indeed)" constitutes the second part of the very same sentence of which Mr. Collins was pleased to print only the first half (p. 200 of his book, 510 of mine). I persist in thinking that more is due to an author's text, especially when you quote him "ut ex uno discas omnia."

2. "Peddling trifles."—Most readers, seeing in Mr. Collins's book that I have allowed, say, one line to Ordericus Vitalis, will think, doubtless: "We did not expect to find much about Ordericus in a general history; but one line is very little, to be sure; we shall not even know the time when and place where he lived, the title of his work, and the edition we might use if we wanted to study him." To this Mr. Collins leads them, and he leads them astray, for they will find all that, and more, in my book. Mr. Collins's plea is that, at one particular place of one particular page, he found only one line. The least I can conclude is that he said one thing and meant another.

His account of my Giraldus Cambrensis and the others is equally misleading and inaccurate.

As for comparative proportion, I maintain that I have a perfect right to choose what scale I please for my work. I do not intend it to be in any number of volumes, and even in the modest shape I have chosen, seeing the time each part takes ("a gallop" Mr. Collins calls it, in his gay, irresponsible way), I have no great hopes of ever finishing it. Given its general plan, I persist in thinking that, if I allow seventy-seven pages to Chaucer, two are enough for Layamon. Were I to write again, I should not give him more. Chaucer stands to him in the same relation as a cathedral to a small hut on the way, or rather to a landmark on the road. A landmark has its importance, to be sure, but need not occupy much space. The main point is to notice it when we go, not to stand and gaze at its shapeless shape. Let us notice huts and worship at shrines.

As Mr. Collins contests that he did me any wrong on the question of pages and lines—"peddling trifles"—I must end with one example which, I think, admits of no contestation whatever; and if he wants more I shall give more. On p. 201 of his book he says that in my 'Literary History' "four lines suffice for Malory's 'Morte d'Arthur,'" adding his usual exclamative "!"

When Mr. Collins wrote this—the same Mr. Collins who has ever on his lips the words "absurdity," "nonsense," and "imposture"—he had my book before him and the four lines under his eyes, plus a fifth one, of which he says nothing, which is to the effect that "Malory and Caxton will be mentioned again in connexion with the Renaissance."

J. J. Jusserand.

SALES.

Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge sold on the 10th and 11th inst. the books and manuscripts of the late Mr. Edward Quaile, among which were the following: Ducale of Nicolas de Ponte, Doge of Venice, to Giov. Badoer, Governor of Friuli, 1580, MS. on vellum, 31*l*. Ducale of Pascale Cicogna, Doge of Venice, to G. F. Condolmer, Governor of Uderzo, &c., 1590, MS. on vellum, 29*l*. 10*s*. Horæ, MS. on vellum, illuminated, 15 miniatures, Sæc. XV., 54*l*.; another, with 58 miniatures, Sæc. XIV., 335*l*.; another, with 15 large and 14 small miniatures, Sæc. XV., 76*l*.; another, fifteenth century, with 12 miniatures, with Limoges enamel binding of the thirteenth century, 50*l*.; another, Secundum Ordinem Carthusiensem, 9 rich miniatures, fifteenth century, 235*l*.; another with 16 miniatures, 101*l*.; another with 18 miniatures, 100*l*. Esther Inglis, Argumenta Psalmorum Davidis, written and bound in embroidery by Esther Inglis as a new year's present to Henry, Prince of Wales, eldest son of King James I., 1608, 93*l*. Ackermann's Microcosm of London, Pugin's copy, with plates in several states (1811), 61*l*. Boccaccio, Cas de Nobles Hommes et Femmes Malhereux, par L. Premier fait, MS. on paper, Sæc. XV., 49*l*. Chronicon Nurembergense, 1493, 19*l*. 10*s*. De Imitatione Christi, Paris, 1640, Pope Benedict XIII.'s copy, 26*l*. Officium B.V.M., MS. on vellum, written 1496, 30*l*.; another, printed on vellum by Bonini de Boninis, 1500, 66*l*.

The same auctioneers sold on the 11th inst. nineteen choice MSS. from the library of a well-known collector, which realized high prices, as follow: A finely decorated Carta Executoria, 1650, 31*l*. Passion de nostre Seigneur Jesu Christ, translatée de Latin, a la requeste de Dame Ysabel de Bavieres, Royne de France, Sæc. XV., 230*l*. Boethius de Consolatione Philosophiæ, en Français, par J. de Meun, Sæc. XV., 210*l*. Vegetii Mulomedicinæ, Sæc. XV., 87*l*. Vincent de Beauvais, Tierce Partie du Mirouer Historial, translate par J. de Vignay, finely illuminated, Sæc. XIV., 100*l*. German MS. on fortifications, with 7 large and remarkable drawings of equestrian emblems of the planets, Sæc. XV., 126*l*. Durandus, Super Quatuor Libros Sententiarum, by a Lincoln scribe, 1336, 99*l*. Philippe de Maizieres, Le Songe du Vieil Pelerin, illuminated, Sæc. XV., 205*l*. Josephus, Les Anciennetez des Juifs, 13 miniatures, 955*l*. A finely illuminated Horæ of the fifteenth century, 730*l*. The nineteen MSS. produced the high total of 3,055*l*. 10*s*.

Literary Gossip.

Messrs. Longman will publish early in June some essays entitled 'Magic and Religion,' by Mr. Andrew Lang. The first essay will be on 'Science and Superstition.' On the later ones the preface says:—

"As, like others, I have not long since advanced a provisional theory of my own, the second and third essays are designed to strengthen my position. The theory is that perhaps the earliest traceable form of religion was relatively high, and that it was inevitably lowered in tone during the process of social evolution. Obviously this opinion may be attacked from two sides. It may be said that the loftier religious ideas of the lowest savages are borrowed from Christianity or Islam. This I understand to be the theory of Mr. E. B. Tylor. My reply to his hypothesis, so far as it has been published by him, will be found in the second essay, 'The Loan Theory of Religion.' Secondly, my position may be attacked by disabling the evidence for the existence of the higher elements in the religion of low savages. Mr. Frazer, in the second edition of his 'Golden Bough,' has advanced an hypothesis of the origin of religion, wherein the evidence for the higher factors is not taken into account. I hope, therefore, that it is not premature to state that evidence, or some of it, which I do in the third essay, 'Magic and Religion.'"

The fourth and fifth essays will criticize Mr. Frazer's position, the remainder of the volume dealing with South African Religion, cup and ring marks on rocks and cists and other objects, taboos, and the rite of the Fire Walk.

The *Cornhill Magazine* for June opens with a sonnet by Mr. William Watson, 'Melancholia,' followed by one of Mrs. Richmond Ritchie's "Blackstick Papers," concerned this time with 'Egeria in Brighton,' and reviving memories of Thackeray, Horace Smith, and other names of the past generation. In the way of fiction Mr. Stanley Weyman continues 'Count Hannibal'; there is a short story by Mr. Henry James, 'The Two Faces'; and Mrs. Hodgson Burnett contributes the opening chapters of 'The Making of a Marchioness,' which is to run through the two following numbers. Mr. C. J. Cornish writes on 'Rook-Shooting,' and there are further instalments of the 'Londoner's Log-Book' and of Dr. Fitchett's 'Tale of the Great Mutiny.' The series of 'Family Budgets' has now reached the sum of 800*l*. a year, which is dealt with by G. Colmore.

Temple Bar for June contains some gleanings from the 'Journals' of Thomas Raikes (made by one of his descendants) with reference to Queen Victoria and the uncles

who preceded her on the throne. A short story by Miss May Bateman, who writes from personal experience, shows the dramatic contrasts occasioned by the South African war, even among non-combatants. In 'A Willing Sacrifice' two Englishmen "play Providence" to a Japanese family, with the best results to every one concerned. 'The Way they lit the Armada Beacon,' 'Mrs. Oriel,' and 'The Garden of Attalus,' a romance of love and death, are amongst the other contents.

Messrs. Bell have nearly ready for publication a treatise of some importance on the Jewish and Mohammedan calendars, by the Rev. Sherrard B. Burnaby, who has lately been compelled by ill health to resign his duties as vicar of Hampstead. The volume will contain also some explanatory notes on the Julian and Gregorian calendars, and will represent in part the result of studies and researches to which its author has devoted a good many years, and on which no satisfactory modern treatise at present exists. It will be issued in the first place to subscribers before publication, but a limited number of copies have been printed for general sale to those who are interested in the comparative study of chronological systems.

Max O'Rell writes concerning his new book:—

"In your issue of May 18th you publish a favourable review of my book 'Sa Majesté l'Amour,' which ends with these words: 'The book is also to be had in English under the title "Her Royal Highness Woman." The rendering,' &c. It would be kind of you to allow me to say that the English volume is not a translation of the French. The book was written in English by myself, with the help of whatever English I have at my command. Then I wrote the book in French, very often without availing myself of the English text."

Among the articles in the June number of the *Northern Counties Magazine* will be found a new Jacobite song by Mr. Andrew Lang.

Mr. Frank Hollings will shortly issue, in a limited edition, an enlarged reprint of the 'Notes for a Bibliography of Edward FitzGerald,' by Col. Prideaux, of which a few copies were printed for private circulation last year. In addition to a bibliographical list of all the works which were published or privately printed during the lifetime of FitzGerald, this edition will contain some notes on Crabbe which have never been previously reprinted in England, and a characteristic back view of FitzGerald seated at his harmonium, from a sketch by the late Charles Keene in the possession of Mr. Bain, of the Haymarket, who has kindly undertaken its reproduction. A few copies will be struck off on large paper, with the frontispiece on Japanese vellum.

The sale of the works of Tolstoi has been prohibited at Vilna by order of the Governor-General. In most towns in South Russia the books of this celebrated writer have been withdrawn from public libraries.

Count Lützow has translated into English from the original Bohemian the 'Labyrinth of the World,' the masterpiece of Komenský, who under the name of Comenius is known as one of the originators of the modern system of education. Komenský's 'Labyrinth,' an allegorical work, incidentally throws a great deal of light on the social and political condition of Bohemia and Germany at the beginning of the seventeenth century. Count Lützow has written a memoir and introduction to the volume, which will be published immediately by Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein & Co.

A movement is on foot to erect a monument to Fichte at Berlin.

The translation rights of Dr. William Barry's latest novel, 'The Wizard's Knot,' having been acquired for Germany by the Allgemeine Verlags-Gesellschaft of Munich, their version will be published shortly.

We regret to record the death on the 19th inst., at Holmwood, Routh Road, Wandsworth Common, of Ebenezer Ward, late of Ward, Lock & Co., of which firm he was one of the founders. Mr. Ward, who was born eighty-three years ago, was educated at Christ's Hospital, and obtained his first insight into the publishing business in the house of Henry G. Bohn. He was connected with Mr. Bohn for about ten years, and subsequently took the management of the book department of Messrs. Ingram, Cook & Co. In 1854, however, he decided to start in business for himself, and through Mr. T. D. Galpin (who with Mr. George Petter had established the firm of Petter & Galpin—now Cassells) he was introduced to Mr. George Lock, with whom he entered into partnership, and commenced operations as Ward & Lock at 158, Fleet Street. Mr. Ward attended to the financial department of the house for more than twenty-six years, but owing to ill health retired from active business about twenty years ago. For the benefit of his health Mr. Ward had for many years past spent most of his time abroad, and consequently had lost touch with many of his old friends and associates.

In the *Times* of last Wednesday Dr. Emil Reich denies on the best authority our statement concerning the lack of storage room at the British Museum. His letter obscures the issue by making the newspaper storage a separate question. This statement was published three weeks ago, and was widely reproduced. We are a little surprised that the elimination of error is so tardy a process, and that the Museum authorities cannot wield a pen for themselves.

Mr. Carnegie's splendid gift to the Scotch universities will, it is to be hoped, be well managed, though some difficulties suggest themselves as to its use. We hope it may encourage the generosity of donors south of the Tweed. Our two famous universities are not too prosperous in their finances, nor too frequently remembered by the affluent. We wonder at the difference in this matter between, say, Chicago and Cambridge.

The higher-grade schools at Sheffield and Ipswich have been converted into "higher elementary schools," under the provisions of last year's minute of the Board of Education. The Board, it is stated, has been much disappointed by the scanty outcome of the minute in question.

The committee recently formed for the purpose of promoting the appeal of the University of Glasgow for additional endowments has just put forth a detailed statement of needs and requirements, the cost of which it estimates at not less than 150,000*l*. It will be interesting to note whether Mr. Carnegie's unlooked-for generosity will be regarded as justifying the withdrawal of the appeals lately made by three of the Scottish universities.

It has been resolved to hold a special meeting of the Board of Governors of the Yorkshire College in Leeds, in order to consider what will be the proper course for the college to pursue in reference to the application of the Liverpool University College for a charter of incorporation as a university. Many members of the board are inclined to think that a similar application should be made to the Crown by the Yorkshire College.

On May 16th, the anniversary of the founding of the Bopp-Stiftung, the Berlin Academy of Sciences made two grants from the interest of the fund during the year 1900. The first (900 marks) was allotted to Prof. Cappeller, of Jena, for the continuation of his studies in Indian philology; the second (450 marks) to Dr. G. Huth, a *Privatdozent* of the University of Berlin, for aid in his work on Indian inscriptions. It is a pity that similar encouragement to learning is so rare in England.

The eminent Chinese scholar Dr. Bretschneider, whose death in his sixty-eighth year is announced from St. Petersburg, occupied at one time the post of physician to the Russian embassy at Peking. His numerous works were published for the most part in the English language.

The death, in his seventy-sixth year, of Georg Eimer, the founder of German journalism in Australia, is announced from Adelaide. Eimer's paper, *Die Australische Zeitung*, is still published.

At the last monthly meeting of the Board of the Booksellers' Provident Institution, Mr. C. J. Longman in the chair, the sum of 105*l*. 8*s*. 4*d*. was voted for the relief of fifty-six members and widows of members.

Last week, after we went to press, came the news of the death of Ernest Bertin, who had been since 1881 one of the chief writers on the *Débats*. While writing well on all kinds of subjects, he was at his best in his articles on literary matters and French society.

Mr. Edward James Stanley, M.P., the larger portion of whose library Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge will sell on June 17th and seven following days, has been a keen book collector since—and indeed during—his Eton days; and the portion of his collection about to be sold includes very many rare, curious, and interesting books. It comprises a remarkable collection of armorial bindings, including examples from the libraries of Grolier, De Thou, Colbert, Count Hoym, Madame de Pompadour, Madame du Barry, the Duchesse de Berry, Cardinals Mazarin and Richelieu, Pope Clement XI., and many others, in addition to specimens of the works of Boyet, Duseuil, Padeloup, Dérome, Bozérain, Thouvenin, Simier, Roger Payne, Bedford, and other celebrated binders, foreign and English. Mr. Stanley's catholic taste extends from *editiones principes* and other editions of the classics to the publications of the Kelmscott Press; whilst the presses of the Aldi, the Estiennes, and other famous

printers are represented. Of the many books with a personal interest, special mention may be made of Michael Drayton's copy of the first collected edition of Spenser's 'Fairie Queene,' 1611, which subsequently belonged to J. P. Collier, who used it when editing his edition of Spenser in 1862; and Izaak Walton's copy of F. White's 'Replie to Jesuit Fisher's Answere to certain Questions propounded by his most gratious Majestie King James,' 1624.

The Parliamentary Papers of the last few days include Board of Education, Training Colleges, Reports, by Mr. Rankin (General), Mrs. Colborne (Needlework), and Sir John Stainer (Music), 3½*d.*; and a Return of the Endowed Charities of Leigh in Lancashire (9*d.*).

SCIENCE

A Manual of Medicine. Edited by W. H. Allchin, M.D. Vols. I. and II. (Macmillan & Co.)

We believe these two volumes are the first of a series of five, and, judging by them, we have little doubt that the new manual of medicine when completed will prove to be an important and valuable addition to medical literature. Rather unfortunately, perhaps, the editor has thought fit to dispense with the preface which, rightly or wrongly, has generally been associated with works of this kind, and as a result we are left somewhat in the dark as to what is intended to be the general scope and aim of the manual. As far as we can judge, it will probably take an intermediate position between that of a complete system of medicine on the one hand and that of a text-book for advanced students on the other, and as such it will be welcomed by many. The list of the contributors at the beginning of each volume is an ample guarantee of the high standard of excellence attained in the 'Manual.' The articles are complete short monographs written by some of the best authorities on their respective subjects, and presumably arranged so as to cover the whole system of medicine. It is perhaps a matter for regret that some of the more important of these articles have been so much curtailed, as the space allotted in a few instances to which we direct attention later is too small to give the author due scope for the adequate treatment of his subject.

With these few general remarks we may pass on to the consideration of the two volumes in detail. The classification adopted is the old one, namely, the division into general and local diseases, and the editor is doubtless right in not discarding it at present, although he regards it as unsatisfactory.

The first volume includes diseases of extrinsic causation. These are subdivided into diseases excited by atmospheric influences and the infective diseases. A short article on the former is the editor's sole contribution to the volume. The infective diseases are well treated in a series of excellent articles. These are so numerous that space will not allow of more than a brief notice of some of the most important.

Prof. Woodhead contributes several articles, the most striking of which is on infection. The section on immunity is too brief; but, considering the space at his disposal, the article is an admirable and complete summary of our knowledge on the subject. Dr. Hale White writes on fever. The important subject of typhoid fever is ably dealt with by Dr. Cayley. More might have been said with regard to the method of protective inoculation, although this can at present only be regarded as in the experimental stage. The article on typhus fever is by the same author. A very clear account of Mediterranean fever is written by the late Capt. Hughes, and forms one of the best short monographs on this serious malady which we have come across.

Dr. Cantlie contributes several articles on tropical diseases. That on cholera is adequate, and includes a description of the methods for microscopic examination in the diagnosis of the disease. We can hardly agree with the author that there is doubt at the present time that Koch's comma bacillus is the essential factor in the causation of the disease. Dr. Cantlie gives a good clinical description of dysentery, and discusses the position of the *amœba coli* as an ætiological factor. The article on malaria, by the same author, is excellent, and is the most concise we have met with in any system or text-book of medicine. The methods for staining the parasite are well described, and the latest researches into its varieties and life-history are admirably summarized, and include the recent observations on the relation of the mosquito to the disease.

Dr. Caiger, a well-known authority on infectious diseases, writes on diphtheria, scarlet fever, and measles. The article on diphtheria might have included a fuller description of the methods of bacteriological investigation for purposes of diagnosis. We are glad to see that attention is drawn to the danger of cats transmitting the disease, a point which, though well known for years, would seem to be neglected in many institutions.

The articles on tuberculosis and infantile syphilis by Dr. J. A. Coutts are excellent. The first is a good general article on the acute and chronic forms of the disease. The second is written with great accuracy, and is worthy of the author's reputation as one of the best authorities on this subject. Acute rheumatism is included among the infectious diseases, in accordance with modern views as to its ætiology. Dr. Lees deals with the subject in a good systematic article. He does not mention the recent important work by Poynton on the bacteriology of the disease, which probably appeared after the article had gone to press. As might be expected, the articles on smallpox and vaccinia are by Dr. Copeman. The subject of vaccination is exhaustively treated, and includes much important matter.

Space will not permit us to draw attention to other sections contained in this volume. Viewed collectively, the articles on the infectious diseases form an admirable and complete series, and the editor is to be congratulated on the mine of information he has succeeded in arranging in a book of about 400 pages.

In the second volume the diseases caused by parasites are first considered, and this section is written by the editor, with Drs. T. W. Shore and Cantlie. The authors have accomplished their task admirably, and the section forms one of the clearest and most concise descriptions of parasitic diseases that we have seen. The illustrations are numerous and excellent, but might with advantage have included drawings of the ova of the commoner forms of intestinal worms.

The editor and Dr. Poore are the joint authors of the article on diseases determined by poisons introduced as such. This treats mainly of the food poisons, of alcohol and opium, and of metallic poisons such as lead and arsenic. Perhaps no subject in pathology has excited more controversy than has inflammation. Dr. Lazarus Barlow, in an excellent *résumé* of the chief views held with regard to it, has wisely contented himself with a good description of the various phenomena occurring in inflammation and its sequelæ.

Dr. Rose Bradford contributes a short and very condensed article on the general physiology and pathology of ductless glands, in which is incorporated a surprising amount of information, together with accounts of the most recent experimental work on the subject. The same author writes on the diseases of the ductless glands.

Among the numerous valuable contributions by the editor to the second volume the article on obesity is noteworthy. The article on gout is written by Dr. Luff in his usual lucid style. His views as to the renal origin of uric acid are well discussed, and the chemical points involved are stated clearly and simply. Dr. Bertrand Dawson writes on diabetes and rheumatoid arthritis. In the latter article too much weight perhaps is attached to the microbic theory of the causation of the disease, and in that on diabetes the section on its pathology is far too curtailed; otherwise both are contributions of clinical value.

The article on rickets by Dr. Coutts is one of the best in this volume. It is unfortunate that the rare and interesting condition known as achondroplasia should be included under the heading of rickets, a disease with which it has no connexion. Mr. Raymond Johnson contributes a series of interesting articles on some of the rarer diseases affecting bones.

Dr. Coupland and Dr. Jenner are jointly responsible for the section on the blood. The blood under normal conditions is fully described by Dr. Jenner, with the methods of examination. We are surprised that there is no mention made of Fleischl's hæmoglobinometer, which is probably the most simple and trustworthy for clinical purposes. The classification of the corpuscles adopted presents no new features. Appended to this section are a number of good coloured drawings of the blood in health and disease. The part on the diseases of the blood by Dr. Coupland is comprehensive, but its arrangement is somewhat unsatisfactory. We fail to see why lymphadenoma should be classed among the blood diseases. A short chapter on paroxysmal hæmoglobinuria concludes the second volume.

The editor is highly to be congratulated on the excellent series of articles he has been able to collect for the first portions of the 'Manual,' and there can be little doubt that the same high standard of excellence

will be maintained n the subsequent volumes. Though condensed, each article is complete in itself, and in most of them careful attention is given to treatment. The index to each volume is good and sufficient. This 'Manual' possesses one great advantage over the numerous systems and encyclopædias of medicine which have lately appeared, and that is its remarkably handy size. The type and paper are good, and the letterpress shows signs of unusually careful revision. There are no bibliographies attached to the different sections, but this can hardly be regarded as a drawback in a work of this size. We shall look forward with interest to the next volumes of the series.

SOCIETIES.

GEOGRAPHICAL.—*May* 20.—*Annual Meeting.*—Sir Clements Markham, President, in the chair.—The following were elected Fellows: Capt. R. L. Adleroron, S. Aitken, Major N. Cuthbertson, J. A. Dengham, Somerville Helsham, Col. M. J. Meade, and Elmer B. White.—The following were elected as Council and officers for the session 1901-2: *President*, Sir C. Markham; *Vice-Presidents*, Right Hon. Sir G. D. T. Goldie, Col. Sir T. H. Holdich, Admiral Sir A. H. Hoskins, Admiral Sir F. L. McClintock, G. S. Mackenzie, and General Sir C. W. Wilson; *Treasurer*, E. L. S. Cocks; *Trustees*, Lord Avebury and Sir C. E. Peek; *Secretaries*, Major L. Darwin and J. F. Hughes; *Foreign Secretary*, Sir J. Kirk; *Members of Council*, Major-General Sir J. C. Ardagh, Lord Belhaven and Stenton, Prof. T. G. Bonney, Sir H. E. G. Bulwer, Col. J. C. Dalton, C. T. Dent, Major-General Sir F. W. De Winton, Admiral Sir R. Vesey Hamilton, Col. D. A. Johnston, Col. A. Le Messurier, L. W. Longstaff, Admiral A. H. Markham, General Sir H. W. Norman, Sir G. S. Robertson, Howard Saunders, General Sir H. A. Smyth, H. W. Smyth, H. Y. Thompson, Admiral Sir R. E. Tracey, Col. J. K. Trotter, and Col. C. M. Watson.—The President delivered the annual address.—The Founder's Medal was presented to H.R.H. the Duke of the Abruzzi, who undertook at his own expense, in 1897, an expedition to Mount St. Elias, and in 1898 organized, again at his own expense, an expedition towards the North Pole by the Franz Josef Land route. During the winter Capt. Cagni, representing the Duke, succeeded in reaching the highest latitude yet attained by man —86° 33′, or 22′ beyond Nansen's furthest—and disproved the existence of the land on the maps to the north of Franz Josef Land, the northern parts of which were for the first time accurately surveyed. —The Patron's Medal was presented to Dr. A. Donaldson Smith, who organized at his own expense an expedition for exploration between the Shebeli River and Lake Rudolf, which had at that time never been reached from the north. Starting from Berbera in July, 1894, he pushed south-east to the headwaters of the Shebeli, made a wide circuit to the south, crossing the Jub, and proceeded westward to Lakes Stefanie and Rudolf. He explored the lower course of the Omo, skirted the east shore of Lake Rudolf, and, striking south-east through hitherto unknown districts to the Tana River, reached the east coast. In 1898 he organized a new African expedition for the purpose of completing his former work. Leaving Berbera in August, 1899, he again reached the north end of Lake Rudolf, making *en route* considerable rectifications of the map, and, continuing his march westward, crossed, for the first time, the unknown tract of country lying between Lake Rudolf and the Upper Nile.—The following other awards were declared: The Murchison Award for 1901 to Mr. J. Coles, for the great value of his services to geography and to the Society as Map Curator and Instructor during a period of twenty-two years; the Gill Memorial for 1901 to Capt. Cagni, for his journey over the frozen ocean to latitude 86° 33′ N.; the Back Grant for 1901 to Sub-Lieut. W. Colbeck, for the survey work which he did in Victoria Land and during the voyage of the Southern Cross; and the Cuthbert Peek Grant for 1901 to Mr. L. C. Bernacchi, for his series of scientific observations taken in Victoria Land and the Ross Sea.

GEOLOGICAL.—*May* 8.—Mr. J. J. H. Teall, President, in the chair.—Messrs. Frecheville J. Ballantine-Dykes and G. W. Roome were elected Fellows. —The communication read was 'The Influence of the Winds upon Climate during the Pleistocene Epoch: a Palæo-Meteorological Explanation of some Geological Problems,' by Mr. F. W. Harmer.

ASIATIC.—*May* 14.—*Annual Meeting.*—Lord Reay, President, in the chair.—The Report of the Council for 1900 was adopted on the motion of Sir C. Lyall and Mr. E. G. Browne, of Cambridge.—The President spoke on the valuable work done for Oriental research by the *Journal*, and also on the satisfactory financial position of the Society. He expressed himself very hopefully as to the future of Oriental studies in England, and mentioned that a Board of Oriental Studies had been founded in connexion with the new University of London, and that it was about to produce a programme which he hoped would satisfactorily embrace all branches of Oriental learning and languages, both literary and colloquial. The great drawbacks at present were that there were so few posts open, even to those who were duly qualified to fill them, and that public opinion had not yet recognized the necessity, either for mercantile or administrative success, of a sound knowledge of the languages and beliefs of those Oriental peoples with whom our merchants and officials were brought into contact. Foreign governments were much more alive to the value of such studies, and had invested considerable sums in providing the requisite teaching. Our laxer methods had been sufficient perhaps in the past. But if we would even maintain our position in the East it was necessary to adapt ourselves now to the new conditions. In the action it had been taking in this direction the Society had been rendering a service, not yet sufficiently recognized, to the Empire.—On the motion of Dr. Thornton the new rules, of which a draft was laid before the meeting, were adopted.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*May* 9.—Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. W. Gowland read the first part of a paper on 'The Early Metallurgy of Silver and Lead,' in which the metallurgy of lead from the earliest times down to those of the Romans was dealt with at length. His account was based on the *débris* and other remains of the ancient mining and smelting operations which have been discovered from time to time; on their interpretation by means of a comparative study of primitive appliances and processes which still survive in use in some countries, notably in Japan; and on the results of chemical analyses. The metallurgy of lead was considered before that of silver, because the ores from which silver was then obtained were either lead ores or silver ores containing lead. In the absence of lead, silver could not be extracted. The localities of the mines which yielded lead in pre-Roman times were pointed out, and it was shown that up to, and even during, the period of Greek supremacy these mines were worked chiefly for the silver which the ores contained, and that lead was in but limited use. In Roman times the metal was first applied to useful purposes on an extensive scale, chiefly in connexion with the supply and distribution of water and the construction of baths. For these it was that the mines of Sardinia, Spain, and especially of Britain, were so assiduously worked. Gaul and Germany yielded but comparatively little lead. The smelting of the ore was conducted in low hearths, closely resembling those in Japan, and the metal obtained was cast in inscribed moulds in the forms familiar to us in Roman pigs of lead. Many of these pigs had been found in England. Eleven are in the British Museum, and by the kind permission of Mr. Read, Keeper of British and Mediæval Antiquities, Mr. Gowland had made analyses of them. From the results obtained he had been able to refer those of doubtful origin to the mining districts where they were produced. As regards purity, with one exception from Somersetshire, they all contained only small quantities of silver, and in other respects compared favourably with modern lead. The same was true of all the specimens of Roman worked lead which he had examined. The Roman methods of producing sheets and pipes were explained. He had made a special chemical and microscopical examination of the curious joints of these pipes. They were found to have been made by three methods, viz.: autogenous soldering, "burning together" with lead containing only a little tin, and ordinary soldering with a solder of the same composition as one of the soft solders of the present day. The specimens illustrating two of these methods were dug up at Silchester. Examples were also adduced of the use of lead as a material in construction, for coffins, and for many minor purposes. —Mr. A. Prevost, Governor of the Bank of England, exhibited a fine series of mediæval jugs and other vessels lately found in a well within a courtyard of the Bank; also a large quantity of fragments of Roman and other pottery, and various miscellaneous antiquities unearthed during the underpinning of the walls.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—*May* 15.—Mr. C. H. Compton, V.P., in the chair.—The early colonization of Britain by highly civilized and refined immigrants formed the subject of a paper by Dr. Phené, who has travelled extensively in the Levant, Spain, and Italy, and has recently been studying some very ancient records referring to the early states in and around Etruria in the pre-Roman age. These states contracted with Carthage not to colonize a particular island, the name of which was carefully concealed under an anonym. By tracing the routes of certain tribes mentioned by Julius Cæsar and Diodorus Siculus, he had been able to find corresponding remains of such tribes, with identically the same place-name in each case, leading towards and into Britain, which all tended to show that the anonymous island was Britain. By a breach of the contract with Carthage the island had been so colonized, and enormous quantities had been accumulated of gold from Ireland and of many valuable products from Britain, leading to the inference that this secretly conducted commerce had been heard of by Cæsar, who in consequence summoned the congress of merchants to ascertain the particulars, but, failing to obtain the information through the reticence of the merchants, invaded Britain and returned with "much booty," as related by Strabo. It is an interesting question whether this booty was gold. Several classical writers record gold as a British export. The paper was illustrated by several well-drawn charts and plans.—Mr. Allan O. Collard followed with some interesting particulars of the history of the very ancient body of "Free Fishers and Dredgers" of Whitstable, famous for its oysters from Roman times, for it was about the year A.D. 80 that they were first exported to Rome by Julius Agricola. The history of Whitstable is most closely interwoven with that of its fishermen, who have an ancestry reaching far back into the dim past. Some of the family names can be traced for centuries in the enrolment books preserved by the present Whitstable Fishery Company.

NUMISMATIC.—*May* 16.—Sir J. Evans in the chair.—Mr. Stuart A. MacDowall and Mr. P. H. Webb were elected Members.—Mr. Wilfred Cripps exhibited a unique and unpublished aureus of Carausius, having on the obverse the laureate and draped bust of the emperor and the legend IMP. CARAVSIVS. P. F. AVG. and on the reverse the figure of Pax (holding an olive branch and sceptre) and the legend PAX AVG. VOT. V. This very interesting coin was found a few years ago at Cirencester, in excavating the foundations for some villas. The chief interest of the coin is that, beyond its rarity, it bears the legend VOT. V. (*Votis quinquennalibus*), a hitherto unknown inscription on the coins of that reign, and that it is similar to another aureus in the possession of Sir J. Evans, which, however, differs in having MVLT. X. (*Multis decennalibus*) for VOT. V. The type of Pax records the treaty of peace between Carausius and Diocletian and Maximian, which occurred in A.D. 290, the probable date of the striking of the coin.—Major A. B. Creeke exhibited, with a note, two unpublished copper stycas of Ælfwald I. and Æthelred I., Kings of Northumbria. Hitherto no coin of the latter king had been identified; and the copper styca of the former marks the change from silver to copper of these pieces.—Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher exhibited a halfpenny of Charles II. reading CRAOLVS for CAROLVS.—Mr. G. F. Hill read a paper on a proposed notation to show the position of the inscriptions on coins in relation to the type. The direction of the inscription should be indicated by an arrow with a single barb: a vertical arrow for an inscription on the right or left of the type, with the barb on the right or left of the shaft accordingly; a horizontal arrow for an inscription above or below the type, with the barb above or below accordingly. All inscriptions should be assumed to read "inwardly" unless otherwise indicated; when they read "outwardly" the arrow should be marked by two short projections at the butt end on the outer side of the shaft. Curved inscriptions should be represented by a curved shaft, straight inscriptions by a straight one.—Mr. Lionel M. Hewlett read a paper on a rare guiennois of Edward III. It differs from the ordinary guiennois in having the figure of the king on the obverse only partly in profile, and in the cross on the reverse being similar to that on the leopard, the limbs being formed of one plain and two beaded lines instead of three plain lines. The lis and leopards in the angles of the cross are turned from the centre. As the leopard was struck before the treaty of Bretigny and the guiennois after that treaty, Mr. Hewlett considers that this coin belonged to the first issue of the latter piece, and from its rarity that it may even be a pattern.

HISTORICAL.—*May* 16.—Mr. Frederic Harrison, V.P., in the chair.—The following were elected Fellows: T. J. Walker, A. W. Lockhart, J. L. Osborn, and T. Hobson.—Manchester College, Oxford, was admitted as a subscribing library.—Reference was made by the Chairman to the death

of the late Bishop of Oxford, an Honorary Fellow of the Society.—A paper was read by Miss M. B. Curran on 'The Official Correspondence of an English Diplomatic Agent in Paris, 1669-77,' being the dispatches of William Perwich preserved amongst the Foreign State Papers at the Record Office and the Additional MSS. of the British Museum.—A discussion followed, in which Mr. C. H. Firth, the Chairman, and the Director took part.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—*May* 21.—Sir J. Evans in the chair.—A paper on 'The Rise and Development of Egyptian Art' was read before the Applied Art Section by Prof. W. M. Flinders Petrie. The paper was illustrated by lantern-slides.

May 22.—A paper on 'Testing and Training Distant Vision, with Special Reference to Military Requirements,' was read by Mr. R. Brudenell Carter.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—*May* 14.—Prof. Haddon, President, in the chair.—The election of the following was announced: Mrs. Ballen, Dr. Bushell, Mrs. Farquharson (of Haughton), Dr. Edridge Green, Rev. H. V. Mills, Dr. Mitchell, and Mr. Franklin White.—Mr. R. Shelford, Curator of the Sarawak Museum, exhibited a number of carved bamboos, and commented on the elements of Dyak decorative art.—Mr. W. MacDougall read a paper, by Dr. Hore and himself, on the relations between animals and men in Sarawak. He showed that numerous animal cults existed, the origin of which was not referable to totemism, though they contained elements frequently found in totemic cults, such as the belief that the soul of a deceased ancestor had passed into the body of an animal, which was for this reason taboo to his descendants. He also described the belief of the Sea Dyaks that some men have a Nyarong, or spirit-helper, sometimes in an animal, sometimes in a fragment of quartz, and suggested that this was the origin of totemism, the cult of the animal being kept up after the death of the man to whom it had given assistance. He mentioned some cases in which this had actually occurred, and also the belief that the spirit-helper will give his assistance to the great-grandchildren of his original *protégé* if the descendants pay him due respect.

ARISTOTELIAN.—*May* 20.—Mr. A. F. Shand, V.P., in the chair.—Dr. G. Dawes Hicks read a paper on 'The Belief in External Realities.' The paper dealt with the question of the psychological genesis and development of the reference borne by a perceived content to a real thing independent of the act of apprehending. It was shown that the sense-elements do not themselves account for such reference, and it was urged that the right mode of approaching the problem was through the distinction made by the subject between a presented and represented content. The marks that led to the recognition of this distinction were not, however, to be discovered in the respective contents as such. The attempt to find them in the attitude of the subject as conative were then discussed, and it was argued that, although we had here an important factor in the development of the conception of reality, we could not assume its presence in the earliest stages of mental evolution. The suggestion was made that we should look for the *primordial* marks by which the distinction comes about to the feeling-tone accompanying sense presentations and absent from memory images. These feelings would tend to incite bodily movement, and the latter would connect itself naturally with elementary experiences of resistance. The course of the development would then proceed along the lines that bring about the severance in consciousness of the body from extra-organic things.—A discussion followed.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

TUES. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Philosophical Undertones of Modern Poetry,' Lecture I., Prof. W. Knight. (Tyndall Lectures.)
— Anthropological Institute, 8½.—'Measurements of Crania from the Fly River,' Mr. J. Gray; 'Anthropometrical and Craniological Notes on the Eastern Papuans,' Mr. C. G. Seligmann; 'Remarks on the Present State of our Knowledge of the Ethnology of British New Guinea,' Prof. A. C. Haddon.
THURS. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Chemistry of Carbon,' Lecture II., Prof. Dewar.
— Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—Annual Meeting.
FRI. Physical, 5.—'A Model which imitates the Behaviour of Dielectrics,' Prof. Fleming and Mr. A. W. Ashton; 'The Resistance of Dielectrics and the Effect of an Alternating Electromotive Force on the Insulating Properties of India-rubber,' and 'Note on the Electrification of Dielectrics by Mechanical Means,' Mr. Ashton.
— Royal Institution, 9.—'With the Allies in China,' Mr. A. H. Savage Landor.
SAT. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Biological Characters of Epiphytic Plants,' Lecture I., Prof. J. B. Farmer.

Science Gossip.

THE Annual Visitation of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, will be held on Saturday next, June 1st.

DR. ARTHUR WILLEY, at present Lecturer on Biology at Guy's Hospital, has been appointed Curator of the British Guiana Museum at Georgetown. It seems a pity that provision could not have been made for keeping at home so able and successful a zoologist. The colony is to be congratulated on its acquisition.

IN the June number of *Man* Mr. Andrew Lang will criticize the theories of Prof. Cumont and others on the sacrifice of St. Dasius, recently brought into such prominence by Mr. Frazer in 'The Golden Bough.' M. Capart, of Brussels, will also contribute an article on the relations of the Berbers to the population of ancient Egypt.

A GERMAN translation of 'The Climbs of Norman-Neruda,' by his wife, has been prepared, and will be published in Germany immediately by F. Bruchmann, of Munich.

ALTHOUGH the eclipse parties last Saturday were not so completely favoured by the sky as on the occasion of the Indian eclipse last year, they were able to secure results of great value, especially in Mauritius. At Sumatra the sun was partially obscured by clouds, interfering to some extent with the operations. The English party, under the charge of Mr. Dyson, of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, were located on the small volcanic island called Auer Gedang, about six miles from the western coast of Sumatra. The form of the corona resembled that in 1867, which was also about a year after a minimum of solar spots. At Mauritius, though there were heavy clouds over the sun in the early morning, the sky was clear during the time of totality. Mr. Maunder, of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, and Mr. Claxton, Director of the Royal Alfred Observatory, Mauritius, with their associates, obtained a large number of photographs. It was noted, however, that the definition was not good, on account of the great amount of atmospheric tremor. The corona was larger, more diffused, and fainter than in the last two eclipses. The equatorial extensions were observed to a considerable distance both east and west of the sun.

PROF. KREUTZ communicates to the *Astronomische Nachrichten* (No. 3712) a first calculation, with an ephemeris up to the present time, of the orbit of comet *a*, 1901. According to this it passed its perihelion on April 24th, at the distance from the sun of 0·24 in terms of the earth's mean distance, and is now at the distance from us of 1·49 on the same scale (this was 1·00 on the 9th inst.). Its present position is in the constellation Monoceros, moving in a north-easterly direction towards the border of Gemini, but it is too faint to be seen without telescopic aid.

FINE ARTS

Lists of Antiquarian Remains in the Nizam's Territories, compiled by Henry Cousens (Calcutta, Archæological Survey of India), comprise brief notes of the antiquities of Haidarabad, Aurangabad, Gulbarga, Warangal, and Bidar, classified on the new system adopted by the Government of India. We have already criticized this system, and view with considerable apprehension the many occurrences of the numeral III. in the margin of these lists—indicating that the monuments to which this mark is affixed either cannot or need not be preserved. It is true that Mr. Cousens states that the classifying "is in many cases tentative, and is subject to revision on a better acquaintance with the remains described"; but we maintain that no monument ought to be condemned before this "better acquaintance" is made, and that the provisional III. in the margin will infallibly check any attempt at preservation of any monument thus branded. It is particularly necessary that no final judgment should be passed upon the remains of the Mohammedan architecture of the Deccan kingdoms until some qualified Arabic and Persian epigraphist has examined them thoroughly. That Mr. Cousens makes no pretence to any special knowledge of this kind is evident from his manner of spelling such Arabic and Persian names as occur in his lists. It is extraordinary that the Indian Government, whilst spending considerable sums upon the publication of the numerous Mohammedan antiquities which are described in the Archæological Survey, has never yet employed a competent Arabic scholar to deal with their inscriptions, or even to revise the orthography of the publications. With these reservations, the lists appear to be carefully prepared and well indexed, and will be useful for reference.

M. EUGÈNE MÜNTZ has reprinted from the *Transactions* of the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres his paper on *Le Musée de Portraits de Paul Jove*. The history of this famous museum is a subject of general as well as special interest, for the collection of portraits to which Paolo Giovio—"médecin, prélat, polygraphe, historien bien informé, latiniste élégant"—devoted his best energies has often preserved the sole authentic record of the features of illustrious men. M. Müntz reminds us that the celebration of the discovery of America drew attention to the most authentic portrait of Columbus. That happened to be the one preserved in this collection, some remains of which are still in the hands of the family at Como, whilst copies made for Cosimo dei Medici may be found at Florence, and copies of these copies at Vienna. The reconstruction early in the seventeenth century of the "Ædes Jovianæ" brought about the ruin of the works on its walls and the dispersion of medals and statues; at a later date the collection was divided, one branch of the house retaining the portraits of authors, the other taking a series chiefly composed of warriors. The name of Giovio is still borne by the younger branch; the elder is represented by the Marquis Giorgio Raimondo Orchi and Signor Pietro Novelli, who sold to Prince Napoleon, in 1880, the portrait of Cosimo dei Medici by Bronzino, and who are now in possession of that of Columbus. In 1548, four years before his death, Giovio himself, then Bishop of Nocera, in a letter to Doni, the author of the 'Zucca' (published at Venice by Marcolini in 1552), announced his intention of publishing reproductions of his gallery; but it was not until 1575–7 that a considerable selection of the portraits was brought out by Perna in the Basle edition of Giovio's 'Elogia Virorum Illustrium.' The portrait of Giovio himself which was prefixed to this book is a proof, if any were needed, of the unequal value attaching to these documents. It is reproduced by M. Müntz in his valuable and exhaustive treatise, but it is scarcely possible to recognize it as representing the same subject as that of the fine profile head given in 1754 by Rovillio in his edition of Domenichi's translation of the 'Dialogo dell' Imprese Militari et Amorose di Monsignor Giovio, Vescovo di Nocera.'

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

(Third Notice.)

WE propose in this article to consider briefly the remaining oil paintings in the Academy which call for notice. In the first room the portrait of *Lady Barran* (No. 21) struck us as one of the most pleasing of Mr. J. J. Shannon's works. In his portraits of young ladies he scarcely ever fails to give to the face a meretricious charm of expression by a trick of blurring the corners of the mouths. In this portrait of an elderly lady he has fortunately not attempted this ingenious and flattering device; and though something of the same quality of false elegance makes itself felt, the picture is undoubtedly prepossessing and the colour pleasant. The same artist's *Flower-Girl* (274) has, we believe, been acquired under the terms of the Chantrey Bequest. This and one of Mr.

Shannon's pictures in the New Gallery suggest that he is modifying his style; the patchwork of rounded masses of light and shade, the liquid and fused handling, and the bright notes of greenish and rosy colour in the flesh indicate that Scotch influences, considerably modified from their original inspiration, are at work here. The change is to be welcomed for the new gaiety it gives to his colour and the new transparency to the paint; while, elementary as the notion of pattern advocated by the Scotch painters is, the attempt to fit the thing seen into any scheme gives the artist a chance to see things in a new way, gives him a clue to the selection of the emphatic and negligible contrasts.—Another picture acquired by the Chantrey Bequest is Mr. Albert Goodwin's *Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves* (53). Mr. Goodwin has a pleasing fancy, and he has elaborated a personal colour-scheme in which points of bright local colour tell upon a groundwork of drab. In his small water-colours, of which *Rye* (983) is a good specimen, these qualities give his work distinction, and on such a scale and in such a medium his conception of Ali Baba would make a satisfactory illustration of the story. But neither his fancy nor his colour-scheme will quite stand the test of complete realization on such a large scale as this picture affords. The drabs have become chalky, and the lack of any big sense of design makes the composition loose and incoherent. The scene is visualized closely enough for an illustration—not closely enough for a picture.

In the Second Gallery Mr. Denis Eden's "*He who defers his work from day to day*" (80) arrests attention by the fact that the artist has chosen to take up once again the tradition of the realistic Pre-Raphaelites. The picture implies a close study of detailed form, and the pose of the figure is not without humour; but Mr. Eden at present wears the style he has adopted too self-consciously. The externals of the style he has acquired, but hardly as yet the passionate love of beauty which led to its original discovery.

Mr. Napier Hemy's *Home Wind* (85) is excellent as observation, and there is a real sense of movement conveyed by the lines of the boat. It is indeed a pity that one who understands the sea so thoroughly should never have attempted, like the great sea painters, to find a truly pictorial expression for his store of knowledge and feeling. Like many of his compeers, he is content to work outside the limits of the convention of his medium.—A little landscape, *Solitude* (90), by the Hon. Walter James, though by no means accomplished, exhibits an unusual feeling for composition and a reserved and sober tonality.

Mr. J. W. Waterhouse's *Mermaid* (138) is—well, a diploma work. The artist has been content to repeat the most ordinary commonplaces of a hackneyed conception. No touch of a freakish or whimsical fancy, such as the subject might have prompted, disturbs the prosaic deliberation of his rendering.—The same uninspired patience, the same want of any imperative need for creation, mark Sir E. J. Poynter's *Helena and Hermia* (169). They are pretty things he tells us of; but how listlessly and perfunctorily he accomplishes his narrative! The figures are drawn with careful accuracy, but the line nowhere grips the form closely at any point: it might be a little to one side or the other without its making any difference. There was apparently no clearly visualized image present to the artist's mind when he executed it; the types are not definite, consistent, or particularly appropriate; any other two models would have done just as well as a starting-point for that process of smoothing down what is characteristic which is supposed to constitute the ideal manner. Imaginative design has in great periods of art been understood as the rendering of intensely personal convictions and ideas within the conventions of the pictorial mode of expression. Our Academicians—and Sir E. J. Poynter may stand in this matter as a type—have changed all that, and now we render profoundly conventional ideas and an almost total absence of feeling without regard to the limits and conventions of the medium of expression.—Sir L. Alma Tadema, in his *Under the Roof of Blue Ionian Weather* (220), works on the same lines. His picture this year is as near as ever to the appearance of good marble, but much further than his quite early works from good painting of marble, and between these there is a vast difference.

In Gallery No. IV. Mr. Charles Sims's large decorative composition *Spreading their Wings* (254), a group of figures by the sea-shore, with the sail of a boat seen over the edge of a dune, is well composed, and shows an individual feeling for pale atmospheric colour.—In the next room Mr. W. L. Wyllie's *City of London* (361) attracts attention by the striking idea of composition which the artist has found—the whole city seen from a height, with the river making a serpentine streak of coppery light across it; but the idea, in itself good, has scarcely been carried out adequately; the silhouette of the dark barges which trail across the band of light might surely have afforded an excuse for a more coherent and intentional design, while the colour-scheme, an opposition of blue-grey and copper colour, is not modulated with any subtlety.

In Gallery No. VI. *Prue* (461), by Mr. Alexander Roche, is a pleasing arrangement in silvery greys and straw colour, seen in a harmonious half tone. — Mr. Fritz Thaulow's *Old Fabrique, Christiania* (470), is certainly one of the most accomplished landscapes in the exhibition; the artist's rendering of the copper reflected lights on the deep bronze-green of icy water is masterly, nor does the closeness of his observation lead him to neglect entirely the tonality of the painting.

In Gallery No. VIII. Mr. Horatio Walker's *Oxen Drinking* (582), with its strong reminiscences of the manner of the French romanticists, stands out from the rest by its feeling for dignity and breadth of style. — Miss E. M. Wilson's *Still Life* (585) struck us as showing a right intention.

In the next room, devoted to small pieces, Mr. J. R. K. Duff's studies of sheep (620 and 750) are remarkable. Mr. Duff has apparently studied sheep intensely; he knows the characteristic forms and movements of the animals by heart, and can draw them with extreme freedom and vivacity. We hope that so vigorous a draughtsman will not be compelled by the exactions of public taste to confine himself to this one rather meagre subject, but will add other animals to his repertory.—Mr. Talbot Hughes's *Blind Abbess* (735) deserves mention, in spite of its somewhat false sentiment, for its sober and scientific technique.

Mr. Edward Stott's *Sunday Morning* (718) is a sensitive and sympathetic rendering of a cottage interior, in which the conventionally picturesque has been studiously avoided. Mr. Stott paints as a rule twilight scenes, in which his modification of the *pointilliste* technique affords a convenient way of suggesting the vague contours of such effects; but in an interior like this we cannot feel that it is an assistance. To paint a white tablecloth by an infinity of small strokes of coloured pigments, which more or less fuse, when seen at a certain distance, to produce white, is surely an unnecessary proceeding. White and grey paints are perfectly accessible; and moreover, had the tone been rendered by whites and greys it might have been possible for the artist to apply the paint with broad and expressive brushwork. In this minute mosaic of colours all expressiveness of the quality of paint, all calligraphic beauty of handling, of necessity disappear.

Gallery No. X. is devoted to imagination. Mr. Collier, the most prosaic of portrait painters, leads the way with the *Venusberg* (794). Venus has borrowed the carpet from Giorgione's Castelfranco 'Madonna,' while Tannhäuser is merely the Gonzaga of Mantegna's 'Madonna della Vittoria' turned at a different angle. The nude figures are but ill-concealed London models, entirely unsuited to entrance even so weak a Tannhäuser; and the whole composition, with its crude, opaque pigment, makes one hope that the painter will return to his capable prose descriptions of contemporary life.

Mr. Tuke takes imagination much more seriously; he has not the air of indulging in it now and again, like Mr. Collier, in order to show that he can do that as well as any other feat of dexterity. He is clearly labouring under the tyranny of an insidious theory. He wants to imitate literally real figures as they pose before him, and at the same time to give them the air of mythological divinities. Accordingly, he paints an ill-proportioned and undistinguished youth coming through a copse (823), while to suggest that he is intended for Apollo he employs the rather crude device of symbolizing by the sunlight shining through his hair the sun-god's flaming locks. Such a fancy might pass well enough as a literary conceit, but it will not bear the weight of all this solid paint. Mr. Tuke's figures are not well enough drawn, are too vaguely constructed, to be real, but it is a mistake to suppose that by their want of reality they approach to any reasonable ideal; on the contrary, a true ideal type should be one in which the parts are more definitely, more intelligibly related than in an actual figure. Mr. Tuke's effort is evidently inspired by such genuine feeling for the beauty of the human figure, by such a keen desire to approximate to a Hellenic attitude, that it is a pity to see him condemned to failure by the misleading premises with which he starts.

NOTES FROM ROME.

I have just paid a visit to the works in progress under and near the church of San Saba, on the lesser Aventine, and I firmly believe that when they are completed in accordance with the programme formulated at the last Congress of Sacred Archæology, that church will easily win the place of honour among the productions of mediæval Roman art. The present excavations have allowed us, first of all, to connect the standing edifice with the Augustan institution of the Vigiles, and more directly with the barracks of the second battalion of that body of policemen, under the care of which Region XII. (Piscina Publica) and Region XIII. (Aventine) were placed. After the fall of the empire the abandoned quarters became the property of Silvia, the mother of Gregory the Great, and there the pious lady used to prepare the simple meal—a dish of vegetables—which was daily sent over to the monastery of St. Andrew ad Clivum Scauri, the residence of Gregory. The first traces of the Christianization of the place are to be found in a charming little basilica, the pavement of which lies five feet below that of the present church. The basilica had its walls entirely covered with frescoes, in much better style and preservation than those of Sta. Maria Antiqua; but very little of them is left to tell the tale. The head of the Redeemer, once painted in the centre of the apse, has been recovered almost intact from pieces of masonry which fell on the floor when the basilica was done away with in 1205 to make room for the upper church. The best-preserved panel represents the story of the paralytic. Another contains a riddle, mostly composed of initials, and ending with the sentence, "Clever you are if you can make me out." The riddle, however, has been explained by Huelsen, with the help of a classic inscription or text in which those initials occur.

The main interest of the place, however, lies in the fact of its connexion with the great monastic institution of Mar-Sâba in Palestine. The first representatives were invited to Rome, probably after the plunder of Mar-Sâba by the Persians in the seventh century, and remained in possession of the Aventine monastery up to 1044, when Lucius II. substituted in their place the monks of Cluny. Many interesting records of this Eastern brotherhood have just been found. First of all comes the sacred well which they must have dug in commemoration of the miraculous spring of Mar-Sâba. The waters of the Roman well were considered holy and miracle-working by the faithful, who drank them at a tank or trough placed in the east wing of the cloisters. Use had been made for this purpose of an old marble sarcophagus, the bas-reliefs of which represent Apollo, the nine Muses, and the figure of the poet who was buried within. This sarcophagus has just been rediscovered, together with ten or fifteen others in which the monks themselves were buried. Chapel and monastery were demolished in 1205 by the Abbot John ; the level of the ground was raised by five feet, and a new and much larger church and new cloisters were built from the designs of "Magister Jacobus," son of Lawrence and father of Cosmas. As usual on such occasions and at that age, Magister Jacobus laid hands on any ancient monument of the Aventine that supplied him with the necessary materials, such as columns, capitals, bases, marble slabs for the pavement, lintels, &c. More marbles were brought in, however, than he could dispose of, and this surplus stock is being found now in a corner of the garden, where the marble-cutter's shed had probably been set up. The best fragments belong to the frieze of a temple or of a great mausoleum, beautifully carved in volutes and festoons. The walls of the Cosmati church were all covered with frescoes, whitewashed at a later age. The white coating has already been removed in more than one place, and many interesting pictures have been recovered, including a group of the Virgin Mary, the infant Jesus, and San Saba, attributed to Pietro Cavallini.

The name of Cavallini reminds me of another interesting discovery lately made at Sta. Cecilia in Trastevere, which I am afraid I omitted to record in my preceding notes. In the spring of last year, while the wooden stalls of the nuns were temporarily removed from the choir above the porch or narthex of the church, a large fresco was discovered measuring 44 feet in length and 7 feet in height. The figure of the Redeemer, seated on the heavenly throne, occupies the centre of the great composition, surrounded by a halo and by a "glory" of angels. On either side of the halo or "aureola" stand the figures of John the Baptist and of the Virgin Mary, the latter hopelessly injured by several coatings of oil colour. Then follow two groups of apostles, among whom Peter, Bartholomew, John, Thomas, and James the Elder have already been identified, partly from their special attributes, partly from faint traces of their names. Prof. Hermanin, who has published an account of this find in the *Archivio della Società Romana di Storia Patria*, vol. xxiii. 1900, pp. 397–410, declares that the fresco of Sta. Cecilia is "the best and greatest work of art of mediæval Rome" for excellence of design, for grandeur of composition, and for strength of execution. Its author is undoubtedly Pietro Cavallini, of whom Vasari says, "Rome, having lost all traces of its former power in the battle-field as well as in the fields of art and science, saw the dawn of better days in the birth of Pietro Cavallini"; and after mentioning his works in the church of the Aracœli, at Sta. Maria in Trastevere, and at San Crisogono, Vasari adds, "He painted with his own hands nearly the whole church of Sta. Cecilia," which is perfectly true, as shown not only by the present discovery, but also by our certain knowledge that other equally important pictures are still concealed under the whitewash of the nave. Francesco Ficoroni says in his 'Description of Rome' of 1744, "The church of Santa Cecilia was once all covered with frescoes in the Gothic [he means primitive] style, which were whitewashed lately by the munificence [*sic*] of Cardinal Acquaviva." The same Cavallini supplied Bertoldo Stefaneschi with the cartoons for the mosaics of the apse. The mosaics were finished in 1291 ; the frescoes were executed between 1298 and 1308.

Those coming to Rome next autumn or winter will be pleasantly surprised by the great improvements in the condition and aspect of the Baths of Caracalla, which are nearing completion under the direction of Cavaliere de Angelis. The State has purchased the strip of land which separates the Baths from the Appian Way (Via di Porta San Sebastiano), and has turned it into a pleasant garden, through which visitors will enter the place. The workmen are now engaged in clearing the network of underground corridors and passages which enabled the staff of *balneatores* to attend to their duties, and appear at any point where their attendance was required without interfering with the crowd of elegant customers who thronged the halls above. Over 1,600 feet of these corridors have already been cleared, but the progress of the work has unfortunately been stopped by the inrush of spring water. Unless an outlet is found in the direction of the new sewer which drains the valleys of the Coliseum and of the Circus Maximus, I am afraid that we shall never be able to learn the secret of the inner working and the mechanism of the service of the great establishment where fifteen hundred bathers could be accommodated at the same time. The heads of two marble statues have just been found in one of the passages ; they are considerably larger than life, perfectly well preserved, and must have fallen into the cellar through a skylight which opens in the vaulted ceiling.

The Mausoleum of Hadrian and the Castle of S. Angelo have been finally abandoned by their military occupants, and added to the already considerable list of historical monuments which are daily accessible to the public on the payment of an entrance fee. We owe these results to the untiring efforts of Signor Mariano Borgatti, a major of the Royal Engineers, under whose supervision the mausoleum and castle are now being put in order. The dark spiral corridor which ascends from the gate facing the Bridge of S. Angelo to the sepulchral chamber above, the design and ornamentation of which one could hardly make out by torch or candle light, is now illuminated by electricity. The apartment of Paul III. will be turned into a museum, and excavations are already in progress at the foot of the mausoleum to ascertain the details of its construction.

On Friday, April 19th, a new gallery for the exhibition of the works of the late William Stanley Haseltine, the celebrated American landscape painter, was opened in his former studio. It occupies four halls in the Palazzo Altieri, two of which contain oil pictures, two others pictures and sketches in water colours. Haseltine's works are too widely known and appreciated on either side of the Atlantic to require a special notice, but I acknowledge that the exhibition of this unknown and wonderful mass of original sketches has taken all of us by surprise. We are amazed at his power in interpreting and rendering the feeling of such different lights and landscapes as those of Sicily, Spain, Holland, Tyrol, Capri, and Venice. As a Roman I rejoice in the fact that Haseltine's favourite subjects were the Campagna and the pine-groves of the Maremma coast.

The latest announcements from the Forum concern the discovery of two or three sarcophagi, used over again as graves, under the floor of Sta. Maria Antiqua ; of one or two *fritilli* or dice-boxes ; of a piece of *æs grave ;* and lastly of a stone hatchet, which, however, has been picked up in strata of comparatively recent formation.

RODOLFO LANCIANI.

THE SALONS OF 1901.

II.

THE two Salons are open ; that means a total of nearly 6,800 pictures, statues, engravings, &c. Add a thousand pictures or so at the "Salon des Indépendants," which has also opened its doors, and lastly some hundred portraits of children of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries at the "Exposition de l'Enfance" in the Petit Palais of the Avenue Nicholas II. (where the retrospective exhibition of French art took place last year), and at the École des Beaux-Arts an exhibition of the work of Daumier. This is much, too much at a time ! I shall confine myself in these notes to a few general remarks on a small number of works of some interest and significance.

The Société des Artistes Français, which has at its head all the chief men of the official studios and the members of the Académie des Beaux-Arts, maintains the monopoly of those large and useless scholastic pictures which, by their unreasonable dimensions and historic subjects, claim the exclusive right, according to the old æsthetic ideas, to pretend to the dignity of "grand art." They form good lessons to young artists who want to be shown what they should not do. Viewed in this light, *Le Paradis Perdu* of M. L. Béroud (A.F. 171) forms a powerful deterrent. A picture such as this is, one may say, the work of a deplorable pedagogy, which, starting from *à priori* formulas and a certain definition of form and beauty, ends, as searching analysis will discover, by perverting the pupil's sense of life, destroying all spontaneity, and making the eye forget to look at nature. Conventional gestures, declamatory attitudes, heavy and empty expressions, are the result of several months, perhaps, of dogged labour and conscientious effort.

The feeling for colour is no more right or expressive than that for the living form. If art had to be limited to such task-work as this, we should have to close the studios and appeal to the barbarians. But one can see that such pictures are the last manifestations, the belated results, of a condemned system. The number of these academic pages grows less every year. The pupils of the École de Rome only compromise themselves in this way when they are obliged to do so by some official order.

These orders, which are greedily sought after for other than artistic reasons, are supplied by the successive enlargements of public monuments or the erection of new ones. The new Sorbonne has been worth some acres of more or less decorative painting to artists ; the Hôtel de Ville is not yet completely decorated ; the School of Law has only just begun to put on its variegated adornment ; there is always in the suburbs some *mairie* requiring a symbolic picture for the *salle des mariages ;* and, lastly, the new rooms of the Palais de Justice have still some surfaces to cover and some ceilings to be seen.

Although this art of ceiling-painting is paradoxical in idea—and nothing can be more illogical, in spite of examples afforded by the Italian Renaissance, than to put a picture in a position where one cannot see it without getting a twist in one's back and a stiff neck—painters will never give it up ; and the authorities, by the orders they give, regrettably encourage these mistaken ideas. The great ceiling of the year is due to M. Léon Bonnat (A.F. 239), and is intended for the Palais de Justice. Its subject can easily be guessed : the painter is not tired of repeating the old allegories which have so often been used since poor human *Justice* began to exert herself as well as might be to search for truth, protect innocence, and confound calumny. His only purpose is to make these commonplaces more

brilliant by the violent energy with which he enunciates them. On a sky of crude blue is a heap of clouds like those rocks which one feels to be the unchanging work of eternity: here Justice sits, as in a fortress, with her two arms outstretched, one hand defending, the other menacing. On her left a mother and child implore her protection; under her feet Crime and Calumny lie prone. The straightforward work and spirited execution of M. Bonnat, on whom Spanish realism has left more mark than academic education, are strikingly effective in these pieces of bravura. Draperies of blue, red, and yellow stand out with so decided a note that their loudness cannot fail to awake the magistrates if the eloquence of the Bar or the excellence of their own dinner inclines them to occasional slumber.

All this is executed in a powerful style, but the hardnesses of it will be less felt when the picture takes its place on the ceiling. But then, as I said before, it will be difficult to see it—a very uncomfortable affair. How much more logical were the painters before the Renaissance, when, like Ambrogio Lorenzetti in the Palazzo Pubblico of Siena, they painted with an attractive mixture of popular *naïveté* and sacerdotal majesty the real and moral allegory of Good Government; or when, like Dierick Bouts of Haarlem, they represented on the walls of the judgment hall the Iniquitous Judgment of the Emperor Otho III., to put judges on their guard against false witnesses.

If academic art is visibly declining, there is no doubt that the painters of the rising generation are casting increasingly human eyes on life, and that in this way modern art, with a more benevolent social outlook, is destined to find its most effective revival. A painter still young, who for some years has deserved the serious attention of criticism, M. Lucien Simon, exhibits at the Société Nationale a work which deserves warm praise from this point of view, the *Procession* (S.N. 831). In the foreground of a Breton landscape, characterized in summary but forcible fashion by a gloomy plain which stretches to the horizon under a low sky and joins the leaden line of the sea, a procession is passing. The persons are cut off by the picture, and only represented at half length, but each of the figures—priests, singers, peasant men and women—shows so strongly observed an individuality, and the painter has produced in such bold relief likenesses which sum up the whole character of a race in air and gesture, he has varied with such moderation and sound feeling for colour the modulations of black and white in ecclesiastical and civil costume, that the work gives the impression some way off of a definite document. As one comes to study it closer, one is more struck by the signs here of a deep and humane observation of nature, of respect for life, of a will keen and restless to fix that life as it passes at an essential moment of its appearance, and of a delicate, almost trembling sensibility which the bold and rough style of the brushwork cannot hide.

M. Charles Cottet, who is a friend of M. Lucien Simon, and belongs, like him, to the group called "Breton" (though one was born at Paris and the other at Puy), exhibits a picture, *Au Pays de la Mer, Nuit de la Saint-Jean* (S.N. 212), remarkable for its forcible expression. On the shore of a Breton bay, under the sky of night, a group of peasants have just lighted the fire and are looking at the flickering flames, while on the horizon other fires lighted by peasants punctuate by their orange reflections the dark blue gloom of the night. The dull and grave harmony of the picture possesses a compensating richness; the intimate character of the scene and the majesty of the view of the sea combine to make an impression of solemn quiet, and Goethe's saying that reality is the source of all poetry is once more verified.

At the Salon a great and by no means undeserved success is a picture by M. Joseph Bail, *Le Repas des Servantes* (A.F. 83). What prevents this excellent painting from being a masterpiece? Very little, except perhaps a little of the "sentiment" of which Chardin spoke when, to some one who was boasting before him of methods and recipes for obtaining harmonious results, he replied crossly, "Qui vous a dit qu'on peignît avec des couleurs? On se sert de couleurs; on peint avec le sentiment." Three servants are seated near a window round a table bright with the freshness of a white cloth. They are all alike dressed in white. The walls of the room are painted of a green tint which the rays of the sun catch and caress; and against the greens reflections of rose, lilac, and salmon colour come out and play on the figures of the servants and the whiteness of the table. It is a quiet and harmonious exchange of correct values, in which the complementary colours intervene at the right places. The result is painting sound, fresh, and charming in effect. Why am I not altogether persuaded? why do I resist its charm? It is, I think, because the figures of the servants are treated exactly like the dead nature which surrounds them; the working, the process, prevails here over the "sentiment." I feel in the arrangement and making of the picture too much combination and artifice; more of the painting and painter than of life and humanity. And I think of the 'Benedicite,' the 'Pourvoyante,' the 'Ménagères' of Chardin, in which the subtlest secrets of painting are revealed with an air of innocence which makes one forget them at the moment when one is most possessed by their charm and effectiveness. "Savoir à fond son métier et s'affranchir du métier," this is the secret of great artists. André Michel.

THE GUILDHALL CATALOGUE.

Guildhall, E.C., May 14th, 1901.

I am sorry that Major Martin Hume appears to take so much to heart my inability (for it was not unwillingness) to avail myself of his services. The catalogue issued at first is practically a proof, and is so marked, and in every instance but one the mistake or misprint to which he calls attention had been rectified before the appearance of his letter in your issue of Saturday last.

Were he in my place, and responsible not only for the selection of the examples put forward for exhibition and for their due arrival from distant places, but also for their effective arrangement on the walls (a task which has to be carried out within a strictly limited time, concurrently with the completion of the catalogue, and involving in itself much thought, perplexity, and irritation), he would probably consider, as I do, a few inaccuracies in a first edition of a lengthy catalogue as of very little consequence, and scarcely worthy of mention in the columns of the *Athenæum*.

He suggests, by the way, that on p. 34 Colmenar de Oreja (which, if he look far enough, he will find is the correct name) should read Colmenar la Vieja. There is no such place as Colmenar la Vieja, the interpretation of which would be Colmenar, the old woman. I presume he means Colmenar Viejo or Old Colmenar. As to the misprint on p. 132 of d'Aublay for d'Aulnoy, had I been confusing the name, as he suggests, with Fanny Burney, I should have written d'Arblay, not d'Aublay.

A. G. Temple,
Director of the Guildhall Gallery.

SALES.

Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods sold on the 18th inst. the following works. Drawings: L. Haghe, Cromwell and the Portrait of Charles I., 56*l*. C. Fielding, A Road Scene, with cattle and figures, 136*l*. J. M. W. Turner, London from Lambeth Fields, 157*l*. Pictures: B. W. Leader, In North Wales, 120*l*.; The Sandpit, Burrows Cross, 157*l*. A. Schreyer, Arabs Resting, 472*l*. E. Verboeckhoven, A Donkey, Goat, and Sheep in a Landscape, 120*l*. C. Fielding, Distant View of Dunstaffnage Castle, 131*l*. Sir T. Lawrence, Head of a Young Girl, with dark curling hair, 173*l*. F. Guardi, A View on the Grand Canal, Venice, 178*l*.; The Piazza of St. Mark's, 178*l*. S. Ruysdael, A River Scene, 131*l*. E. Nicol, Il Pensiero, 147*l*. G. Earl, Polo Match at Hurlingham, 147*l*. P. J. Clays, Clair de Lune dans la Rade de Vlessingen, 120*l*. Sir J. Gilbert, Old Age and Youth, 225*l*. F. Holl, Lullaby, 141*l*. E. van Marcke, A Group of Cattle near an Old Water-Mill, 178*l*. E. Isabey, A French Fishing-Boat running for Shelter, 346*l*. W. Müller, A Landscape with a Rainbow, figures by W. Collins, 199*l*. T. S. Cooper, A Group of Cattle standing in the River, 651*l*. W. Hunt, The Gleaners, 115*l*. J. Constable, The Lock, 1,995*l*. J. F. Herring, sen., Members of the Temperance Association, 110*l*. H. O'Neil, Eastward Ho! 210*l*.

On the 20th inst. Cox's drawing A View near the Kentish Coast was sold for 52*l*.

Fine-Art Gossip.

Messrs. Graves in their Pall Mall Gallery are showing 'Queen Victoria's Last Ceremony,' by Mr. H. J. Brooks, and some 'Original Sketches' by Mr. R. T. Pritchett.

The June number of the *Magazine of Art* will contain an article on 'The Portraits of the Two Duchesses of Devonshire,' by Mr. W. Roberts, and will be illustrated with nearly twenty reproductions of portraits of these two celebrities by various artists.

With regard to the saving of Hogarth's House, Chiswick, an account of which we gave a short time since, it is well to state that it is proposed to buy and repair the building and preserve it as a memorial and a museum of Hogarth relics. Many such relics and prints from the painter's works, and original engravings and etchings by him, have been offered for the museum, but the committee charged with the task of preservation are not, of course, able to accept these offers until the place itself is secured. Fifteen hundred pounds at least will be required. Hogarth did not, as some have supposed, die in this little house, but at his town house in Leicester Square, a structure which disappeared some years ago to make room for the school there. Hogarth lived at Chiswick between 1749 and his death in 1764, after which his widow, Thornhill's daughter, occupied the place, and in her later years received there a sort of pension from the Royal Academy, which was founded more than four years after her husband's decease. She was buried by his side under the tomb which still stands in Chiswick churchyard, and which, having fallen into some decay about 1860, was repaired at the cost of Mr. Hogarth, of Aberdeen, an admirer (but no relation) of the painter. One of the latest "Hogarthiana" is that not very long before the restoration of the tomb a man presented himself at the British Museum and pressed the authorities there to buy of him a human skull which he averred was that of the painter. The Museum of course declined. Hogarth has a claim that is perhaps not generally known: he was the first of English painters (we might, indeed, write European painters) who frequently and urgently pleaded for mercy to animals in the service of man. Mr. P. W. R. Murray, London and County Bank, Chiswick, will receive subscriptions on behalf of the committee.

An exhibition of antiquities, &c., found during the excavations at Silchester last season will be held, by permission of the Council, at the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, from Monday, June 3rd, to Saturday, June 15th inclusive (Sunday excepted).

On the 20th inst. the memorial to Rosa Bonheur, the gift of Mr. E. Gambart—a bull in bronze, which we described at length some months ago—was unveiled amid much public rejoicing at Fontainebleau. The illustrious artist lived many years in the neighbourhood of the royal town.

The Musée Communal at Brussels has just acquired an important and interesting water-colour drawing by Madame de la Tour, the celebrated miniaturist. The subject is written on the drawing itself: "Première distribution des prix de la Société des Beaux-Arts de Bruxelles, à l'hôtel de la Mairie, le 24 novembre, 1811." This work was commenced in 1811, but was not finished until 1813, in which year it was exhibited at the Salon de Bruxelles. The Mayor, Charles d'Ursel, is attended by the members of the Préfecture and of the Académie des Beaux-Arts. The students, both male and female, are represented as looking at the spectators, and not at the authorities. All the figures are apparently portraits.

It was reported at the last session of the Académie des Inscriptions in Paris that Bishop Delattre, of Tunis, a well-known archæologist, had lately discovered in the Punic Necropolis near Saint Monique a large sarcophagus of white marble, which bears traces of painted decoration. The bishop regards this find as the most ancient and characteristic product of Punic art which has as yet been brought to light.

Those who are interested in Indian antiquities will learn with satisfaction some of the results of the recent visit of the Viceroy to Bijapur. The mosque which served as a *dak* bungalow has been restored to its original use. An exquisite little building used as a post-office has had its incongruous fittings swept away and its mutilations repaired. It is proposed to take in hand the tomb and mosque now occupied by the Executive Engineer, and to repair and preserve the brackets of the cornice of the great domed Gol Gumbaz, or mausoleum of Muhammad 'Adil Shah.

Lord Curzon in his official tours is doing everywhere his best to incite the local officials and the natives to preserve not only their monuments, but also any objects of artistic interest. As an instance, a collection of antique blue china and Persian carpets that was lying neglected in a cellar of the tomb of the daughter of Aurangzib at Aurangabad has, at his suggestion, been ordered by the Nizam to be properly stored and shown in a building devoted to the purpose, and a printed catalogue has been prepared, so that the safety of the collection is assured.

The mosaics of the tombs in the Taj have been restored, and cypresses planted to replace those (familiar in photographs) which were cut down not long ago by the mistaken zeal of an official, who held that they obstructed the view of the monument!

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

Covent Garden.—'Rigoletto,' 'Faust,' 'Tristan und Isolde.'

St. James's Hall.—Richter Concert. Recital by Señor Sarasate and Madame Berthe Marx (Goldschmidt).

'Rigoletto' was performed at Covent Garden last Thursday week, when Signor Anselmi appeared in the *rôle* of the Duke. He has a good tenor voice, and sings with taste, though at times he is inclined to be too impetuous. M. Seveilhac, the Rigoletto, also created a favourable impression. M. Flon conducted with his usual care and decision.—'Faust' was given on the following evening, and of this familiar work it will suffice to say that Miss Eames impersonated Marguerite with charm and distinction, while M. Plançon as Mephistopheles once again proved himself an admirable exponent of the cunning fiend. M. Saleza was the Faust. The orchestra was under the direction of Signor Mancinelli.

The performance of 'Tristan und Isolde' on Saturday evening was one of special interest. M. Van Dyck was the Tristan, a part in which he appeared here for the first time. His acting throughout was dignified and forcible, and he made the most of his great opportunity in the third act. The part vocally is extremely trying, and we will not say that his rendering of the music was altogether without reproach, but it was very good. Fräulein Fränkel Claus, the new Isolde, has a voice of which the middle register is of pleasing, sympathetic quality. She sang well and acted intelligently, though in her anxiety to render full justice to the part she forced her voice, and her gestures were at times exaggerated. Miss Marie Brema distinguished herself as Brangäne. Herr Blass was more than satisfactory as the unhappy King, while Mr. David Bispham impersonated the faithful Kurwenal with his usual vocal skill and histrionic fervour. The orchestra under Herr Lohse played the difficult music extremely well; some parts, indeed, in the second act were admirable.

The first Richter Concert of the season at St. James's Hall, on May 20th, attracted a large audience, and again the eminent conductor proved himself worthy of his great reputation. He has a peculiar knack of drawing the tone from his strings, and he wields the baton with such restraint that when he wants to lay emphasis on any particular note a slight movement of the arm or hand suffices, or if a passage has to be worked up he fully understands the danger of anticlimax. Some conductors, and distinguished ones too, seem to be rehearsing in public; Dr. Richter to be watching in a fatherly manner over the men whom he has carefully trained up in the way they should go. He may not be the showiest, but, to our thinking, he is the surest of conductors. The programme commenced with the 'Meistersinger' Overture. Next came Tschaïkowsky's Pianoforte Concerto in B flat minor, with Miss Katharine Goodson as interpreter of the solo part. On the previous Saturday afternoon we heard this pianist play Chopin's Ballade in A flat at M. Kubelik's concert. Her reading of the piece was not impassioned, merely passionate; while the technique was by no means flawless. Her clever, clear, and intelligent rendering of the concerto came, therefore, as an agreeable surprise. Some of the *bravura* passages required more strength, greater brilliancy; apart from this Miss Goodson deserves high praise for her performance. Her reading of the music, too, showed taste and true feeling. The performance of Brahms's Orchestral Variations on a Theme of Haydn's was altogether delightful. This is certainly one of the composer's most fascinating pieces. He was inspired by a noble theme: the skill in the variations is great, yet without any feeling of labour. Last came the 'Eroica' Symphony, which was performed with great dignity. Dr. Richter took the *Marcia funebre* just a shade faster than in former years, and to the advantage of the music.

Señor Sarasate and Madame Berthe Marx (Goldschmidt) gave the first of two recitals at St. James's Hall on Tuesday afternoon. The eminent violinist played with his usual skill and refinement, but his tone sounded somewhat thin. The Schubert Rondeau Brillant was ably performed. Raff's Sonata for violin and piano, Op. 78, the second piece on the programme, is a disappointing work. It is melodious and full of showy passages for both performers, but in writing it the composer's heart was not the agent of his hand. Madame Marx played brilliantly; the pianoforte, however, ought to have been closed. The lady was heard also in various solos, rendered with faultless technique, though perhaps somewhat mechanically. Señor Sarasate's solos consisted of Dvoràk's 'Four Slavonic Dances' and some of his own difficult and showy compositions, in which he, of course, won brilliant success.

PURCELL'S 'FAIRY QUEEN.'

By the kindness of Sir Alexander Mackenzie I have had an opportunity of examining the full score of Purcell's 'Fairy Queen,' which Mr. Shedlock has found in the library of the Royal Academy of Music. As far as I am able to judge, there can be but little doubt that the volume must have been prepared for the second (1693) version of the work, and is possibly the conducting score actually used at the performance. The contemporary binding, lettered "Op. Faire Queen," is broken; but, except for a few signs of wear at the right corners of the leaves (showing that the MS. must have seen some use), the volume is in very good condition. But the most interesting thing about it is that though the greater part is the work of one or more copyists, some portions, especially in the scene with Hymen in Act V., are almost certainly in Purcell's own handwriting. These are not mere interpolations from an earlier autograph, but the copyist has stopped in the middle of a line, leaving the composer to take up the pen for a few pages. If, as I believe, these passages are in Purcell's autograph, they throw an interesting light on his method of composition, besides settling beyond doubt the question of the date of the volume. It is to be hoped that the discovery of this score, with the recovery of much extremely characteristic music that was thought to be lost, will stimulate further search for Purcell manuscripts. It is most important that the complete edition of the composer's works now being published by the Purcell Society should present the results of an exhaustive collation of every possible authority, both printed and manuscript.

Wm. Barclay Squire,
Hon. Sec. Purcell Society.

Musical Gossip.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie concluded at the Royal Institution, on Thursday of last week, his series of lectures on Sir Arthur Sullivan, whose comic operas formed the subject of his final address. The lecturer pointed out that Sir Arthur, from 'Iolanthe' onwards, was struggling upwards as regards style, and striving to get nearer to *opéra comique* in the French sense, in contradistinction to comic opera. The public, when once attached to a certain standard of work emanating from any given man, was not easily prevailed upon to follow him when he broke fresh ground, and for this reason some of Sullivan's best operas may not have been the most successful. 'The Yeomen of the Guard' was Sullivan's favourite opera. 'The Gondoliers' he intended as a bridge leading to better things, and his attempts to increase the musical

value were continued in 'The Beauty Stone' and 'The Rose of Persia.' 'The Mikado' enabled the Germans to understand that an English composer could write humorous music. In Sullivan's last opera, 'The Emerald Isle,' there was no falling off in dramatic intention or melodic swing, and the sly humour which in former days prompted the Lord Chancellor of England to make his appearance to an accompaniment of strict fugue still caused the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to enter with 'God save the King' hidden in the bass part. Illustrations from the operas were given by Miss Fraser, Miss Brandram, Mr. Evett, Mr. Jones Hewson, and Mr. Passmore.

The series of oratorio services at Brixton Church concluded last Sunday afternoon, when performances were given of Mendelssohn's 'Hear my Prayer' and 'Hymn of Praise.' Mr. Douglas Redman conducted, and the choruses were well rendered by the Brixton Oratorio Choir, numbering one hundred voices. In the 'Hymn of Praise' the three symphonic movements were ably presented by the orchestra, whose playing throughout the service was thoroughly satisfactory, and Mr. Welton Hickin rendered valuable assistance at the organ. Miss Mabel Johnson, who was the soprano soloist in both works, acquitted herself well. Miss Maude Willby sang the second soprano part in the 'Lobgesang,' and Mr. Hamilton Haysman answered for the tenor solos.

The programme of the second chamber concert at the Queen's Small Hall, under the direction of Mr. G. A. Clinton, was one of special interest. It commenced with a fine Concerto from a Bach cantata for flute, oboe, viola d'amore, viola da gamba, 'cello, violone, and harpsichord, well interpreted by Mrs. and Miss Dolmetsch, Miss Johnston, and Messrs. Wood, Malsch, Parker, and Dolmetsch. There was also a quaint Divertissement by Haydn for oboe, violin, viola da gamba, 'cello, violone, and harpsichord. Both these works, we believe, were heard in London for the first time. Mrs. Dolmetsch performed on the harpsichord a Sarabande, two Gavottes, and a Gigue with marked success. The excellent rendering of Beethoven's Trio for piano, clarinet, and 'cello in B flat by Miss Llewela Davies and Messrs. Clinton and Parker also deserves mention. The Hon. Margaret Henniker was the vocalist.

A concert of ancient music in aid of the Children's Home Hospital, Barnet, will be given on June 1st at Mrs. Henry Cooke's, 20, Stratford Place, W., commencing at 4 P.M. Miss Evangeline Florence will sing songs by Mozart, Scarlatti, and Purcell; Mr. Sigmund Beel, violinist, will play Bach's 'Chaconne' and other solos; while Mr. J. A. Fuller Maitland will perform on the harpsichord Bach's 'Italian' Concerto and a Pergolesi sonata, and also take part with Mr. Beel in sonatas by Purcell and Bach.

With regard to Mr. Squire's letter on the Purcell score, we may add that in the *London Gazette*, October 9th-13th, 1701, there appeared the following advertisement:—

"The score of Musick for the 'Fairy Queen' Set by the late Mr. Henry Purcell, and belonging to the Patentees of the Theater-Royal in Covent Garden, London, being lost by his death: Whoever brings the said Score, or a Copy thereof, to Mr. Zachary Baggs, Treasurer of the said Theater, shall have 20 Guineas Reward."

This advertisement was repeated later, but evidently without result. The wording, however, was slightly different. In place of "a copy thereof" stood "a true copy thereof." And at the end after "Reward" was added "or proportionable for any Act or Acts thereof." 'The Fairy Queen' was produced at the Queen's (the Dorset Garden) Theatre in 1692, and repeated in the following year with the "alterations, additions, and several new songs" of the revised play published by Tonson. Portions of the music are to be found in the 'Select Songs' published by the composer himself, in the 'Orpheus Britannicus' published by his widow, also in various manuscripts; but the loss of a work containing some of Purcell's finest music has always been greatly deplored. A complete score, however, has fortunately just been found in the library of the Royal Academy of Music, and there is strong internal evidence in favour of its being the actual score used for the performance or performances of 1693. Inside the volume are the names of R. J. S. Stevens, the well-known glee composer and Gresham professor, and William Savage. This old volume was bequeathed, with other valuable music belonging to the former, to the Royal Academy of Music. Now Stevens was organist of the Charterhouse and pupil of Savage, also organist there; and Savage was a pupil of Dr. Pepusch, also organist of the Charterhouse. There is a quantity of music (printed and manuscript) by the last named in the library of the Royal Academy of Music, and Mr. F. Corder, the curator, is inclined to think that much of it, including the score of 'The Fairy Queen,' came originally from Dr. Pepusch's library. It is curious that the latter came to London about the year 1700, and was soon associated with the "Theater-Royal in Covent Garden," *i.e.*, Drury Lane Theatre, the connexion of which with the Dorset Theatre was of the closest. He arranged the tunes for 'The Beggar's Opera' in 1727, and Dr. Cummings, in his 'Life of Purcell,' states that "If Love 's a sweet passion," one of the songs in 'The Fairy Queen,' was "adapted to words by Gay for 'The Beggar's Opera.'" Dr. Pepusch may have found that song in the 'Select Songs' mentioned above. But he may have seen it in 'The Fairy Queen' score itself, put into his hands possibly with a view to arranging for a fresh production of the work.

On May 9th at Vienna there passed away a composer who formed a link with a far remote past. This was Godefroy de Preyer, born in 1807, two years before the death of Haydn and the birth of Mendelssohn. Already at the age of ten he was famed for his organ playing. He was born at Hausbrunn (Lower Austria), and in 1823 went to Vienna and placed himself under the famous theorist Simon Sechter. It was he who, in 1828, persuaded Schubert to study counterpoint with the same master, but after four lessons Schubert sickened and died. More than fifty years ago Preyer was appointed organist of St. Stephen's, Vienna, a post which, in spite of his advanced age, he held up to the time of his death. He wrote operas, an oratorio, four masses, and many songs which at one time enjoyed considerable vogue.

Le Ménestrel states that a prize of 120*l.* has been offered by a pharmaceutical society at Milan for the best popular life of Verdi. The book is to consist of about three hundred octavo pages. The competition is open up to January 27th, 1903, the second anniversary of the composer's death.

M. Paul Taffanel, the distinguished conductor of the Société des Concerts du Conservatoire at Paris, has resigned his post. The members of the executive committee have been unable to persuade him to reconsider a step which the state of his health rendered necessary.

The German Reichstag having rejected the proposal of the Government to extend the period of authors' rights from thirty to fifty years, Frau Cosima Wagner has addressed a circular to the 397 deputies, arguing in favour of the longer period. Among other things, she says:—

"I do not hesitate to confess that I am only concerned for 'Parsifal,' and my sole request is for the protection of that work. It was the desire of Richard Wagner that his theatre should be erected on the hill at Bayreuth, and that only there should 'Parsifal' be performed."

And later on:—

"If envied, we [*i.e.*, the Wagner family] will abandon the revenues which would be derived from an extension of our rights; but we beg for the definite protection of 'Parsifal.'"

A monument to Ole Bull, the distinguished Norwegian violinist, was on May 17th unveiled at Bergen, his native place. The statue is the work of the Norwegian sculptor Stephan Sinding, brother of the composer Christian Sinding. Dr. E. Grieg provided music for a poem written specially for the occasion, and it was performed by a choir of three hundred singers under his direction. Dr. Grieg has always been an ardent admirer of Ole Bull both as a man and as an artist.

The Seventy-eighth Lower Rhenish Festival will be held at Cologne, May 26th to 28th, under the direction of Dr. Franz Wüllner. The programmes will include, among other works, Beethoven's 'Missa Solemnis' and 'Choral Symphony,' Bach's cantata "Gott der Herr ist Sonn und Schild," Berlioz's 'Te Deum,' Liszt's 'Tasso,' and Herr R. Strauss's symphonic poem 'Don Juan.'

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Mon.	Royal Italian Opera, 'Faust,' 8, Covent Garden.
Tues.	Mr. Sterling Mackinlay and Miss M. Elliot's Vocal and Pianoforte Recital, 3, Salle Erard.
—	Royal Italian Opera, 'Lohengrin,' 8, Covent Garden.
Wed.	Kubelik Violin Recital, 3, St. James's Hall
—	Royal Italian Opera 'Tannhauser,' 8, Covent Garden.
Thurs.	The London Octuor Concert, 3, Steinway Hall.
—	Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden.
Fri.	Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden.
Sat.	Miss Agnes Witting's Vocal Recital, 3, St. James's Hall.
—	Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

Comedy.—'The Sacrament of Judas,' a Play in Three Acts. By Louis Tiercelin. Translated by Louis N. Parker.

Often as dramatists are called upon to abridge or condense their work, the cases are few in which they are asked to expand it. Such has, however, been the hap of M. Tiercelin, who, after giving to the English stage on October 9th, 1899, a play in one act entitled 'The Sacrament of Judas,' has now converted it into a three-act piece, of which the original work forms the conclusion. If, as has been often said, though we are not prepared to accept the statement, one of the most commendable methods of producing a play is to work back from a termination already obtained, no special difficulty has attended M. Tiercelin in what, after all, is an unfamiliar task. A noteworthy feature in the new rendering—that the early acts are weaker than those by which they are succeeded—may well be regarded as an advantage rather than a defect, since a good play should rise to a climax. It is more nearly an objection that the pleasure of the spectator is diminished by the manner in which the way is paved for the final sacrifice. What came previously as a grateful shock is now seen almost from the outset to be inevitable. M. Tiercelin works in the right spirit, and must necessarily, when his piece is in three acts, pave the way in the first act for the third. As it originally stood we saw the combat for the love of a girl between a village schoolmaster (an ex-priest and a half-republican) and a proud and dissolute noble, and admired the way in which the latter brought on his adversary the full weight of early environment, compelling him to respect vows he had ceased to think obligatory, to abandon deliberately purposed and ingeniously wrought schemes of vengeance, to save the life he had sworn to take, and in the discharge of a mission now absolutely saintly

to accept martyrdom. The situation thus obtained was strong, and, granted the place and season—Brittany in 1793—convincing. Its presentation left one touched and awed; and for the profound impression caused the sudden conversion, or reconversion, of the priest was largely responsible. Whether the effect is equally vivid when we are admitted to "see the very pulse" of the scene we are even yet unprepared to say. One thing at least M. Tiercelin has done. He has kept the scene in his beloved Brittany, the atmosphere of which he has reverently preserved. His additions are those precisely to be expected when he undertook the task of expansion for which he is but secondarily responsible, seeing that it was thrust upon him. He has in his first act gone back to the period when the convents were thrown open and the inmates disbanded, has depicted the last religious services in the priory of Kermaria, and the riots by which the banishment of the monks was followed. He has in a second act shown the secret observance of religious ceremonial, and depicted the excesses—justifiable enough—of the peasants upon those by whom they have been betrayed. The circumstances in which Jacques Bernez, ex-priest and present schoolmaster, becomes an inmate in the house of Jean Guillou, which also affords shelter to the Count of Kervern, the proscribed royalist, are also presented, and the curtain then opens on the third act, which, so far as we can see, differs in no respect from the original play. The work thus constituted is powerful, imaginative, dramatic, and impressive. It owes much to the presentation of the hero by Mr. Forbes Robertson, which is in that admirable artist's best style. It is difficult to imagine a performance more picturesque or conveying the idea of a more plenary possession and inspiration. Mr. Ian Robertson gave a good picture of Chapin (the representative of the people), and Miss Gertrude Elliott was tender and pleasing as Jeffik Guillou, the solitary female character.

ON "VLLORXA" IN 'TIMON OF ATHENS,' III. iv. 112.

THIS mysterious word—"an apocryphal name which has been a whetstone to the sagacity of commentators" (Schmidt)—is, I think, at last satisfactorily accounted for. My theory, at least, is that the word as it stands is nothing more than a running together by the printer of four words—two being numerals and one a contraction—into the mystic crux *Vllorxa*. Let us divide it—*VII-or-X-a*. The only question is as to the *a*. This I take to stand for *ōr*=other. Thus the Folio makes Timon say to his faithful Steward :—

> Go, bid all my Friends againe,
> *Lucius*, *Lucullus*, and *Sempronius Vllorxa*: All,
> Ile once more feast the rascals.

What Shakspeare meant Timon to say was this:

> Go, bid all my friends again,
> Lucius, Lucullus, and Sempronius:
> Seven or ten other: All!
> I'll once more feast the rascals.

As the printer could not make out the (probably close-written) numerals and contraction, he printed quite faithfully what he took to be a Greek name. The contraction *or* for *other* is still in common use, and, written carelessly, closely resembles the loosely written Elizabethan *a*, in which the stroke often stood out from the *o*, though joined at the top. At first, on seeing the resemblance of the Folio spelling *Vll* to *VII*, I imagined that the *a* must have stood for *adde*, or for *n*=*nomina*, and that it was a stage direction: the actor was extempore to add seven or ten more names, mere feigned names, for the list of guests; but I prefer to take the *a*=other, and to regard the interpretation of the crux as adding four words to the speech, instead of a stage direction merely. Seemingly the line Shakspeare wrote was

Lucius, *Lucullus*, and *Sempronius*: *VII or X or*: All,

and Shakspeare's "less Greek" is not illustrated by this "apocryphal name" any longer.

Yet another arrangement of the recovered words might be

> Seven—or ten—or all! I'll once more feast
> The rascals!

HAROLD LITTLEDALE.

Dramatic Gossip.

IN a month's time the management of the Savoy Theatre will pass into the hands of Messrs. William Greet and E. C. Engelbach, who purpose maintaining the traditions of a house the old associations of which have been suddenly broken.

THE forthcoming revival at the Lyceum of 'Charles I.,' which begins on June 24th, will be the first for something like a decade.

THE run at the Apollo Theatre of 'A Cigarette-Maker's Romance' has now terminated, and 'The Only Way' is this evening revived. This in turn will give way to the long-promised historical play of Mr. Freeman Wills, the title of which, as at present arranged, is 'Through Deep Waters.'

'A LADY FROM TEXAS' is the title of the new play by Mrs. T. P. O'Connor, to be produced on Saturday next at the Great Queen Street Theatre, now to be called Penley's Theatre. Miss K. Cheatham, an American, will play the heroine.

'A ROYAL RIVAL,' a new version by Mr. Gerald Du Maurier of 'Don César de Bazan,' by D'Ennery, Dumanoir, and Chantepie, first produced at the Porte Saint Martin in 1844, was given on Monday at the Coronet Theatre, with Messrs. Lewis Waller and Mollison and Miss Lily Hanbury and Miss Haidée Wright in the principal parts.

IT remains doubtful whether permission will be accorded by the censure to include 'Sapho' in the repertory with which Madame Réjane will appear at the Coronet Theatre. 'Ma Cousine,' 'La Course du Flambeau,' 'Lolotte,' and 'La Parisienne' are likely to be seen, as well as 'Madame Sans-Gêne.'

THE first act of Mr. Stephen Phillips's 'Ulysses' is now in the hands of Mr. Tree, and the play is understood to be nearly completed.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—W. H. B.—A. W.—W. F. S.—F. H. C.—received.

M. DAWSON.—No notice has appeared.

L. H. S. BRODZKY.—From foreign papers.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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Appleby, May 27, 1901.

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If any one was to write the story of those years, a better man than Major Hume could hardly have been chosen, for it was not so much a great historian that was wanted as a student of infinite patience, an expert at finding his way about foreign archives, a setter forth of facts with no desire to distort them, and telling his stories—and they are many—in a simple, unpretentious way, without troubling readers with too many theories.

Those fifteen years were years in which the Papacy was making its last obstinate effort to regain its ascendency in the councils of the European Powers; in which England, as yet hardly conscious of her mission, was championing the cause of freedom of thought and freedom of conscience; in which France and Germany were in some sense the buffer states between Spain and Rome, closely united in a crusade to stem the floods of heresy and schism in the little island kingdom, whose stubborn queen must be taught to submit to a higher authority than her own. There could be but one end to such a conflict. How it went on Froude did not care to tell. Major Hume has attempted to follow all the tortuous mazes of the long campaign in this volume.

In those fifteen years the Popes—there were five of them reigning at Rome between 1588 and 1603—were keeping up their invasion of England partly by an elaborate system of proselytizing, partly by inducing Philip II. and his son (for Philip III. by no means gave up his father's wild designs) to effect the conquest of our island by force of arms.

As for the proselytizers, their business was to convert the heretics, to anathematize the half-hearted Catholics who were for making terms with the queen, to stimulate the religious fanaticism of the extremists, to glorify the martyrs who defied the penal laws, to preach that obedience to the Supreme Pontiff was the first duty of a Christian man, in comparison with which loyalty to any temporal sovereign was as nothing in the balance. After the ghastly massacre of twenty-two Roman priests and eleven lay folk in 1588, the Jesuits (who were few) and the seminarists (who were many) were all in hiding. When they were caught by the "priest hunters" they were never spared. The Government kept a host of spies and informers dogging their steps at every turn. Such a band of detectives—ruffianly, merciless, and false—had never been known in England. The persecutors succeeded just a trifle too well, and in some quarters a sentiment of pity grew up. But when Robert, Earl of Essex, with no better motive than a desire to supplant the great Lord Burghley, organized a new band of intelligencers, whose business it was to discover or invent more ingenious and incredible villanies than had been suspected heretofore, then we begin first to hear of plots to murder the queen, and they come crowding upon us with bewildering frequency. How little truth there was in any one of them may be inferred from Major Hume's summary of the "net result" of his examination into the assassination plots of 1592–3. "Even the English refugees on the Continent must," he says, "nearly all of them have been against the commission of such a crime, or the queen would never have died a natural death..... Notwithstanding all the loose talk of the swashbucklers, no serious attempt was ever made to commit the murder." The most infamous of these "plots" was that which brought the unlucky Lopez to the scaffold. It is difficult to doubt that the poor man was the victim of Essex, whose rancorous hatred he had provoked. He had no friends and many enemies, and he seems to have been deliberately given over to the hangman because the accusers had gone so far that it would have been almost impossible to let their victim remain alive. As to the ludicrously improbable fiction of the Jesuit Michael Walpole having commissioned a fellow named Squire, a mere stable-boy or ostler, to murder Queen Elizabeth by squeezing a bladder of poison into the pommel of her Majesty's saddle, we should have thought that no sane man could treat it with anything but amused contempt, but that Major Hume appears to harbour a suspicion that there was "something in it."

But while the extremists among the Roman plotters were continuing their tortuous policy after their fashion by working in dark corners and the only too liberal employment of scoundrelism, Philip II. was passing the last ten years of his life (he died in August, 1598) in never-ceasing attempts to crush the power of England and to bring the great queen to her knees by force of arms. Again and again he prepared fleet after fleet. He had his wretched pensioners intriguing in Scotland, playing off one faction against the other among the fierce and selfish nobility; and he appears to have been actually outwitted by James VI. in the game of diplomacy. One gets baffled in the attempt to follow the moves of the pieces on the board. One forgets that this creature has a knight's move, and that a bishop's, and the other has a proper motion of his own, till one is provoked into exclaiming, "The game is not worth the candle!" With infinite patience Major Hume tries to carry us along, but we weary of it all in spite of ourselves. The interest revives somewhat when we are carried across to Ireland and asked to follow the movements of the Irish rebellion—it is always "rebellion" there—and find ourselves perforce sympathizing with Tyrone, something like a hero, fighting desperately against tremendous odds, and actually getting terms for himself at last. Perhaps the best part of Major Hume's volume is that which deals with the Spanish invasion of Ireland in 1601, the siege of Kinsale, and the utter discomfiture of the last of the Armadas (was it the sixth?), this time sent forth not by Philip II., but by his helpless and indolent son:—

> "On the last day of the year 1601 Aguila, the Spanish general, prayed for a parley..... he might, as he said, have held out for a considerable time longer, but he plainly confessed that.....the Irish were not worth fighting for. Articles were accordingly soon agreed upon for the Spaniards to leave with all their property in English ships bound for Spain, of which they were to pay the freight."

What an end to all these years of Spanish brag and bluster, of Spanish "treason and plot"! and what a comment upon it all is afforded by Major Hume's note that

> "Don Juan del Aguila had carried with him to Ireland a large number of gold chains of the value of 2,000 ducats, and ten swords of honour, to be distributed amongst the Irish chiefs after the expected victory"!

As to the plots and counterplots of the last three years of the reign, they have been already enough written about to weary most people. Of course there is a great deal of theatrical posing and surprise in the crazy sayings and doings of Essex. The man was hardly sane—"a poor, blind, vainglorious creature," as Major Hume calls him—though the thing is certainly false which some sneering Irishman said of him, that "he never drew a sword but to dub knights." Yet one can hardly pity him, and hardly see how Elizabeth could have done anything but send him to the scaffold. Of any trustworthy evidence tending to show that she felt bitter remorse for her decision there is absolutely none. On the other hand, her attitude to that hysterical lady Arabella

Stuart was merely contemptuous; except as a tool in the hands of others there was nothing to fear from such a figure. From first to last the policy of Spain and Rome had been one long and stupid succession of blunders—blunders in the original conception, greater blunders still in the attempts to carry those blunders out. Major Hume is right in saying that

"the Bye and Main Plots, and even the Gunpowder Conspiracy, were the rank sporadic aftergrowth of the greater plan which Spanish procrastination prevented from ripening in time."

He is right, too, in adding what is just as obvious to the thoughtful student of our history, that

"even if the Gunpowder Plot had destroyed the King and his house, a Catholic sovereign of England under Spanish tutelage would no longer have been possible.....for out of the forty years' struggle a potent empire had emerged, determined to choose its own form of faith, and able successfully to resist all dictation from the foreigner, even though its degenerate sovereign had forgotten the dignified traditions of Elizabeth."

A Calendar of the Inner Temple Records. Edited by F. A. Inderwick, K.C.—Vol. III. *1660–1714.* (Published by Order of the Masters of the Bench.)

With this volume Mr. Inderwick brings to a close his well-ordered and graphic history of the Inner Temple as deduced from its own records. The title of the work is somewhat misleading, for, as Mr. Inderwick shows in his preface, and as the second and eleventh reports of the Historical Manuscripts Commission more fully prove, the Inner Temple possesses a great store of records which this Calendar does not, and was not intended to, touch. The editor may be congratulated on the successful accomplishment of a heavy task. Amidst so much material of deep interest to the general student of history there was a mass of formal and legal documents to be considered; but these have been judiciously handled. The entries relating to admittance to and viewing of chambers have been omitted; the allowances to watchmen and other officers, the assessment of pensions (*i.e.*, contributions of members to the necessary expenses of the Inn), and such like, have generally been left out; whilst the Acts of Parliament and the Bench Table Orders have been calendared with severe brevity. Mr. William Page has again afforded valuable assistance by his admirable abstracts of the documents included in this volume, and Mr. Inderwick's survey of the Inner Temple's story from the Restoration to the accession of the House of Hanover is characterized by a lucidity worthy of the experienced lawyer, whilst possessing an interest not always present in legal compositions. On some points, however, we must join issue with him.

The feast given by Sir Heneage Finch, Reader of the Inner Temple, to Charles II., in 1661, was the last of the entertainments chronicled by Dugdale or by any later historian. Other festivities there were, not of so elaborate a nature, of which Mr. Inderwick speaks in detail; and he tells also of the various plays acted in the Temple between 1660 and 1688. Mirth had no restraint in the days of Charles II., but in the reign of the more saturnine William III. the members of the Inn became of graver mood, and an attempt was made to relieve the dulness. The players were more frequently in attendance, and some old regulations were put in force as to dancing in the hall. Fines, too, were imposed *pro non saltando.* Shadwell and others ridiculed the solemn and grave motions of the benchers, and the attempt at gaiety was a failure. Mr. Inderwick does not run much risk of contradiction when he says that dancing men probably preferred the society of ladies, *pro saltando*, to that of each other.

For about a hundred and fifty years the plague had been, as the editor says, "an annual though unwelcome guest" at the Temple, yet when the great scourge came in 1665 the lawyers fled from its contagion, and the records of the Society's books during the months of the dread visitation are practically *nil.* A few of the officials, however, remained, and in the register of burials at the Temple Church are the names of twelve persons who died of the plague. Mr. Inderwick gives a vivid account of the ravages of fire in the Temple. Three times in the reign of Charles II. was the Inn in danger of utter destruction. The worst conflagration, that of 1666, desolated King's Bench Walk, the Alienation Buildings, Mitre Court Buildings, Tanfield Court, Lamb Buildings, the class-rooms, and the Parliament Chamber. The progress of the fire was stayed by the liberal use of gunpowder in blowing up houses, and happily the Temple Church, in this as in the other fires, was saved. To put it in Mr. Inderwick's enthusiastic words, "the flames, which had swallowed up the cathedral of King Ethelbert, spared the chapel of the Knights Templars." The items in the general account books relative to these fires, and indeed as regards the whole life of the Inn, are full of interest. It would not have been amiss to have printed more particulars from these accounts. Few matters are more creditable to the Temple than the undaunted spirit with which the lawyers set about rebuilding their devastated homes. Very rapidly was this accomplished, but much of the work had to be done over again because of subsequent fires. One of the builders and architects called in for this reconstruction was Dr. Nicholas Barbon, whom Mr. Inderwick calls "son of the well-known Praise God Barbon," and states in a foot-note that the doctor had been christened "Unless-for-Jesus-Christ-thou-hadst-been-damned" Barbon. Had Mr. Inderwick looked at the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' which he often quotes on other points, he would have omitted his foot-note. Dr. Grosart states that "Praise God Barebones" is said to have had two brothers, one with the outrageous name given above, and another with an equally extravagant name. But Dr. Grosart did not believe the story, and both he and the writer on Dr. Nicholas Barbon state that Nicholas was "probably" the son of the well-known leatherseller. Even as regards the latter, it was shown in the *Athenæum* in 1897, from a bill among the Proceedings of the Court of Requests, that his real name was Praise Barbon, and not Praise-God Barebones.

On the other hand, Mr. Inderwick's account of Judge Jeffreys supplies fresh material for an account of that notorious lawyer. He was admitted at the Inner Temple at the age of fifteen, and at the age of twenty-one makes his appearance as a would-be peacemaker between the City Corporation and the authorities of the Temple. The latter claimed to be outside of the jurisdiction of the Corporation, and refused to let the Lord Mayor "bear up his sword" within their confines. The dispute is here narrated at length—the insistence of the Lord Mayor, the scuffle in the Temple precincts, and the subsequent action of the King and Privy Council. Jeffreys was a liberal friend to the Inner Temple, and many interesting details are included about him. The Society did not forget his services, and a few years later, with the knowledge of all his judicial errors, and even after "the bloody assize," they commissioned Sir Godfrey Kneller to paint his portrait, which was set up in their hall. Three times did the benchers invite him to a banquet, and on each occasion a play was acted for his delectation.

We may here notice what Mr. Inderwick states as to the plays enacted at the Inner Temple. He is struck by the fact that from 1660 to 1688 "not one play of Shakespeare is recorded as having been produced." Further on in his preface he says that no play of that dramatist was performed in the Temple from 1688 to the death of Queen Anne. His explanation of this fact is so singular that we must quote it in his own words:—

"Shakespeare being comparatively without liberal education, and not having had the advantage of mixing from his youth with gentlemen and gentlemen's sons, had not acquired the art of writing to the taste of that class from whom the inns of court were recruited, and without whose presence a theatre could not be kept open. Shakespeare smacked of the ruff and the farthingale long after these eccentricities of costume had disappeared, while Beaumont and Fletcher, though his contemporaries, wrote as men who had mixed habitually from their boyhood with persons of polite education and of good society, where manners were more easy and more natural, and conversation was more ready and sparkling."

Mr. Inderwick then goes on to give an account of the plays that were actually performed at the Inner Temple, sometimes by the king's players, sometimes by those of the Duke of York, and sometimes by Davenant's players. This the editor does "to enable the templars of the twentieth century to form an opinion of the tastes of their predecessors." And what are these plays? One, by no less a poet than Dryden, 'Secret Love, or the Maiden Queen,' was of such a nature that even Charles II. (save the mark), though he claimed to have had a hand in its construction, "thought it liable to exception as treating the bond of marriage too lightly." Another by Dryden, 'Sir Martin Mar-all,' is in Mr. Inderwick's opinion rightly open to censure, and shocking to a French audience, as it represents a young lady of wealth and good family disguising herself to marry a valet, who had never exhibited any inclination for her. Pepys thought it "fullest of proper matter for mirth that ever was writ." Another play by Beaumont and Fletcher, 'Philaster,' Mr. Inderwick would

like to have witnessed, for this is what he says of Nell Gwyn's acting in it (Nell figures in the General Account Books): "Her small and lissome figure, with a slight tendency to plumpness, her musical voice and clear intonation, with the charm invariably attaching to her style, must have made her a very fascinating boy." Yet another play, 'London Cuckolds,' by Edward Ravenscroft, a member of the Middle Temple, and therefore one of the "persons of polite education and of good society," was certainly not, Mr. Inderwick says, "a decent play," and Garrick declared that it should never disgrace the boards of his theatre. Once more, 'The Soldier's Fortune,' by Thomas Otway, is, the editor says, "a grossly indecent play." Surely Mr. Inderwick does not mean to contend that such dramas were more suited to the tastes of the gentlemen of the Temple than the creations of Shakspeare. Verily, our great dramatist was happy in the disadvantages of a lack of "liberal education" and of not mixing with "good society." But it is not certain that Shakspeare's plays were unrepresented at the Inner Temple. Mr. Inderwick admits that "the names of the plays are given in our books with great irregularity"; in fact, that it "depended altogether upon chance, or upon the fancy of the clerk, whether the name of the play was entered or not." We may yet have proof that the seventeenth-century lawyers were not so bad as Mr. Inderwick represents them.

Our space forbids us to dwell on many more interesting details of this volume: on the lamentable state of decay into which the Temple Church had fallen, and on its restoration and decoration under the guidance of Sir Christopher Wren; on the famous organ controversy there, finally settled by Jeffreys; on some of the eminent men of the Temple, as Sir Heneage Finch, Christopher Milton (brother of the poet), Dr. William Sherlock, Dr. Thomas Sherlock, and William Petyt, donor of the celebrated MSS.; on the famous taverns hard by the Temple; and on various habits and customs of the time, as shown in the General Account Books and other records. The type and binding of this volume are all that could be desired, and it is enriched with admirable reproductions of the portraits of William III., Queen Mary, and Queen Anne, painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller and preserved in the Inner Temple.

We have noticed a few errors, clerical and otherwise. In the footnote p. xii, as to the burials of those who had died of the plague, "p. 450" should be *p. 446*. Martin Hildesley, or Hildesby, the Roman Catholic whom James II. ordered to be called to the Bar, is printed "Kildesley" on p. 268, and this reference is not in the index. And where did Mr. Inderwick hear or read that the "kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland were consolidated and formed into one" in "the reign of Anne" (p. xcv)?

Novalis Schriften. Edited, with an Introduction, by Ernst Heilborn. 4 vols. (Berlin, Reimer.)

"We are known by those of our own kind, but other men deny us." Such has been the fate of mystics in every age, and Novalis is no exception. Carlyle's essay, full as it is of generous appreciation, shows a Titan curiously regarding some young Apollo of the new race. Far from disguising his perplexities, he rather, with an honesty that does him infinite credit, obtrudes them on the reader; and where a smaller man might have been tempted to assume the divining-rod, he is content to remain a stammering interpreter. It would be absurd to quarrel with him for boggling at times over a dark saying—that must often happen to the fittest student of Novalis; but what if the delineation reveals a half-acquaintance, a seemingly inevitable strangeness? What if the portrait lacks those intimate touches that no intelligence working *ab extra* can achieve? This want of sympathy comes out most evidently in the observations concerning the effect upon Novalis of the death of his betrothed; yet they are wise, natural, and not without tenderness. Heine's brilliant sketch cleverly hits off the sentimental decadent who now and again masquerades in Novalis; it takes no account of deeper qualities—his warm heart, his earnest humanity, his childlike faith; above all, the energy of will and strenuous activity of mind that enabled him, while grappling with disease, to accomplish his life's work in a few tragic years.

This edition, which is based on manuscripts in the possession of the Hardenberg family, brings to light a good deal of hitherto unpublished material, and though it does not contain every word that Novalis wrote—some "useless ballast" having been dropped—the assurance is given that nothing of artistic, psychological, or biographical interest has been omitted. The admirable introduction, entitled 'Novalis der Romantiker,' and comprised in the first volume, deserves to be read and pondered by all who care to understand how this man of genius came to be what he is. Not only does the author know his subject from end to end, but he has also the blessed faculty which so many scholars, especially when they write German, toil after in vain, of imparting his knowledge without irritating the recipient. The style is clear, crisp, epigrammatic—even, as some may think, unduly elaborate; *e.g.*, the trick of repeating a phrase or sentence, like the burden of a ballad, is easily overdone. There is humour, too, in the description of "Young Germany," with its Roquairols and William Lovells, its "Weltschmerz" and feverish pursuit of pleasure. We had meant to quote the amusing paragraph which sums up the *ars poetica* associated with Göttingen, but it must be enjoyed in the original. More than a word of praise is due to the skill with which the attitude of Novalis towards the various literary and political movements of the period and their influence on his development are indicated. Feminine susceptibility was characteristic of Novalis. He did not create ideas; he absorbed and combined them. His honey was gathered from a thousand flowers. Friedrich Schlegel, Fichte, Schleiermacher, and Werner were perhaps the largest individual contributors, if a local habitation and a name can be given to the airy something that makes genius its organ. Novalis has rightly been called the typical Romanticist, for he lived through and incorporated every mood, emotion, and experience of his time, so that in him its very form and colour appear reflected

> On one far height in one far-shining fire.

He was an epitome of contrasts, a harmony of discords:—

"An 'Autumn-nature,' and a man who produced his best in talk.....the poet of longing; yet he spoke in simple accents, like one satisfied with himself and happy in his love. Devotion and pleasure shared his heart. Wholly sensuous, he yet soared high above the senses. He enjoyed life, but coveted the martyr's spirit. He was an ascetic pasha. He lived in visions, but also in thoughtful meditation. A child in devotion, yet an excellent and clear-sighted critic. While as a mystic he indulged in nebulous speculation, he was at the same time a capable and business-like official. And in his 'Fragments' we find quite practical ideas jotted down side by side with abstract mathematical studies or mystical fancies. He conceived an apparatus for producing clouds on a large scale, in order to irrigate waterless districts; double windows to keep the room warmer; a new method of farming with more fallow land in lieu of grazing. And he already played with the idea of photography."

An apparatus for producing clouds on a large scale! The Aristophanic Socrates could have done no better.

Heine said of Novalis:—

"He saw everywhere only miracles and lovely miracles; he overheard the plants whispering, he knew the secret of every budding rose, he identified himself at last with universal Nature, and when autumn came and the leaves fell off, he died."

This recalls the song of the Persian mystic Jalālu'ddīn Rūmī six hundred years before:

> I crossed the autumn vineyard, in bitter sadness I crossed;
> Not a withered leaf but was mourning my love, the love that I lost.

The same yearning for a lost love had taken possession of Novalis. It is the veiled maiden in the 'Lehrlinge zu Sais,' the blue flower in 'Heinrich von Ofterdingen.' And this love is the personification of Nature, which to the lover's eye puts on the garb of earthly beauty and changes herself into a breathing human shape. Nature is spiritually one with man, whose mission it is to civilize her and in so doing to work out his own destiny. *Redeunt Saturnia regna.*

Considered purely as literature, the 'Fragments' occupy, of course, a much lower rank than do the 'Hymns,' or even than 'Ofterdingen,' which itself is—not in form alone, but essentially—a fragment. It must be conceded, further, that their value at the present day is very unequal. When Novalis once seized a principle he never let it rust in his hand. His dream—the dream of the Romanticists—was an all-embracing unity. Art, poetry, religion, science, politics—all sink and rise into each other like the waves of a great ocean. Everywhere he finds fantastic analogies and mystic affinities. He writes:—

"It is very probable that a marvellous symbolism of numbers may exist in Nature. Likewise in History. Is not everything full of

significance, symmetry, allusion, and strange association? Cannot God reveal Himself in mathematics as in every other science?"

Just at this time Priestley and Galvani seemed to have discovered the "Open, Sesame!" to Nature's treasure-house. Novalis needed no invitation to join the explorers. Dazzled by the golden prospect, his imagination wandered through field after field of natural philosophy. And page after page of the 'Fragments' still lends a shadowy life to theories welcomed with eager enthusiasm, and long since superannuated.

But when the worst is said, these miscellanea include enough and to spare of things fresh, radiant, and suggestive. It would be easy to make a selection not much inferior in size, and certainly comparable in interest, to Coleridge's 'Table-Talk.' Novalis is an ideal victim for the excerpter. He thought in jets, and though the whole mass, chaotic in appearance, does not lack the subtle transitions of a Pindaric ode, its unity lay in the mind of Novalis and refused to seek outward expression. The specimens chosen by Carlyle might lead one to think that the 'Fragments' were a dainty dish, reserved for those who had the good luck to be born Platonists or Scotsmen. And truly there are moments when some acquaintance with the 'Ideas,' or at any rate the gift of second-sight in a Scotch mist, is almost indispensable. But if Novalis dwells among the peaks, he not rarely comes down into the valley. Let him speak for himself:—

"Eating wakes humour and wit—that is why gourmands and fat people are so witty—and while eating we are ready to joke and converse gaily. It affects our solid faculties as well. At table we dispute and argue with pleasure, and many truths are discovered there. Wit is spiritual electricity: it requires a strong body.....Dinner is the most notable period of the day, and perhaps the goal, the blossom of the day. Breakfast is the bud."

"There is no wit in cheerful souls. Wit indicates a disturbance of equilibrium. It is the result of the disturbance, and also the means of rectifying it."

"Joking is a preventive and a tonic, especially against the miasma of female charms."

"When you see a giant, first look at the position of the sun and be sure that it is not a pigmy's shadow.

"We pay Vice too great a compliment if we match her against Virtue."

"A marriage is a social epigram."

"For God there is no devil, but for us unfortunately he is a very active chimæra."

"Most people do not know how interesting they really are, and what interesting things they really say."

"Only the weakness of our organs prevents us from seeing that we are in Fairyland."

"The artist stands on the man as the statue on the pedestal."

"Every person who consists of more than one person is a person of the second power—or a genius."

"The imperfect is most tolerable when it appears as a fragment."

"Etiquette is the death of all free manhood, a mixture of Asiatic servility and arrogance with Christian meekness."

"Philosophy is really homesickness, a desire to be at home everywhere."

"Darwin remarks that in waking we are less blinded by the light when we have dreamed of visible objects. Happy, then, are they who have already dreamed visions in this life. They will the sooner be able to bear the glory of yonder world."

Here we must leave Novalis. Many characteristics, and those the deepest, have not been touched—his theory of poetry, which was for him the absolute reality; his religion of "inwardness"; his close and tenderly cherished relation to Christianity. Nothing has been said of his place in the history of mysticism and of the 'Hymns to the Night,' which suggest a comparison with the 'Noche Escura del Alma' of Juan de la Cruz. But enough, we hope, has been said to show that he is worth studying; and it may confidently be predicted that all who think so will appreciate the boon conferred upon them by the publication of these well-printed and carefully edited volumes.

Literary Friends and Acquaintance. By William Dean Howells. Illustrated. (Harper & Brothers.)

EARLY in his career Mr. Howells expressed himself in uncomplimentary terms about English writers in general and Dickens and Sir Walter Scott in particular. Now that he is the famous writer of several admirable books, he displays a greater respect for others who have cultivated the field of literature before him; yet even in his younger days he was a hero-worshipper of great writers, provided they were his fellow-countrymen.

His present work is largely autobiographical, and it is welcome. A native of Martin's Ferry, Ohio, Mr. Howells visited New England when a young man. He then found the difference between the West and the East as great as that which he afterwards noted between America and Europe, and his impression of quaintness and strangeness was no keener when he first saw England a year later. He thought that New England was bare of trees, and was astonished to find that they adorned the landscape there as they did in his native Ohio. His admiration for the scenery was mild compared with his admiration for New England's worthies. At the time they were many in number and famous. Hawthorne and Lowell, Emerson and Dr. Palfrey, Prescott, Ticknor, and Longfellow were some of the notable men, and it is touching to read how Mr. Howells bent the knee before the intellectual idols of his dreams. There is much of interest in his sketch of Hawthorne, to whom he presented a letter of introduction from Lowell:—

"The door was opened to my ring by a tall, handsome boy, whom I suppose to have been Mr. Julian Hawthorne; and the next moment I found myself in the presence of the romancer, who entered from some room beyond. He advanced, carrying his head with a heavy forward droop, and with a pace for which I decided that the word might be *pondering*. It was the pace of a bulky man of fifty, and his head was that beautiful head we all know from the many pictures of it. But Hawthorne's *look* was different from that of any picture I have seen. It was sombre and brooding, as the look of such a poet should have been; it was the look of a man who had dealt faithfully and therefore sorrowfully with that problem of evil which forever attracted, forever evaded Hawthorne. It was by no means troubled; it was full of a dark repose.....In the face that confronted me there was nothing of keen alertness, but only a sort of quiet, patient intelligence, for which I seek the right word in vain. It was a very regular face, with beautiful eyes; the moustache, still entirely dark, was dense over the fine mouth. Hawthorne was dressed in black, and he had a certain effect which I remember of seeming to have on a black cravat with no visible collar. He was such a man that if I had ignorantly met him anywhere I should have instantly felt him to be a personage."

Hawthorne had recently returned from Europe, and he asked Mr. Howells about Lowell and Holmes, the curious commentary being added:—

"Perhaps because he was so lately from Europe, *where our great men are always seen through the wrong end of the telescope*, he appeared surprised at my devotion, and asked me whether I cared as much for meeting them as I should care for meeting the famous English authors. I professed that I cared much more, though whether this was true I now have my doubts, and I think Hawthorne doubted it at the time."

The avowal at the end of this passage is candid and worthy of Mr. Howells, while the words we have printed in italics are neither, so far, at least, as England is concerned. Whether the rest of Europe is as cordial in admiring merit in Americans we shall not venture to determine.

Mr. Howells does not hesitate to write unjustly about English publishers, though a London firm gave to the world his first book. Another firm, which declined to publish it, afterwards "pirated" one of his novels; he adds, "though I believe the English still think that this sort of behaviour was peculiar to the American publisher in the old buccaneering times." He surely must be ignorant, otherwise he would not write in this strain, that in the "old buccaneering times" any American could obtain copyright in England by a very short stay in Canada while his work was in course of publication, whereas no English citizen could obtain copyright in the United States. If Mr. Howells neglected to take the trouble to secure English copyright, he is both harsh and unfair in posing as the victim of literary piracy. He seems to go out of his way to write unpleasantly about us. Such a sentence as the following is neither well worded nor well intentioned: "I fancy that much of Lowell's success with [the English] people who are not gingerly with other people's sensibilities came from the frankness with which he trampled on their prejudices when he chose." Lowell in his younger days, before he had any personal knowledge of England and the English, wrote bitterly about "a certain condescension in foreigners," these foreigners being our fellow-countrymen. In later and riper life he thought differently, as Mr. Howells, who met him in London, shows:—

"Lowell was in love with everything English, and was determined I should be so too, beginning with the English weather, which in summer cannot be over-praised. He carried, of course, an umbrella, but he would not put it up in the light showers that caught us at times, saying the English rain never wetted you. Thick short turf delighted him; he would scarcely allow that the trees were the worse for foliage blighted by a vile easterly storm in the spring of that year. The tender air, the delicate veils that the moisture in it cast upon all objects at the least remove, the soft colours of the flowers, the dull blue of the low sky showing through the rifts of the dirty white clouds, the hovering fall of London smoke, were all dear to him, and he was anxious that I should not lose anything of their charm. He was anxious that I should not miss the value of anything in England, and while he

volunteered that the aristocracy had the corruption of aristocracies everywhere, he insisted upon my respectful interest in it because it was historical. Perhaps there was a touch of irony in this demand, but it is certain that he was very happy in England."

After much hard and uncertain work and very little pay, Mr. Howells found congenial employment in 1866, when he was twenty-nine, as assistant editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, a magazine which has always been a credit to New England. The admirable editing of this magazine is its distinguishing merit. Mr. Howells allows the reader to have a peep behind the scenes; but the impression produced will be greatest upon the initiated. Every one, however, will be struck with this reference to Mrs. Beecher Stowe:—

"As for the author of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' her syntax was such a snare to her that it sometimes needed the combined skill of all the proof-readers and the assistant editor to extricate her. Of course, nothing was ever written into her work, but in changes of diction, in correction of solecisms, in transposition of phrases, the text was largely re-written on the margin of her proofs. The soul of her art was present, but the form was so often absent, that when it was clothed on anew, it would have been hard to say whose cut the garment was of in many places.....It would not do to say how many of the first American writers owed their correctness in print to the zeal of our proof-reading, but I may say that there were very few who did not owe something. The wisest and ablest were the most patient and grateful, like Mrs. Stowe, under correction; it was only the beginners and the more ignorant who were angry; and almost always the proof-reading editor had his way on disputed points.....Mrs. Stowe *was* a gracious person, and carried into age the inalienable charm of a woman who must have been very charming earlier.....There was something very simple, very motherly in her, and something divinely sincere. She was quite the person to take *au grand sérieux* the monstrous imaginations of Lady Byron's jealousy, and to feel it on her conscience to make public report of them when she conceived that the time had come to do so."

Nearly all the great men of letters whose fame extended from their native America to Europe during the latter part of the nineteenth century were known to and are described by Mr. Howells. His favourites appear to be Lowell, Longfellow, and Holmes, and he has many pleasant reminiscences of them. With two of them he came into official relation when he was Consul for Venice and the ports of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, the first being Hildreth, the author of an excellent history of the United States, who was Consul at Trieste; the second Motley, who was United States Minister at Vienna. Motley visited Venice with the view of having copies made of some papers in the Venetian archives, and Mr. Howells was able to help him. He thus writes of Motley:—

"My recollection of him is of courtesy to a far younger man unqualified by patronage, and of a presence of singular dignity and grace. He was one of the handsomest men I ever saw, with beautiful eyes, a fine blond beard of modish cut, and a sensitive nose, straight and fine. He was altogether a figure of worldly splendour; and I have reason to know that he did not let the credit of our nation suffer at the most aristocratic Court in Europe for want of a fit diplomatic costume, when some of our Ministers were trying to make their office do its full effect upon all occasions in 'the dress of an American gentleman.'"

The point of the words which Mr. Howells has put within inverted commas may not be evident to all readers. When Charles Sumner was Senator for Massachusetts and chairman of the Committee for Foreign Affairs, he used his power in Congress to get an Act passed which made the Court dress of the representatives of America at foreign Courts what he termed "the dress of an American gentleman," which is that worn by waiters in hotels, restaurants, and clubs throughout the world. Sumner boasted of his achievement, and was wont to tell his friends that he had revenged himself for a personal discomfort when in 1838 he visited England for the first time. Though a young and unknown man, the letters of introduction which he brought opened many doors and led to much hospitality. Once he was invited to an entertainment at the Guildhall where Court dress or uniform was to be worn, and though an exception was made in his favour, he felt uncomfortable, with the result of enforcing upon his countrymen when in an official capacity abroad ordinary evening dress as a substitute for that which might be the rule at the Court to which they were accredited.

Motley's term of office expired before his friend Sumner's sumptuary measure took effect. On one occasion he had to protest against the opening of a packet of newspapers at the Venetian Post Office, holding this to be an infringement of diplomatic privileges. He went to the Director of the Post Office, who said he was but carrying out his instructions, and suggested that Motley should complain to Count Toggenburg, who would doubtless order that Motley's newspapers should not be tampered with:—

"Mr. Motley said he would give himself the pleasure of calling upon the Lieutenant-Governor, and 'How fortunate,' he added [to Mr. Howells] when we were got back into the gondola, 'that I should have happened to bring my Court dress with me!' I did not see the encounter of the high contending powers, but I know that it ended in a complete victory for our Minister."

Mr. Howells has written many interesting books, but none of greater general interest than this. A note of melancholy pervades it. We infer that some domestic affliction fell to his lot when he was in Boston. His narrative has further the advantage of many portraits, of which Longfellow's is the only one deserving censure. He is represented as a truculent brigand, whereas he looked exactly what he was, the meekest, most genial, and most lovable of men. There is one point in conclusion which deserves mentioning, though it concerns a deficiency so common that we are almost tired of insisting on it. As a reviewer, editor, and author of long experience, Mr. Howells ought not to have suffered his book to be published without an index. Surely one of his younger friends might have helped him in this matter, if he had no time to see to it personally.

La France: Essai sur l'Histoire et le Fonctionnement des Institutions Politiques Françaises. Par J. E. C. Bodley. (Paris, Guillaumin & Cie.)

THIS is a French edition of Mr. Bodley's 'France' rather than a mere translation. So far as the volume is translation it is the author's own; but in working over his book he has, of course, modified some parts of it, and utilized the facts and reflections of the years which have elapsed since the publication of the original. He has also cut down those explanations of French institutions which were necessary for foreign, but are needless for French readers.

The chief changes introduced into the French version are to be found in the chapters 'Liberté' and 'Les Socialistes.' It was, indeed, inevitable that both these chapters should be rehandled. The Liberty of the French Liberals—that small and enlightened, though sometimes rather wrong-headed minority, who have never been predominant in France for long periods—is at the present moment a declining force in France, and the history of the decline has, perhaps, become a "decline and fall." The Socialists, on the other hand, have risen, and have, for the first time in French history, become a governmental force, unless we except the period between the Revolution of February and the Days of June, 1848. Instead, however, of the wild men of 1848, France has now to deal with practical politicians of the type represented by M. Millerand, the most powerful of her ministers, supported as they are by many of the more dreamy Socialists under the leadership of M. Jaurès.

At the end of Mr. Bodley's chapter on 'Liberty' we find accordingly some new pages in which he explains that, although it was the Liberals who founded the Third Republic, intending to create, and believing that they had created, a Liberal Government, the consolidation of the Republic after the retirement of MacMahon from the Presidency was the end of their influence. They now play a part less considerable than that which was open to them under the Second Empire, and are extinct as a political force, while they have lost even their teaching influence. Mr. Bodley resumes in these pages the general lessons of his book, to the effect that individual liberty is not easy to reconcile with authoritative centralization such as that which was the basis of the institutions of France, both as developed by Louis XIV. and by the Revolution and Napoleon.

The Republic will have, he says, to do its best to safeguard the liberties of the majority, while clerical and anti-clerical, collectivist, and anti-Semitic minorities struggle among themselves. The whole of the permanent institutions of France which are beyond change, whatever the nominal form of Government, are centralized and anti-liberal. Parliamentary republicanism may fall; the Church, the centralized administration, and manhood suffrage will remain. As we pointed out in our original review of Mr. Bodley's book, we only differ from him on the detail that he treats the Napoleonic system with, in our opinion, too little reference to the Louis XIV. monarchy, which revealed the same tendency, and to

some extent created the institutions which he describes as Napoleonic.

More important changes than those in the chapter on 'Liberty' have been made by the author in the last chapter of the book, which is that upon the Socialists. In both these additions to, or changes in, his book he has honestly avoided any polite toning-down of his opinions for French use. He has not modified the criticisms (on the whole friendly) upon the nation or its institutions; and in the changes made in the chapter on the Socialists we are inclined to see in some places rather censure of ourselves on this side of the Channel than such complaints as may be fairly addressed to France. In his original book he had already traced the growth of the Socialist vote in part to the depopulation of rural France, and had alluded to rural depopulation as though it were an evil almost confined to France. We knew some years ago how greatly rural depopulation had affected even New England and other old settled portions of America. We did not know what is now revealed to us—the alarming increase in the rapidity of rural depopulation in England, and in some of our newest colonies of Australasia. The decline of the birth-rate, which is a separate matter, but one also supposed specially to affect France, is now shown to be more rapid in Victoria, South Australia, and New Zealand than it has ever been in France. These facts lead us to question somewhat the specially French political and social reasons here advanced as governing the decline in rural population and in the national birth-rate.

The author does not like the Socialists, and goes somewhat out of his way to attack them for their attitude in the Dreyfus case. He seems to have little sympathy with the view—inculcated, after all, as much by Christianity as by Socialism—which reprobates attack on members of a particular race or creed. Whatever may be our opinion upon the Dreyfus case, it is certain that the state of opinion in France was such at the moment of the first trial of Dreyfus that no Jew accused of such a crime could have had a fair trial, and that he was dealt with as no non-Jew could have been. It is only natural and only right that Socialists should not have been repelled by their dislike of Jew capitalists and individualists from acting in this matter as their tenets all but forced them to act.

Mr. Bodley is on safer ground when he tells us with perfect truth that the Parliamentary Socialists of France "are in the first place politicians of the Third Republic, with all the faults of their calling." He goes on to observe that they have accomplished no legislative action. How could they—invariably as yet in a minority? M. Millerand, however, has accomplished a great deal for the cause of labour, nine-tenths of which is universally accepted by foreign students as sound work, although he is open to the reproach that in the question of the hours of labour he and M. Jaurès yielded to the manufacturers, and, from the point of view of scientific administration, yielded with too good a grace.

Mr. Bodley concludes his chapter on Socialism, and his book, by explaining that "in England Socialism is not scientific, but is dangerous because there are a great many people who are Socialists without knowing it. In Parliament and the Town Councils of the great English cities State Socialism and Municipal Socialism have made much progress. Subversive principles are patronized in them by Conservatives as well as by Liberals."

This is mere cursing, unworthy of the scientific observer. There is no rapid progress of State Socialism observable in England. There is an immense extension of practical Municipal Socialism advocated on purely practical lines by practical men; and, if the Glasgow bailies are "Socialists without knowing it," it does not prove their "principles" "subversive" merely to call them so; but the question has to be thought out, as was done last year by a Committee of the House of Lords. Nothing is better deserving of attention than the evidence and the arguments by which the Chairman of that Committee was, according to the opponents of municipal trading, gradually converted to a position which they regard as one of active support of views which, in common with Mr. Bodley, they condemn, but which they have at least argued out instead of denouncing.

NEW NOVELS.

The Seal of Silence. By Arthur R. Conder. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

A PATHETIC interest is attached to this book, the first and last by the author, who died in February only twenty-five years old. 'The Seal of Silence' proves, indeed, that the public has in him sustained a loss already deeply felt by those who knew him, as the few words of preface by his friend A. F. indicate; for it is a book which shows more than promise: it shows a knowledge of life and a genuine sense of comedy remarkable in one so young. The best feature about the book is the large-minded tolerance with which the characters are treated; the author's power of humorous appreciation allowed him to look even at his villains from an internal standpoint, as it were, and not to make their actions appear unmeaningly outrageous from an inability to express their point of view. Every one of the characters lives, and is not a mere machine for working off action necessary for the plot. The weakest part of the book is the construction of the plot. To the expert novel-reader the *dénoûment* is evident from the beginning; but that is just one of those points which could easily have been cured by experience in novel-writing. What could hardly be improved are such scenes as those which show the gradual infatuation of the susceptible Bobby, his meetings with his Oxford friends, and, above all, the delightful explanation between him and Winifred; or the part of Mr. Robjohns as an inquisitive *deus ex machina;* or, to turn to more serious matters, the character of Rutherford and the strength of Winifred's love. The book amply justifies A. F.'s feeling and unpretentious tribute of sorrow to his friend.

Forest Folk. By James Prior. (Heinemann.)

MR. PRIOR'S book opens inauspiciously—"It was on a day in the early years of the just defunct century." Could anything be worse? We had to read for some pages before getting over the shock occasioned by such phrasing, and on closing the book revert to the unhappy sentence more in sorrow than in anger, for that jarring note is the opening of an excellent performance. The place is a rural district about the southern part of Sherwood Forest, and the people are such forest folk as we are little likely to forget. The book reminds us of George Eliot in the unforced and racy style in which bucolic characters, from farmer to day-man, speak from its pages, and the way in which these characters are set in their natural surroundings: "I wain't pay for civility in wi' my meat, as if 'twere a higher-priced sort o' suet." It reminds us more rarely of Mr. Meredith's work in an occasional trick of phrasing such as "She followed the exclamation up with a little feminine click of tongue to palate." And it reminds us of Mr. Hardy in its dramatic situations, which are saved by sheer restraint from degenerating into the melodramatic. The story is concerned partly with the fortunes of a Kentish farmer and his sister, who go to the High Farm near Blidworth, and more intimately with their neighbours at the Low Farm, the inhabitants of which are finely presented, especially Nell Rideout and her ne'er-do-weel brother, who mixes himself up with the Luddite machine-breakers, and is thus responsible for some of the most striking episodes in the story. It is, perhaps, in the female characters that the author is most successful; so much so that we have found ourselves wondering at times if the name on the title-page is not a woman's disguise. Man or woman, the author is to be congratulated on a really clever novel.

My Heart and Lute. By A. St. Laurence. (Hodder & Stoughton.)

THIS is the story of two loves. The first, though neither true nor profound, did not run smooth. The second was true, but troubled, and ended well. A good deal happens before the hero and heroine discover that they are affinities, so to speak. To Jack especially many misfortunes are early meted out after a prosperous and joyous career at Oxford and elsewhere. His father's affairs become embarrassed, and he, with a high sense of honour, gives up the money that has been settled upon himself to pay the creditors. His gift of music then becomes his salvation, though in his position as a mere village organist he loses his fair-weather friends and social consideration. The girl of his heart is also musical, and after some time he ventures to offer her his heart and lute, the fame that has become his, and, what is once more his, a certain supply of filthy lucre. The story may be called pleasant, though it is a trifle long-winded, and the author has a few rather irritating tricks of manner.

Derwent's Horse. By Victor Rousseau. (Methuen & Co.)

IT was with considerable diffidence that we approached this book, which its title alone exhibited as a "khaki" novel; but the diffidence was dispelled as we read on. It is indeed a "khaki" novel, but it is written by a man who evidently understands his business and is able to make his troopers talk something like human beings. There are parts of the book which are really excellent. The description of the fighting at the end, and of the charge under a hail of bullets, is wonderfully vivid and plausible; the thoughts of the men under fire are genuine, and not mere clap-trap composed in the garrets of London. The chief characters are well done. Mr. Rousseau's chief fault is a tendency to overdo his effects. The incompetence and superciliousness of staff officers were no doubt often incredibly absurd, but some of the stories he tells rather spoil his point by their exaggeration. Again, the drunkenness at Maritzburg is rather too flaringly dashed in. It is possible that Mr. Rousseau could quote chapter and verse for nearly all the incidents of the kind which he relates, but the proportion of the facts is vitiated by their obtrusiveness. Apart, however, from these points, his book reads like a very true picture of life in a corps of very irregular horse.

A Daughter of the Veldt. By Basil Marnan. (Heinemann.)

THE story of Joyce, the innocent offspring of a deeply wronged mother, is well done. Certain details of camp life in Africa are alluded to in a fashion too glaringly realistic to make the book suitable *virginibus puerisque;* but the high tone and purposeful morality which are prominent in the treatment even of such episodes as Dick Temple's last night in the canteen or Corporal Boden's cruelty to the hapless Berthe entirely eclipse any evils arising from outspokenness. There are many characters, and all well drawn. Two of the men emerge conspicuously. One is the old settler, Bob Smith, who conceals the tenderest heart under a panoply of curses; the other an unctuous and sentimental parson. It should be added that the scene-painting and accessories, so to speak, are vivid and powerful.

The Good Red Earth. By Eden Phillpotts. (Bristol, Arrowsmith.)

SIGHTS, scents, and sounds of sweet Devonshire pervade this pleasant volume. The writer has the art of making scenic description aid the action instead of seeming an excrescence on the story. The "good red earth" and the wholesome cult of the orchard correspond with the healthy and sound natures of the farmer-folk and labourers. The plot turns on a mystery attaching to the birth of the heroine, supposed to be the grandchild of old Dame Hatherley, the caretaker of Compton Castle. That venerable woman is aware of certain documents bearing on the history of the child her son sent back from Africa, and these and her savings for the child's benefit are a cause of anxious consideration when the friend who was in her confidence lies dead. She cannot trust the parson:—

"He thinks of nought but foxes, and he 's dazzled by the Pope of Rome seemin'ly—do preach in a winding-sheet or some such fantastic contrivance, 'stead of a orderly black gownd. Who 'd trust such a perilous popinjay with bank-notes?"

So she makes a confidant of a pedlar and occasional preacher. The wiles of this humorous and ingenious rascal, who sets himself first to woo Sibella, and, failing that, makes himself master of the old cabinet and its precious contents, form the groundwork of the story.

Black Mary. By Allan McAuley. (Fisher Unwin.)

IT was a bold idea to make a heroine of a half-bred West Indian girl, with no claim to a surname, and Mr. McAuley has achieved some measure of success in his enterprise, mainly because he has not attempted half way through the story to develope his ugly duckling into a swan. Black Mary remains to the end plain of feature, moderately swarthy of complexion, and wholly sweet and generous in disposition. The interest of the story is concerned with her dog-like devotion and fidelity to an elderly and "dour" Scotch brother and sister, upon whose dead brother she has been untruthfully fathered, and who, called upon suddenly to bring her up, show her no superfluity of kindness. Her passionate gratitude and attachment to the Hepburns, and especially to the young heir of the house, who is the first to treat her with kindness, find ultimate expression when, returning as an heiress from Jamaica, she is able to buy back Ardwinnoch for the latter's son. There is a suggestion of restrained but undeniable tragedy about Mary, to whom personal happiness must ever be denied; but her later adventures are not to be compared in interest with the picture of her forlorn childhood in the old Scotch house in the glen over a hundred years ago.

CHINA.

The Siege of the Peking Legations: being the Diary of the Rev. Roland Allen. (Smith, Elder & Co.)—The present work opens with a useful chapter on the Boxer movement, and lays emphasis on the fact that the association is no new thing, but was founded in the reign of Chia Ch'ing (1796–1820) as a semi-religious guild, "nominally to revive the worship of the ancient heroes, really to gather people together for mutual defence." Such societies swarm all over China, and flourish or decay in accordance with the proclivities of the local officials. Unhappily for the peace of the empire, a certain Manchu bigot named Yühsien ruled over the destinies of the province of Shantung during the troublous year of 1899. The *coup d'état* which placed all power in the hands of the Dowager Empress gave encouragement to the unruly elements in the provinces; and it only, therefore, needed a hint from Yühsien to stir the Boxers into action. The first storm signal was the murder of Mr. Brooks, an Anglican missionary, and this was followed up by a more general movement, in the course of which an open attack was made upon the Christian communities. The year 1899 had been one of drought, and according to the current belief among the people, such a calamity is a sign of the wrath of Heaven for some evil in the nation. As Mr. Allen says, "The Boxer preachers did not fail to point the moral. They proclaimed that the drought was due to the presence of foreigners and to the evil influence of the foreign doctrine." With characteristic cunning the leaders gave point to the superstitious enmity of the people by promising them the plunder of the Christians, and thus to superstition was added greed—a combination which has been responsible for most of the anti-foreign riots which have occurred in China. With a curious lack of perception, the foreign representatives at Peking failed to recognize the importance of the movement until it was too late, and this notwithstanding that imperial edicts were issued covertly encouraging the Boxers, and that repeated warnings of the approaching storm came from the missionaries. In the absence of all effective opposition, and with abundance of official support, the rioters rapidly gained strength, and in April they were preaching openly in the streets of Peking, and were posting up placards calling on the people of the capital to rise. To stimulate the populace the leaders proclaimed that they and their followers were in possession of magical powers which rendered them invulnerable, and they even succeeded in persuading the Dowager Empress of the truth of these supernatural pretensions. The result of their manœuvres soon became apparent: the people were goaded into action, and the Council of State, under the direct presidency of the Empress, officially adopted the cause of the rioters. Meanwhile the foreign representatives contented themselves with calling up from the fleets extra guards for the Legations, and continuing their remonstrances with the Tsung-li Yamên. "The Yamên are helpless, or deliberately inactive, promising much, full of assurance of the perfect safety of the foreigners under the paternal protection of a friendly throne, but doing nothing." And so matters were allowed to drift, until in the month of June, 1900, the members of the Legations found themselves hemmed in.

Mr. Allen's account of the siege is full and graphic, and shows how on such occasions the true characteristics of persons are brought out in defiance of all conventionalities. High and low were passed through the crucible, and it is satisfactory to find that with scarcely an exception the defenders of the Legations displayed cool courage and marked fertility of resource. Throughout the siege the garrison fortunately, perhaps, never realized the extreme danger in which they stood, and it is probable that more anxiety on their behalf was felt in Europe than was experienced among themselves. Their hopes were constantly buoyed up by expectations of relief. First of all there came news of the expedition under Admiral Seymour; and when that failed it was confidently expected that a larger and better-equipped force would be instantly dispatched to their succour. The changes which came over the attitude of the Chinese also helped to diversify the situation, and to suggest the possibility that the enemy were not disposed to carry matters to extremities. For days together the Chinese gunners ceased firing, and from July 17th to August 10th there was an unofficial armistice in which little or no fighting went on, and during which communications were freely kept up between the opposing forces. In the present work Mr. Allen has told a plain, unvarnished tale, and it is one which will be read with pride by all who have a fellow-feeling for courage and self-devotion.

The Chinese Crisis from Within. By Wen Ching. Edited by the Rev. G. M. Reith. Grant Richards.)—This is an interesting and instructive work. It is interesting as containing much information which could only be obtained from direct native sources, and it is instructive as presenting the views of a Chinaman who has carefully watched the course of recent events in the Middle Kingdom. Wen Ching's political views are those of Kang Yuwei and his fellows, and he finds it, therefore, both convenient and conducive to his safety to adopt a *nom de guerre.* His ardour for reform is extreme, and he has no

compliments to exchange with any one who does not regard the efforts of the reformers with unmixed admiration and the action of their opponents as worthy of all condemnation. Holding these extreme views, he is, as might be expected, led into occasional extravagances, and his estimates of the public men whose careers he describes are sometimes unfair. His work opens with a sketch of the attempts towards progress and reform which have been made in recent years. He gives due credit to the efforts made by Li Hung Chang (for whom he has a considerable admiration), Chang Chihtung, Liu Kunyi, and others, and describes the various colleges, arsenals, and factories established by them. And from these men he passes on to the arch-reformer Kang Yuwei, on whom he bestows unqualified praise. That Kang's efforts are worthy of all praise it is impossible to deny. His historical works

"are of the highest importance in developing a new notion of the teaching of the ancient classics. Through a series of brilliant commentaries Kang endeavours to show that there is no authority in the Sacred Books to justify the conservatism and retrograde policy either of the mandarins or of the Government."

And he carried out this idea to its logical conclusion when he brought out a treatise in which he claimed Confucius as a reformer. Wen Ching carefully traces the movement from the time of the appearance of these works to the crisis when the Dowager Empress intervened and consigned the Emperor to virtual imprisonment. This record will be read with interest; but the most striking chapters in the book are those which contain sketches of the principal political characters of the period. First and foremost among these stands the Dowager Empress, whom Wen Ching calls by her personal name, Yehonala. As may be supposed, he has little that is good to say of this lady. He begins by correcting the report that she was originally a slave-girl at Canton, and states, as is the fact, that she was the daughter of a Manchu official, and that she passed into the imperial harem by the process of selection by which suitable young ladies are drafted into the palace to amuse the Son of Heaven. Fortunately for her, she alone of all the ladies of the Court became the mother of a son, and was in consequence advanced to the rank of Empress. Handsome, headstrong, and self-indulgent, she ruled the weak and dissolute Hsienfêng with a rod of iron, which he occasionally resented; and it is even said that he authorized the Empress proper, in case of his death, to take any steps she might think necessary to hold in check her ambitious imperial partner. Scandal had already begun to be rife with regard to Yehonala's conduct, and suspicion in this direction may have added emphasis to the Emperor's warning to the Empress. At this juncture the Emperor died; and it is now a commonplace in the career of Yehonala that all those who at different periods have stood in her way have been conveniently removed. Yehonala's moral character fares badly at the hands of Wen Ching, who repeats with emphasis the rumours recently put forward by Kang Yuwei. There is no crime in the moral calendar which is not ascribed to her, and the author describes her *liaisons* without reserve. Her quarrels with the young Emperor are matters of common knowledge, and not a few have arisen from the conduct of her favourites. On one occasion, Wen Ching tells us, her chief friend and adviser, the eunuch Li Lien-ying, so outraged Court propriety that the Emperor ordered him to be bastinadoed. This so enraged Yehonala that she visited the Emperor's seraglio and vented her wrath by causing the same punishment to be inflicted on two of his unoffending concubines.

As a rule Wen Ching's estimate of the characters of the officials of whom he writes is fair and reasonable, but to one officer he is certainly unjust. The Viceroy Chang Chihtung is not a man to be spoken of slightingly. For many years he has worked wisely and persistently in the cause of reform. He has been a pioneer of all that has of late been done in the cause of progress, and in the recent crisis he showed an enlightened spirit to which, more than to any other cause, the preservation of peace in Central and Southern China was attributable. Yet it is to this man that Wen Ching applies such epithets as "a weather-cock politician," "a political turncoat," &c. In fact, like most reformers, Wen Ching is a bigoted enthusiast. Unless a man marches "four square" with him he is anathema. But when this is said there still remains a great deal that is both interesting and important. His sources of information are numerous and on the whole authentic, and he makes legitimate use of them. He writes excellent English, and shows in his pages an intimate knowledge of European history.

The Real Chinese Question. By Chester Holcombe. (Methuen & Co.)—By his choice of title Mr. Holcombe reflects on all those who have written on the Chinese crisis with the exception of himself; and we are glad that he stands alone. His history is as faulty as his forecasts, and we can only describe his narrative as misleading. He is evidently one of those unfortunate persons who have lived too long under the influence of the glamour which surrounds Chinese officialdom to maintain an even mind. According to him, in all matters in dispute the Chinamen are right and all the rest of the world is wrong. He even finds a good word to say for the Tsung-li Yamên, and that may be taken as a gauge of the depth of his misconceptions. With nothing English has he any compliments to exchange, and he even goes the length of comparing our late Queen unfavourably with the Emperor of China:—

"If the entire correspondence on the opium question, from beginning to end, had [*sic*] between the Emperor of China and the Queen of Great Britain—between a heathen emperor and a Christian queen, as each is commonly called—could be submitted to an honest outsider, who knew nothing of the religious pretensions of either, there is every reason to fear that he would conclude that, by some error of type-setting or proof-reading, the adjectives 'heathen' and 'Christian' had been interchanged."

On the opium question he is perfectly rabid, and in the chapters bearing on the subject he proclaims that it is the cause of the strong anti-foreign feeling said to exist in China. He asserts that opium-smokers find it difficult to buy clothes to cover their nakedness, which if true would go to prove that an infinitesimally small percentage of the people indulge in the habit. He states also that no opium-smoker can give up the practice and live. If this were so, we should expect to find the death-roll at the gaols in Hongkong and Shanghai portentously long. But if before making such statements he had taken the trouble to inquire, he would have found that prisoners who are confirmed opium-smokers suffer only temporary inconvenience from their compulsory abstention from the drug. In another part of his book he lays the evils that have arisen at the door of those who have taken over Chinese territory; and in treating of this subject he compares the "brutal aggressiveness and self-assertion of the British" with the Russians, who "seldom demand and never threaten." Can Mr. Holcombe have forgotten the recent negotiations relative to the Manchurian convention, or the horrible massacre of helpless men, women, and children at Blagoviestchensk? As to the action of France, he states that no possible arguments can be cited to justify the course taken by that country, "except such as sanction the deeds of highwaymen and burglars." He further affirms that by the seizure of Kaochow Germany "placed herself, in the minds of the Chinese, in the black list of treacherous and ravening European wolves, hungry to tear in pieces and devour their patrimony." We have done enough to display the style in which this book is written, and it is unnecessary further to weary our readers with distorted facts and vain imaginings.

SCHOOL-BOOKS.

Britain Over the Sea: a Reader for Schools, by Elizabeth Lee (Murray), is an attempt to trace the history of the idea of Greater Britain in our older literature. The quotations are apt, but hardly perhaps well arranged. We do not understand the order adopted. For instance, 'The Breach with America,' carried up to the year 1777, comes in the volume before 'The Battle of Quebec' of 1759. In some chapters relating to India we skip suddenly from Plassey to the Mutiny. Raffles and Singapore are omitted; the description of the scenery of New Zealand given is not the best in English literature. As the author uses throughout her book the phrase "Greater Britain," she would have done well to explain it historically. In spite of the defects of the volume, it is worthy of commendation, and can do nothing but good.

The Palgrave Golden Treasury: Book Fourth (Macmillan), has been well annotated by Mr. J. H. Fowler, who does not contribute much original criticism of his own, but has made a judicious selection from the best writers on the great poets of the last century. We cannot endorse all that is said. We do not, for instance, believe that Wordsworth's "fields of sleep" are anything but allegorical. Mr. Fowler might have read an excellent note on the point by Mr. Munby when it was discussed in the seventh and eighth series of *Notes and Queries*.

The *Short History of American Literature*, by Walter C. Bronson (Boston, U.S., Heath & Co.; London, Isbister), is well arranged and laudably devoid of the fantastic judgments which credit American writers of talent with superlative genius. Prof. Bronson is judicious in his praise and blame, and we dare say he would be less ready than many others to name 600 or so American poets. A work of this kind, in a small compass, requires an unusual talent for compression, and the talent which can hit off a man's merits and demerits in an adjective or two is one of the most rare. Of Lowell the author writes: "It would seem that the proverbially jealous Muse made even Lowell pay the penalty of versatility, angry that the incense of his worship should smoke upon other altars than her own." Again, we read that his "very latest verses, all too few, are rich with the mellow fruitage of an intellectual life nobly lived, but add nothing distinctive to his poetic fame." Such sentences add nothing distinctive to literary judgment to compensate for their somewhat empty wordiness. Any practised penman can write similar things without giving himself away or betraying any amount of knowledge or ignorance. The young want more of the concrete, less paraphrasing about indifferent performances.

We have received *Selections from Poe's Prose Tales* and from *The Southern Poets* in "Macmillan's Pocket American and English Classics," a series destined primarily for schoolboys over seas. These little volumes are decidedly cheap at the price, and reach the standard of better English school-books. The introductory note on Poe, unsigned, is more satisfactory than many we have seen. It recognizes his limitations fairly and candidly on the whole, as well as his merits. The Southern poets are too imitative for the most part to secure anything beyond local fame. Lanier and Poe stand out far above the rest. The 'Serenade' of E. C. Pinkney is good, but faults of taste or feebleness of expression prevent us from praising many other verses which have good points and moments of inspiration. The notes

are of the primitive kind. That on "hyacinth hair" in Poe's 'To Helen' is, we think, misleading.

Without any striking original ideas, Principal Heberden has studied the best sources of information, and written sensible notes to *Euripides: Hecuba* (Oxford, Clarendon Press), which are short and clear. We have already said that any text which departs from the MSS. should signify the fact by an obelus or some mark in that text. Emendations are all very well, but in view of the fertility and lack of taste with which they are produced, the scholar and the student have a right to demand the MSS. reading, unless it is nonsense, and even in that case the fact should be specified at the bottom of the page. Boys will not, as far as our experience goes, turn to the end of the volume, as here, for critical notes, nor need they be bothered with an appendix, if details are conveyed at the bottom of the page where the text is printed, as in the new Oxford classics.

In Messrs. Blackie's "Illustrated Latin Series" we have three good editions of Virgil, *Georgics II.* being annotated by Mr. S. E. Winbolt, *Æneid II.* by Prof. Sandford, and *Æneid VI.* by Mr. H. B. Cotterill. Mr. Winbolt's notes are careful and thoroughly practical, though occasionally couched in too elaborate language. Prof. Sandford's work has a pleasing freshness about it, but is not so complete as one has reason to expect. Some of the illustrations may be found more speculative than accurate. Servius, as we have remarked before, might provide more information for note-writers. Mr. Cotterill is to be commended for his choice of illustrations and his useful appendices, which include a note on the Sibyls.

In *Macmillan's Latin Course*, Part III., Mr. W. E. P. Pantin puts the coping on the work in which Mr. Cook and himself have collaborated. Assuming the knowledge of such constructions as the accusative and infinitive—*ut*, *ne*, *cum*, and *si*—the writer skilfully leads up to continuous Latin prose composition by a series of exercises in detached sentences, illustrating points which practising teachers know to be real difficulties. The system of giving pupils thorough drilling in short pointed sentences prior to and even coincident with composition is one which has very successful results, and we unreservedly recommend Mr. Pantin's book, which recognizes this principle. Some ninety pages of short passages (suitable for a fourth or lower fifth form) are given; they are graduated in difficulty and in the amount of help given. The abnormal in construction and vocabulary is consistently excluded in favour of the everyday usage of Cicero and Cæsar. Incidentally we are glad to see that Mr. Pantin appreciates the grammar of Messrs. Gildersleeve and Lodge.

In contents, printing, and general *format* the present instalments of the "Cambridge Series for Schools and Training Colleges" (Cambridge, University Press)—*Cæsar, De Bello Gallico, Book VII.*, by E. S. Shuckburgh; and *Xenophon's Anabasis, Book VI.*, by G. M. Edwards—leave little to be desired. Clear plans and maps are supplied in both cases, and the vocabularies contain what is necessary. Mr. Shuckburgh should have given two or three pages of grammatical index, not so much for the use of young students, who seldom invade this domain of a text-book, as for handy reference for the teacher. In the notes we are inclined to think that parallels should more often be quoted instead of, or at any rate in addition to, references being given to the Latin Primer. The introduction is satisfactory. That of Mr. Edwards is remarkably vigorous, and certainly a stimulating piece of work. A military spirit is breathed into the account of the journey along the south shore of the Euxine from Cotyora to Chrysopolis. The notes are somewhat more sympathetic than those of Mr. Nall's edition (Macmillan), and display more insight into the young reader's difficulties. We see no reason, however, for failing to state the facts about cap. iii. § 1, where the short summary supplied by an editor to the other books is omitted. Such interesting sidelights on the history of manuscripts should be utilized. In the vocabulary quantities might be more frequently marked. The little list of un-Attic words is a useful appendage, in view of Greek prose composition.

A Second Latin Reader, by Messrs. G. B. and Andrew Gardiner (Arnold), may be used by boys in their third or fourth year with profit. It contains some eighty pages of text, fifty of notes, and sixty of vocabulary. The editors have succeeded in their object of making the subject-matter interesting: a great variety of lively conversations, fables, and anecdotes is provided, the whole being graded into three parts. The notes appear to be to the point, and the suggested translations sensible and idiomatic. Several cases of careless printing meet the eye, a defect we have noticed in some of the school Shakspeares issued by this firm; but on the whole it is a useful school-book.

Undoubtedly there is a field for "The Self-Educator Series" among many isolated students and the pupils of polytechnics and working-men's colleges. The aim in *Latin*, by W. A. Edward (Hodder & Stoughton), presumably the first of the series, is to enable such to ground themselves in Latin with a minimum of outside assistance. The book is divided into two parts, in the former of which are the usual exercises, Latin-English and English-Latin, in the latter a key to these, by which the student may correct his own written work. Such matter can be used in a great variety of ways: for instance, for purposes of revision part ii. may be used as the exercise and part i. the key. Mr. Edward's plan is ingenious, and some of his principles are pedagogically sound. There is no English-Latin vocabulary, so that words have to be dug out of the Latin for use, and the necessity for constant revision is emphasized. But there are objections. As to the key, we doubt if the average boy under seventeen would be proof against Peeping Tom temptations; and even for honest workers the pace is far too hot. Thus in lesson xiv. we smile to see introduced *en bloc* for the first time three tenses of the verb, the ablative absolute, and the reflexive pronoun, together with a vocabulary of twenty-two words. The majority of students will be hopelessly winded long before they have covered their course of 260 pages. The key to passages for translation proceeds on the plan of giving first a literal rendering, then a few notes, and a final English version. The final version of passage 7 (p. 161) promoted our smile into laughter. A formless, irritating, puzzling sentence of fourteen lines will hardly encourage the translator into either English or Latin. Sound in general plan for a special section of students, this book deserves to be better executed; but to try to ground a pupil in Latin within such prescribed limits is to roll the stone of Sisyphus.

Manuel d'Histoire de la Littérature Grecque. Par Alfred et Maurice Croiset. (Paris, Fontemoing.)—This excellent manual, by the authors of the large history of Greek literature which has been reviewed in these columns and is a recognized authority on the subject, may be recommended for use in the sixth forms of public schools. It has no English rival, and it will do boys good to read some French and become familiar with a somewhat different view of ancient authors from that to which they are accustomed.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Lady Maud Rolleston has written the best woman's book about the war. The two best books about South Africa immediately before the war were by women; but the war books of ladies have not been of equal excellence. The title of Lady Maud Rolleston's volume is *Yeoman Service: being the Diary of the Wife of an Imperial Yeomanry Officer during the Boer War* (Smith & Elder). Lady Maud was of considerable assistance in hospital and convalescent work, which was not confined to the Imperial Yeomanry, though chiefly bestowed upon them. It is pretty clearly brought out by incidental remarks that many of the Imperial Yeomanry—the great majority of whom were specially enlisted for the war and had not previously been yeomen—obtained no practice in shooting until they reached South Africa, and very little there. Lady Maud, in conversation with some Boers, informed them that the Imperial Yeomanry "were all good riders, and thoroughly accustomed to riding across country." But we imagine that she knew perfectly that she was ascribing to a force, three-fourths of which consisted of newly enlisted men, merits which in fact belonged only to a small minority among them. She does not show partiality—indeed, appears to be gifted with unusual fairness. She mentions, however, the murder of eighteen wounded found under a tree by the Boers at Kimberley as though it were an accepted historical incident, which it certainly is not. Believed at the time, the story has since, we think, been discredited. In the only other passage which bears upon such matters our author, describing the wrecking of a train at Kroonstad, says:—

"Somehow the engine got away, but not before they had killed the engine-driver (which was an abominable action, as he is, in law, a non-combatant)."

Of course, an escaping engine would necessarily be fired on by any belligerent, and combatants and non-combatants are not distinguishable on such occasions. It comes out that the principal medical officers in some cases did not know much about the real condition of the hospitals under their charge. In one case, for example, at Kimberley after the siege, the author was assured that there was nothing wanted, when the head sisters were so deficient in certain necessary articles that when these were bought and brought to them they were actually fought for. It also comes out in the same way that it was a common practice for the hospital orderlies to

"levy a heavy tax on all stimulants ordered for the patients, and the doctors told me that this was never the case with the nurses. If a nurse was given a bottle of champagne or brandy for the use of the patients, the doctors felt perfectly confident that she did not benefit thereby, but they generally felt unsafe if they were obliged to leave it with the orderlies."

In another case the author discovered that the orderlies were consuming the whole of the fresh milk purchased and ordered for the patients, and supplying them only with condensed milk of an inferior quality. This of course, in cases of enteric, is a most serious handicap to the chances of recovery. The author makes but few slips. At p. 268, in describing the Mauser bullet as merciful, she contrasts it with "an explosive bullet" in a passage where we think "expansive" is meant. It is unfortunate that great numbers of writers have described as explosive the expansive bullet captured by the Boers in our immense stores of ammunition at Dundee and afterwards used by them against us, or similar bullets made by the use of a penknife upon the ordinary service bullet of either side. Of course an explosive bullet is a wholly different thing—a small shell, in fact. At p. 281 there is a slip: "initiation" for *initiative*. The remark that Kafirs "do not give one the idea of really liking

white people" is a little wanting in a sense of humour. On the whole, we have nothing but praise for the book.

MR. PERCY FITZGERALD has compiled from biographical sources and his own recollections two volumes entitled *Fifty Years of Catholic Life and Progress* (Fisher Unwin). Much of his work is a running commentary on Mr. Purcell, the revealer of weak spots in eminent men. We fail to discover that Mr. Fitzgerald convicts him of a more heinous sin than indiscretion, which accusation, when made from the writer's pronounced standpoint, is true enough. The survey will in other respects be found to come pretty much up to expectations; it rambles, but at the same time it interests. Mr. Fitzgerald has a modest, yet disconcerting habit of relegating his personal reminiscences, which would have given colour to bald facts and dates, into a limbo of foot-notes. His brief sketches are sometimes well executed, all the same—of those Roman Catholics, for example (like Milner, the historian, and Charles Butler), who lived before the revival; of Father Dominic, the remarkable monk who received Cardinal Newman into the Roman Church; and of the devoted Bishop Grant of Southwark. He deals with more prominent characters too enthusiastically to be discriminating. Let us add, however, that his praise is so sincere as to be absolutely void of offence even to the most strenuous Evangelical. An appendix contains some useful information about the new Roman Catholic cathedral at Westminster, and a poem which Mr. Fitzgerald has composed "all by himself," as the children say:—

> He of the street oft stops to point,
> And thinks "the times are out of joint";
> Wonders how this thing of Rome
> Should dwarf the spires and Wren's great dome.

But does it? He of the street must have been lunching.

Shots from a Lawyer's Gun. By Nicholas Everitt. (Everett & Co.)—Lawyers have often attempted, but rarely with success, the task of teaching a bit of law to laymen by humorous and gossiping methods. Mr. Everitt, if he has not hit the mark every time, has made many a good shot in his book, which mixes the useful with the agreeable. His object is to expound so much of the law as is most important to shooters, and his method is to illustrate the various awkward questions that arise by amusing stories and by interviews between solicitor and client, and in a good many cases to add a serious statement of the law, with references to the reports. If he had only furnished his book with an index it would, in spite of its comicalities, have been a very useful book for country practitioners. Mr. Everitt is a safe guide. He knows his subject uncommonly well. But if one tried to consult his book in a hurry it would be exasperating to have to pick out what one wanted from a story about "Mr. Six-and-Eight" and "Sir John Rocketter." Still the author's humour is not at all bad. A good specimen of it is to be found in the amusing story in which he explains the law as to shooting on foreshores. On the important subject of trespass Mr. Everitt seems hardly emphatic enough to keep his lay readers safe from going wrong. In his interesting chapter on 'Trespass at Common Law' he begins by saying that it is a popular fallacy to suppose that so long as one does no appreciable damage one may roam over another man's land at will. The more common fallacy is surely that there is real terror in the familiar notice that "Trespassers will be prosecuted." An eminent judge who died not very long ago used to make a point of rambling upon land where he saw such a notice. There is no such thing as "prosecution" for a mere trespass, and the difficulty of using exactly the right amount of force to expel a trespasser and not to render oneself liable for assault makes this remedy dangerous. Civilization has been on the side of trespassers. All you can do is to keep them out by physical defences—barbed wire, high walls, or other unclimbable fences; and you must be careful about putting up barbed wire by the side of a highway. If you find a trespasser on your land, all you can safely do is to order him off; and what is to be done if he will not go only Dogberry can say. As to trespassers doing malicious damage and trespassers in pursuit of game the cases are very different. Acts of Parliament have provided for these cases, which are well explained by Mr. Everitt. His book may be strongly recommended to sportsmen.

The Journal of Mrs. Fenton, a narrative of her life in India, the Isle of France (Mauritius), and Tasmania during the years 1826-30, with a preface by Sir Henry Lawrence, Bart. (Arnold), is, as it was intended to be, "a familiar picture of the everyday occurrences, manners, and habits of life of persons undistinguished either by wealth or fame." It is, however, a great deal more than this, for it is a minute record, bearing in every page the impress of truth, whence we can learn and compare the life in India and the colonies then with what we know of it now. We can appreciate the pleasure with which the late Sir Henry Yule would have searched its pages for quotations illustrating the use of Anglo-Indian terms; the results of his labours would not have been poor, and would have found a resting-place in the pages of his glossary. He, with us also, would have regretted that "Mrs. Fenton's spelling has been modernised, though one parts regretfully with such words as 'tygres' and 'atalevents,'" but would have been in a measure consoled when he found that the spelling of Indian words had, as a rule, been preserved. Mrs. Fenton was the daughter of the Rev. John Russel Knox, rector of Lifford; her aunt Letitia Knox married Lieut. Alexander Lawrence, father of the three brothers George, Henry, and John, so well known in Anglo-Indian history. Miss Knox married first, seventy-five years ago, Capt. N. Campbell of the 13th Foot, and accompanied him to India, joining the regiment at Chinsurah, where it was assembled prior to proceeding to the Upper Provinces. Dinapore was their destination; and to any one acquainted with the part played twelve or fourteen years later by the regiment in Afghanistan, it is most interesting to get a glimpse of names afterwards better known. Thus, writing of the practice, more common then than now, of officers and men marrying half-caste or native women, Mrs. Fenton says:

> "I was a little mortified, as I had not supposed I had a single connexion in the country of that colour which seemed so unfashionable, and I begin to fear there must be some truth in a belief, which is so general, to their prejudice. Colonel Sale is most violent on the subject; he will not allow a soldier to marry a native woman, but laments he cannot prevent the officers *disgracing* themselves."

Next Mrs. Denny (it should be Dennie) is mentioned, "looking more handsome than happy," and Mrs. —— "and her abundant hatred of her eldest daughter, chiefly for being ten years too old for her mamma's taste." The names Hay and Kershaw—to the latter we believe, writing from memory, Sale, at the assault of Ghazni, when nearly overcome in single combat with a powerful Afghan, appealed in some such terms as, "Sir, would you oblige me by passing your sword through the body of this infidel?"—are familiar; and Havelock, too, flits across the stage:—

> "Havelock I had seen on my arrival at Dinapore; he was just quitting it, but I knew him well from Blackwell's account. They had lived together. The former was very well informed, and had written a book on the Burman Campaign, which had been very favourably spoken of; indeed, it was supposed that its dedication to General Cotton had obtained for him the appointment he now held. His first appearance had not impressed me in his favour, and Blackwell often combated what he called my prejudice."

Again, at a stupid, well-behaved party, behind a row of chairs, "I saw Havelock, who had retreated a little, fast asleep. This, however, was his general practice," and so forth. Capt. Campbell died within a year either of their marriage or of their departure for India, and after some time Mrs. Campbell married Capt. Fenton, who left the army and settled in Tasmania, where life was much rougher then than it is now, so that her descriptions have value as history. Mrs. Fenton's diary is very human, and reveals a nature nervous and excitable, by no means the easiest possible to get on with; but it bears every evidence of sincerity, and should interest a considerable section of the public, who will find on perusal that they owe gratitude to those who have placed so much interesting matter at their disposal.

CALMANN LÉVY send us the fourth and last volume of the work entitled *Léon Say: Les Finances de la France sous la Troisième République*, of which we have briefly noticed the previous issues, dealing with the finances of France round the central figure of M. Léon Say. The present volume concerns the portion of M. Léon Say's financial and political life in which he was the leading opponent in France of extreme Protectionism and one of the chief antagonists of all forms of Socialism. It deals very largely with the sugar question, and is, we think, indispensable to all those who desire thoroughly to understand it. Like nearly all other French Free Traders, M. Léon Say modified his original attitude in the direction of accepting moderate Protection; and although he was not, when ambassador in London, so hostile to full Free Trade as was his successor M. Challemel-Lacour, yet in some degree he deserved the reflection contained in Lord Granville's recorded saying to the effect that "His excellency having informed me that he was a Free Trader, I replied that I was aware of it, but had never been able to see the difference between a French Free Trader and an English Protectionist." The strictures of M. Léon Say on Socialism do not rise to a high level. He had many points of resemblance to Sir Henry Fowler, both in his opinions and in his powers of speech, though, as an Englishman, Sir Henry Fowler is, of course, a better and more consistent Free Trader. As regards the form of his speeches, M. Léon Say was remarkable even for a Frenchman. The editor is Prof. André Liesse.

THE Société des Études Juives has commenced publishing through M. Leroux a French translation, made under the competent auspices of M. Théodore Reinach, of the complete works of Josephus. The first instalment, Books I.-V. of the *Antiquités Judaïques*, has appeared. The translator, M. Weile, has been careful to aim at fidelity, and he has taken advantage of the appearance of Niese's critical edition of the original text to make his rendering more exact than its predecessors.

WE have on our table *A History of Rome for High Schools and Academies*, by G. W. Botsford (Macmillan), — *Ideals in Ireland*, edited by Lady Gregory (Unicorn Press),—*Passages from the Letters of Auguste Comte*, selected and translated by John K. Ingram (Black),—*The Agricola of Tacitus*, edited by J. W. E. Pearce (Bell),—*French Pronunciation exemplified by English Phonetics*, by Dr. W. Krisch (Murby), — *The Preceptors' Book-keeping*, by T. C. Jackson (Clive),—*Fergusson's Surveying Circle and Percentage Tables*, by J. C. Fergusson (the Author), — *Life in an Open-Air Sanatorium*, by Dr. C. Reinhardt (Bale), — *Biographical and Critical Essays*, by Lord Macaulay (Ward & Lock), — *The Charm of Life*, by the author of 'An Episode at Schmeks' (Griffiths), — *Tangles*, by A. Orient (Digby & Long),—*The Golden Lotus*, by A. Barrett (Macqueen),—

Franks: Duellist, by A. Pratt (Hutchinson),—*The Pharaohs of the West*, by F. A. D. (Bemrose), — *The Talisman*, by Mrs. A. Barton (Black),—*Some Ups and Downs*, by R. Jacberns (Wells Gardner),—*The Mother of Emeralds*, by F. Hume (Hurst & Blackett),—*Distaff*, by M. Rodziewicz, translated by S. C. de Soissons (Jarrold),—*Sonnets and Songs*, by S. C. Jellicoe (Simpkin),— *Burns from Heaven, with some other Poems*, by H. Hendry (Richards),— *Idylls of Arcadia*, by J. Freeman (Simpkin),— *Thoughts on Belief and Life: Sermons*, by H. J. Lawlor, D.D. (Dublin, Hodges, Figgis & Co.),—*The Church and New Century Problems*, by the Lord Bishop of Durham and others (Wells Gardner),—*Why do You believe the Bible to be the Word of God?* by the Rev. J. Bateman (S.P.C.K.),—*How to Walk before God*, translated by M. S. Dalton from the French of Père Vaubert, S.J. (Sands),—*The Story of Fifty Years' Mission Work in Chhota Nagpur*, by the Rev. E. Chatterton, B.D. (S.P.C.K.), — *Our Saviour* (Mowbray), —*Notes sur la Russie*, by A. Beaunier (Paris, Tricon),—*Geschichte der Philosophie im Islam*, by T. J. de Boer (Stuttgart, Hauff),—*Werther le Juif*, by L. Jacobowski (Paris, L'Humanité Nouvelle), —*Études Anglaises*, by A. Chevrillon (Paris, Hachette),—and *Lehrbuch der altenglischen (angelsächsischen) Sprache*, by E. Sokoll (Leipzig, Hartleben). Among New Editions we have *Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám*, by Richard Le Gallienne (Richards),—*Peeblesshire and its Outland Borders* (Peebles, Watson),—*Notes on Confirmation: Lectures on the Church Catechism*, by the Right Rev. R. F. L. Blunt, D.D. (S.P.C.K.),—*A Colony of Mercy*, by J. Sutter (H. Marshall),—and *Ronald and I*, by A. Pretor (Bell).

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ENGLISH LITERATURE AND AMERICAN PROFESSORS.

II.

King's College, London, May 24th, 1901.

IN the same Furnivall 'Festschrift' to which reference was made in my last paper will be found an interesting contribution by Prof. J. W. Bright, of Johns Hopkins University, 'Concerning Grammatical Ictus in English Verse,' upon which, together with a previous paper of his included in 'Publications of the Modern Language Association of America' (vol. xiv. p. 347, f.), I should like to offer some observations. The principle laid down by Prof. Bright is as follows: "The laws of prosody are founded in the facts of grammar, and in this sense prosody is a department of grammar." In itself this might appear a simple enough proposition to those of us who remember the old grammar of Lindley Murray, and most people would be inclined to let it pass without protest, because they would understand it to mean that in poetry words must keep the accents and inflections which they bear in ordinary good writing, and that their arrangement in rhythmical sentences must not ignore considerations of sense. But what Prof. Bright means is that prosody is a department of *historical* grammar, and that a knowledge of the earliest English is necessary to any correct scansion of poets even as recent as Swinburne and Rossetti, by which pronouncement he takes over the whole realm of poetry as an annex to his own kingdom of philology. "Many readers," he says, "may accept without question an ictus upon the last syllable of *modesty'*, but, lacking the necessary historical and grammatical information, they will do so for a reason that will exclude the equally admissible *many'*, *among*, *parént*, *béyond*," &c. A sentence like this is well calculated to give the unphilological reader a cold shudder. He knows that he accepts a second ictus upon *modesty* because it is a trisyllable with the main ictus upon the antepenultimate, and for no philological reason whatever. However, he regains a certain composure on discovering that the poets from whom the professor illustrates his theories are such as he is not in the habit of honouring or much reading — Davenant and Donne. Prof. Bright quotes from Dr. Watts a censure of the following couplet in Davenant:—

> None think rewards render'd worthy their worth,
> And both lovers, both thy disciples were,

and proceeds to turn the tables on the doctor by exposing his ignorance of the fact that in Old English nouns of agency in -er, like *lover*, have special rhythmic value, and that "render" partakes of the accentual idiosyncrasy of the French *rendre*. On equally sound philological principles the reader is encouraged to enjoy the following specimens of Donne's skill:—

> As vain, as witless, and as false as they
> Which dwel in Court, for once *goíng* that way.
>
> When I behold a stream which from the spring
> Doth with *doubtfúll* melodious murmuring.

The unphilological reader will probably retort upon the professor that nowhere in Shakspeare, Milton, or Tennyson are *lover*, *rendered*, *doubtful*, and *going* accented on the final syllable, and that the canons of poetical scansion are made by the great poets. As to Donne, he will recall the contemporary opinion of the learned Ben Jonson (who wrote a grammar, and so should know about prosody) that "Donne for not keeping of accent deserved hanging"; and further, he will appeal from Donne "drunk," the Donne of the imitations of Persius, to Donne the comparatively "sober" writer of lyrics and sonnets.

Apology for such wretched writing as the examples quoted above cannot but prejudice a reader against Prof. Bright's handling of difficult scansions in the great masters. With his general desire that poetry should not be read like the daily newspaper, that is to say, with total disregard of rhythm, most people will sympathize; and they will also agree that the particular type of rhythm should be clearly impressed; but when the professor goes on to urge that verse is to be read "with an uninterrupted observance of the fundamental rhythm" there seems need for the proviso, "so far as this fundamental rhythm is observed by the poet." For as Prof. Bright will allow a bad poet to change the accepted accent of words for the sake of "uninterrupted observance of the fundamental rhythm," so he will not allow good poets to keep the accepted accent for the sake of varying the rhythm. For example, he offers the following scansions of certain lines of Milton:—

> To the *gárden* of bliss, thy seat prepared.—'P. L.,' viii. 299.
> In the *vísions* of God. It was a hill.—'P. L.,' xi. 377.
> By the *wáters* of life, where'er they sat.—'P. L.,' xi. 79.
> *Universál* reproach, far worse to bear. 'P. L.,' vi. 34.

Now by what means is a grammarian who thinks such scansions tolerable to be persuaded that they are not what Milton intended? It ought to be enough to point out that Milton is uniform in his system of accenting nouns, and that nowhere does he accent *garden*, *visions*, or *waters* on the last syllable, or *universal* on

the second and fourth, though the word is found in twenty other places. It may be added that other examples are found of the same rhythm:—

In the bosom of bliss, and light of light.—'P. R.,' iv. 597;
Through the infinite host, nor less for that.—'P. L.,' v. 874;
O how comely it is, and how reviving.—'S. A.,' 1268;

and that in every case the pause in the line comes after the *third* foot, which is regularly iambic (I use the word as convenient), and is followed by two feet also regularly iambic. I would suggest that, were the scansion of the first two feet as regular as Prof. Bright maintains, it ought to be possible to find instances of lines where a monosyllabic preposition, the definite article, and a trochaic dissyllable are followed directly by a pause: such a line as

To the garden: their seat of bliss prepared;

but there are no such lines in Milton. The fact that Milton always follows this particular rhythm by a regular iambic foot before the pause, and that the concluding part of the line never admits the else familiar inversion after a pause, goes to show that the early part of the line was irregular and needed compensation. I think it might also be maintained that when the line began with "in the" or "through the," where the preposition would naturally take the accent, Milton used a trochaic noun to ease the preceding inversion. The lines (but not the scansions) above quoted are taken by Prof. Bright from Mr. Robert Bridges's book on Milton's prosody; and for students of English poetry in England the fact that Mr. Bridges scans them as cases of inversion of the first two feet will be likely to settle the matter, because Mr. Bridges is known from his own poetical work to be a master of rhythm and to have an ear of extreme delicacy. That Prof. Bright treats Mr. Bridges with the politeness customary between a schoolmaster and a blundering fourth-form boy may be due to the instinct which recognized him not to be of the rhythmical school of Donne and Davenant.

In the paper contributed to the American journal mentioned above Prof. Bright brings to the aid of his grammatical theory a consideration borrowed from popular speech. He points out that we can gain additional emphasis for words by raising the pitch of one of their syllables, without interfering with the regular word accent. Thus, when a young person exclaims "The idea!" she gives *i*- a pitch accent, while the word accent on *e* remains as before. So in the sentences, "In that case one should say not goód, but goódly″," "They were not going to″ hím, but fro″m hím," emphasis may certainly be gained by raising the pitch on the syllables marked thus ″. This fact will be denied by no one, but its application to the scansion of verse requires careful scrutiny. It by no means follows that, because in prose a pitch accent may stand cheek by jowl with a word accent, they can be allowed to be such near neighbours in verse; still less that the pitch accent can oust its neighbour. But the examples Prof. Bright offers of the adroitness of his pitch accent are as follows:—

To be or not to be: that *i″s* the question.
The undiscovered country, from whose bourn
No traveller returns, *puzzle″s* the will.

In the former case he marks no accent on *that*; in the second none on *puz-*; but these remain the accented syllables whether the reader raises his pitch on the following syllables or not. So that the whole question of pitch accent seems to concern the art of reciting and not the metrical art.

In the conclusion of his paper Prof. Bright gives one final and sufficient evidence of what his ear is capable of in the way of scansion; and if, after seeing that, any lover of poetry thinks the professor's theories worth another moment's consideration, his blood must be upon his own head. "Here," he says, "are a few lines from Crashaw:—

Say, watery' brothérs,
Ye simpering sons of those fair eyes,
Your fertile mothérs."

Here are the lines, indeed; but would Crashaw recognize them? It is evident that no argument addressed to the ears of a person who could so scan would carry any weight; happily there is one that can be addressed to the professor's eyes. The fourth stanza before this in 'The Weeper' opens,

Time as by thee he passes
Makes thy ever-watry eyes
His Hour-glasses,

which shows that Crashaw is content occasionally to allow an extra syllable at the end of the line. It also shows that he elsewhere scans *watry* as a trochee. Now the type of the first line of the stanza is obviously ⏑—′⏑—′⏑—′; but for the sake of variety Crashaw sometimes writes (⏑)—′⏑—′⏑—′, sometimes even (⏑)—′(⏑)—′⏑—′, as in the first stanza of all,

Haíl, síster springs,

which I fear Prof. Bright would scan

Hail, sistér sp(er)rin′gs.

It is only one stage beyond this to allow an extra syllable as in the case adduced and the case before us:—

(⏑) Sáy, (⏑) wátry bró(thers)
(⏑) Yóur (⏑) fértile mó(thers).

H. C. BEECHING.

LANDOR AND HIS EDITORS.

CAN anything be done to protect Walter Savage Landor from the ineptness of his editors? The latest example of this may be found on p. 1 of a little volume called 'Love Poems of Landor' (John Lane). Landor wrote:—

The torch of Love dispels the gloom
Of life, and animates the tomb;
But never let it idly flare, &c.

One editor after another alters "torch" to "touch of Love." On p. 98 there is another misprint. Landor wrote:—

Phryne heard my kisses given
Acte's rival bosom...
'Twas the buds, I swore by heaven,
Bursting into blossom.

The editor changes l. 3 to "I swore *my* heaven," which is absurd.

On p. 48 the second verse of a poem to Love, as printed by Mr. Lane, ends:—

I ask no more for hours of joy,
Left but thy arm, and burst my chain.

Landor, of course, asked Love to "lift" his arm.

STEPHEN WHEELER.

HUCHOWN.

I.—'TROY,' 'TITUS,' AND 'MORTE ARTHURE.'

AMONG the supreme literary problems ranks the expiscation of the personality and work of Huchown of the Awle Ryale, or Sir Hew of Eglintoun. Effective solution seems at last attainable. The Hunterian codex T. 4. 1 has made a whole series of other things assume a new colour. Now it is time to apply fresh facts to old judgments and to marshal them towards definitive conclusion. Meantime there may be waived some discussion of the meaning of Sir Hew's frequent passages into England, his relation to David II., the attitude of David II. to Edward III., the position of Sir Hew and of John Barbour at the Stewart Court, and the significance of the alliterative poet's acquaintance with London, so notably referred to in 'Morte Arthure' (l. 2418) "as Londone es here." The clearness of the Scottish connexion of that poem, brought out by at least one Scottish poet's reference to it, goes without saying. At present I am content, if my critics prefer it, to discuss "Huchown" as an algebraic personality, not necessarily Sir Hew or even a Scot, but assuredly a unity. The time to discuss the person is at hand: the unity meantime is the core of my position. What is to do now is, without further parley, to settle the question of the relative date of the alliterative 'Destruction of Troy' as compared with the 'Morte Arthure,' and to affirm, in the face of perhaps the best critics, that their placing the 'Troy' after 'Morte Arthure' (by a score of years or more) must be reversed by the altered data, which also are incompatible with any other view than that of unity of authorship. Such, then, is what, to use the remarkable exordium common to 'Sir Gawayne' (l. 27) and the 'Wars of Alexander' (l. 15), I "ettle to show."

The overlooked factor in the case as heretofore presented is the splendid testimony borne by the alliterative 'Titus and Vespasian' or 'Siege of Jerusalem'* to the evolution of 'Morte Arthure,' between which and the 'Troy' it stands as a joint. The limits of date for the three works, all of one alliterative order, are between 1358 and 1376, which last was the final year of Sir Hew's life, and was also the year in which Barbour's 'Bruce' appeared bearing quotations from the 'Troy.' In brief, the 'Titus' follows and uses the 'Troy'; the 'Morte Arthure' follows and uses the 'Titus.' Proof is as easy as it is final.

Troy.	*Titus.*
A rak and a royde wynde rose in hor saile.—Line 1984.	The racke myd a rede wynde roos on the myddel." —Line 55.
Both mawhounus and maumettes myrtild in peces.—4312.	The mahomid and the mametes to-mortled to peces.—233.
Latin has "ydolum.....esset minutatim abscissum."	
Of wepyng and wayle and wryngyng of hondes.—8719.	Than was wepyng and wo and wryngyng of hondis
.....wringyng of hond:	With loude dyn and dit for doil of hym one.—245-6.
The dit and the dyn was dole to behold.—8679.	
Hade bir at his bake and the bankes levyt.—1902.	Hadde byr at the bake and the bonke lefte.—288.
Hadyn bir at there backe and the bonke levyt.—12490.	
Mony toures up tild the toune to defende.—1551.	With many a toret and tour that toun to defende.—310.
A thondir with a thicke rayn thrublit in the skewes.—7619.	As thonder and thicke rayn throwoland in skyes.—530.
A thoner and a thicke rayne thrublet in the skewes.—12496.	
Latin has "in multa copia pluviarum mingit ether in tonitruorum aggregacionibus."	
He gird hym thurgh the guttes with a grym spere.—9406.	Girdith out the guttes with grounden speres.—564.
Chaundelers full chefe and charbokill stones.—3170.	Chair and chaundelers and charbokel stones.—588.
Shottyn up sharply at the shene wallis.	Schoten up scharply to the schene walles.—664.
[With glayves and gomes girdyn doun toures.]	
Dryven up dartes, gyffen depe woundes.—4739-41.	Dryven dartes adoun ȝeven depe woundes.—835.
Latin has "crebris sagittis emissis ipsos letaliter vulnerant."	
When the derke was done and the day sprange.—11956.	Whan the derk was doun and the day spryngen.—850.
Layn ladders alenght and aloft wonnen	Leythe a ladder to the wal and a lofte clymyth.—1189.
At yche cornell of the castell was crusshyng of weppon.—4751-2.	At eche kernel was cry and quasschyng of wepne.—1186.
Latin has "bellicis scalis appositis letaliter impetunt et dura debellacione Trojanos perimunt."	
Till thai lept of the ladder light in the dyke	That the brayn out brast at both nose thrylles
The brayne out brast and the brethe levyt.—4755-6.	And Sabyn ded of the dynt into the diche falleth.—1194-5.
Latin has "sternuntur a scalis et volubiliter ruinosi pervenientes in terra fractis cervicibus vitam exalant."	[Sabyn had mounted the ladder.]
	Wer ded of that dynt and in the diche lyȝten.—1203.
Bassons of bright gold and other brode vessell.—3169.	Bassynes of brend gold and other bryȝt ger.—1261.
Mynours then mightely the moldes did serche.—4774.	Now masons and mynours han the molde souȝte.—1274.
	Till alle the cyte was serched and souȝt al aboute.—1279.
Betyn doun the buyldynges and brent into erthe.—4777.	Bot doun betyn and brent into blake erthe.—1285.
Latin has "in facie terre dejectis tam deiciencium studio quam ignium flammis voracibus."	

'Troy,' 4752	4751	4756	4755	4774	and 4777.
'Titus,' 1186	1189	1194	1195	1274	and 1285.

These last readings—not only of the same lines, but of the same lines in all but the very same sequence—are of profound interest, since

* Citations below are made from Herr Gustav Steffler's edition, 'The Sege of Jerusalem' (Marburg, 1891). It bristles with bad readings, but is very useful as furnishing a working text not otherwise publicly available.

they establish the fact that these hitherto unaccounted-for passages descriptive of the downfall and destruction of Jerusalem are (with some assistance from the 'Wars of Alexander') taken from the downfall and destruction of Tenedos in the 'Troy'—taken, that is to say, to my thinking, in the manner that men take their own.

Piquant as this is, there is a yet finer proof. In the 'Troy' (of whose poetic quality some insufficiently appreciative estimates have been made) there is a striking description of the Greek camp by night. There is little of it in the original, and it is in the main an amplification of the words "in ipsius noctis conticinio."

When the day ourdrogh and the derk entrid
The sternes full stithly starand o lofte
All merknet the mountens and mores aboute
The ffowles there fethers foldyn togedur
Nightwacche for to wake waites to blow
Tore fyres in the tenttes tendlis olofte
All the gret of the Grekes gedrit hom somyn
Kynges and knyghtes clennest of wit
Dukes and derffe Erles droghen to counsell
In Agamynon gret tent gedrit were all.—7348-57.

Latin has: "Aspectibus igitur hominum crepusculo succedente stellis per celi spacium undique patefactis quibus nox que nocet oculis intuencium in aspectibus ceterorum propter sue tenebras cecitatis aperte vulgavit. Omnes Reges Grecorum duces et principes in ipsius noctis conticinio in Regis Agamemnonis tentorio conveniunt."

They had met in council how to compass the death of Hector, a task assigned to Achilles. Far on in the poem, once more it is Achilles who, planning revenge on Troilus, found no rest in his bed:—

And lay in his loge litill he sleppit.—10096.

Latin has: "Inquietus sua non appetit claudere lumina in dormicionis consueta quiete."

The author of the 'Titus' put these two pieces together for the *mise en scène* of Vespasian armed:—

By that was the day don dymned the skyes
Merked montayns and mores aboute
Foules fallen to fote and her fethres rusken
The ny3t wacche to the walles and waytes to blowe
Bry3t fures aboute betyn abrode in the oste
Chosen chyventayns out and chiden no mor
Bot charged the chek wecche and to chambr wenten
Kynges and kny3tes to cacchen hem rest
Waspasian lyth in his logge litel he slepith.—722-31.

We shall need to return to Vespasian, to see him leave his couch and don breastplate and shield, sword of gold and jewelled helm, for the picture was destined to create an episode in 'Morte Arthure.' Just now let us look at the sources out of which this poem about Titus and Vespasian came. By chance, after exhausting the information obtainable from Ward's invaluable 'Catalogue of Romances,' I found out two main contributory works not there referred to. Subsequently I got Herr Ferdinand Kopka's inaugural dissertation, 'The Destruction of Jerusalem: ein mittelenglisches allitterierendes Gedicht Einleitung' (Breslau, 1887), and saw with pleasure his learned demonstration that the Josephus passages, which I supposed to be from Josephus direct, probably came through Hegesippus. Herr Kopka, however, had not discovered that one part of the ground-plan of the poem was the account of the overthrow of Jerusalem in the 'Legenda Aurea,' made doubly accessible, as I was happy to find, in Dr. Horstmann's volume of 'Barbour's Legends' ('Barbour's Legendensammlung,' Heilbronn, 1881, legend of Jacobus, vol. i. pp. 77-84; also in the corresponding part of the Scottish Text Society's 'Legends of the Saints'). Not for the first time it was possible to compare John Barbour's rather jog-trot rendering into rhyme with the stately grouping and adaptations of the alliterative Huchown. This picture of Vespasian putting on his arms in the dawn, while "shadow and sheer day shed" and the "laverock upon loft" sang, does not come from any known rendering of the Veronica legend in Latin, French, Anglo-Saxon, or English, nor is it in the 'Legenda Aurea.' It is faintly suggested by a Josephus passage, as Herr Kopka has shown, relative not to Vespasian, but to Agrippa. Besieging Gamala, Agrippa approached the walls in the act of addressing the townsmen about a surrender. The besieged replied by slinging stones at him (Josephus, 'Wars,' iv. 1; Hegesippus, iv. 1). Similarly in the 'Titus' the author, adapting to his story of Jerusalem this incident of Gamala, as further on he adapted incidents from Jonapata, made Vespasian, royally attired in resplendent armour, approach the "barras" of Jerusalem and appeal to the Jews to acknowledge and submit to Christ. No answer came save "stones him to kylle."

Most critics of Huchown since Sir Frederick Madden appear to have had small conception of the stature of the man—his romantic resources, his dramatic and pictorial force, and his majesty of diction. In a passage like that now under scrutiny one sees the artist at work: the dull, plain tale of Josephus reappears in a blaze of knightly colouring, wherein, by the side of the watchfires first kindled at Tenedos and the sleepless couch first tenanted by Achilles, the trumpets usher into literature outside the walls of Jerusalem a figure which is to be the prototype for the arming of Arthur preparatory to the encounter with the giant of St. Michael's Mount.

Of the three poems ascribed to Huchown by a contemporary, the 'Morte Arthure' is, like the 'Pistill of Sweet Susan,' recognized and accepted as definitely identified. If then its evolution can be traced so as to show not only its necessary sequence to the 'Troy' and the 'Titus,' but also the identity of authorship of the three works, we shall have a broad canon for approaching questions of greater difficulty concerning other works of earlier and later date. At present it may be enough to complete the initial stage of my propositions by asking and answering four questions:—

1. Why in the 'Morte Arthure' are the vows (imitated from the 'Vœux du Paon') made on the Holy Vernacle? (Ll. 297, 309, 348, 386.)

2. Why does Arthur, by way of insult to Rome, shave the imperial ambassadors who reach him after the death of Lucius? (Ll. 2330-5.)

3. How comes it that there is such insistence upon the significance of the dragon banner? (Ll. 1252, 2026, and specially 2057.)

4. What of the arming of Arthur? (Ll. 900-917.)

A single formula of reply suits all four queries:—

1. Because the story of the Vernacle, the miraculous healing of Vespasian and Titus by, or in connexion with, the divine picture on Veronica's kerchief, is the prime theme of the 'Titus.'

2. Because in the 'Titus' the ambassadors of Rome demanding the surrender of Jerusalem are sent back shaven in scorn by the unbending Jews. (Ll. 355-9.)

3. Because there is the very same significant insistence in the 'Titus' concerning the dragon banner, a sign (like the French oriflamme) of the presence of the king in the field and a threat of no quarter. (Ll. 387-400; see also Geoffrey of Monmouth, viii. 14-15, &c.; *Scottish Antiquary*, xii. 147.)

4. Probably the poet, reminiscent of his companion picture of Vespasian in the 'Titus,' repeated it in spirit, although with few verbal identities—few, but enough. The crown or coronal of gold enclosed with jewelled clasps ('Titus,' 752-5, 'Morte Arthure,' 908-9), the visor and aventail ('T.' 753, 'M. A.' 910), and the broad shield ('T.' 748, 'M. A.' 914) are only less distinctly common to both than are the specialities of the gloves:—

The glowes of gray steel that wer with gold hemyd.
'T.' 750.
His gloves gayliche gilt and gravene at the hemmez.
'M. A.' 912.

"And his hors asketh" is an item of the description of Vespasian accoutring himself (l. 750); "and his brande aschez" are the corresponding words in the arming of Arthur (l. 914). Vespasian "bounys" and "busked hym fair" (l. 738); Arthur "bounede" and "sterys hym faire" (ll. 915, 917). Each has an escort: in the one case "his segges sewen hym all" ('T.' 760), in the other "his knyghtes hym kepede" ('M. A.' 919). While the one arms the laverock sings ('T.' 736); while the other, the nightingale and throstle ('M. A.' 929).

Over and above the direct proofs of use of the 'Titus' in the 'Morte Arthure,' there is a bristling array of passages, almost word for word identical, and of peculiar alliterations, which connect the 'Morte Arthure' with the 'Troy' and with the 'Titus.' It may be enough to say that not fewer lines of 'Morte Arthure' are identical with lines in the 'Troy' than the number already shown to be common to the 'Titus' and the 'Troy.' The extent of this direct inter-relationship of 'Morte Arthure' with the 'Troy' is, of course, a fact familiarly recognized from the first by Prof. Skeat and others. It is the 'Titus' which now, and I venture to presume finally, furnishes the needed link in the chain of evolution.

GEO. NEILSON.

SALE.

MESSRS. HODGSON included in their sale last week the following: Beaumont and Fletcher's Works, with the extra play, 'The Wild Goose Chase,' 1647-52 (a few leaves defective), 23*l.* Dugdale's Monasticon Anglicanum, large-paper, 8 vols., 20*l.* Gray's Poems, 1768, with MS. corrections and additional verses, apparently written by the poet himself, 20*l.* 10*s.* Kelmscott Press, Story of the Glittering Plain, 21*l.* 5*s.* Tennyson's Poems, 1833, 18*l.* Max Müller's Sacred Books of the East, 39 vols., 12*l.* 12*s.* Musée Français et Musée Royal, 6 vols., 10*l.* 10*s.* Challenger Voyage Reports, Zoology, &c., 20 vols., 11*l.* 12*s.* Institution of Naval Architects, Transactions, 1860-95, 14*l.*

BRAZILIAN NAMES OF MONKEYS.

77, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.

THERE is an interesting little group of five native names of South American monkeys, *saguin*, *sapajou*, *sai*, *saimiri*, *sajou*, of which the 'Century Dictionary' remarks that they are "now become inextricably confounded by the different usages of authors, if indeed they had originally specific meanings." The 'Century' vouchsafes practically no etymology of these zoological terms. They all belong to the Tupi language of Brazil. *Sai* is the word for monkey. *Sai-miri* is its diminutive, from *miri*, meaning little. *Sajou*, on the contrary, is a French contraction for *sajouasson*, as Buffon spells it, or *sai-uassu*, as it should be written, where the termination *-uassu* is augmentative. We thus arrive at three shades of meaning to begin with. Research among old French works of travel would have thrown further light on the distinction between these terms in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Jean de Lery, 1580, carefully separates *çay*, guenon, from *sagouin*, marmot. A still better authority is Claude d'Abbeville, whose 'Mission en Maragnan,' 1614, pp. 252-3, adduces all five names, in his orthography *sagouy*, *sapaiou*, *cayou*, *caymiry*, *cayouassou*. The last he defines as "grande monne ou grande guenon." *Sapaiou*, according to him, really is a synonym for *caymiry*.

A sixth hitherto unexplained word for a kind of monkey is *ouarine*, which occurs in several English dictionaries, such as Webster

and Ogilvie, as French. Some naturalists anglicize it as *warine*, *e.g.*, Goldsmith. Littré has it with a reference to Buffon, but without derivation, which is not surprising, as it is a "ghost-word," a misreading or typographical error for *ouariue*. The correct *ouariue* will be found in the book I have just quoted, p. 252. In modern French spelling it should, of course, be *ouarive*, which is then seen to be merely a French disguise for the well-known *guariba*, of which a good account is given by Mr. Bradley in the 'N.E.D.' Similarly, the Brazilian *maniba*, the stalk of manioc, is called *manive* by the old French voyagers, *e.g.*, by Bellin, 'Description de la Guiane,' 1763, p. 56.

JAS. PLATT, Jun.

"MANERIUS."

THE question as to the identity of Manerius has hitherto remained wholly unsolved; but I venture to think that there is only one possible answer.

The reference to him occurs in the 'Romance of Sir Tristram,' l. 297 of the English version. The one thing for which Sir Tristram was renowned above all other knights was his intimate acquaintance with all the usages and terms of the chase. "Sir Tristram" was, in fact, as shown in the notes to the poem, a proverbial name for an expert huntsman; and, by way of expressing his praise in the fullest degree, the poet tells us that "more he couthe of veneri than couthe Manerious"; *i.e.*, he knew more about the terms of the chase than even did Manerius. This is the reference which has proved so insoluble.

Sir Walter Scott says, "I am ignorant who is meant by Manerius"; and even Prof. Kölbing tells us that his "attempts to gain information about this name have been fruitless." After this the question was given up as hopeless.

But we must never despair. Let us ask the plain question, What is, after all, the great mediæval authority on the question? Of course we must turn to France for the answer, and the answer is tolerably certain. There *is* one great authority on the chase in the French of the fourteenth century, which is often quoted as a matter of course. Take, for example, the English word *quarry*, which is a term of the chase of French origin. Look out the corresponding modern French term *curée* in Littré's dictionary, and we find an authoritative definition of it, fifteen lines long, quoted from "Modus, fol. 23, back." If we now turn to Littré's list of authorities, p. 2626, we find "Modus.—*Le Livre du roi modus*, petit in-4o, chez Jehan Trepperel." Grässe ('Trésor de Livres Rares') refers us for a description of the first edition of this celebrated book on the chase to various authorities, including Dibdin's 'Ædes Althorpianæ,' ii. 205, meaning p. 205 of the supplemental volume, from which the title "Vol. II." is mysteriously absent. Dibdin gives a very fair description of the book, with the title in full; and it is the full title that we most want.

It runs as follows: "Cy commance [*sic*] le liure du roy *Modus* et de la Royne *racio* le quel fait mencion commant on doit deuiser de toutez manieres de chasses." At fol. a1 there is a woodcut of King Modus teaching his disciples the arts of the chase. The book is in the form of questions and answers, and it has morals. The morality, as taught by the chase itself, is unfolded by the queen Ratio.

As this queen is our old allegorical friend Reason, so likewise this king is the teacher who knows how to do it; *i.e.*, Method or Manner, so called because he knows all about "toutez manieres de chasses."

The book was printed in 1486 from a MS. of the fourteenth century, at which date *manieres* was spelt *maneres*. Surely it is tolerably clear that *Manerius* is nothing but a Latinized form of *Manere*, and that *Manere* is neither more nor less than the old French equivalent of *Modus*. Thus Manerius turns out to be "le roy Manere," the highest authority on the chase known to the Middle Ages; and if Tristram knew more than *he* did, he must have been the prodigy which on all hands he is admitted to have been.

There is a further lesson to be learnt. For as the English poem expressly refers to 'Le roi Modus,' it follows that it is of later date—an important point in the case of an undated poem. If, as Grässe seems to say, the date of 'Modus' is as late as 1338, it follows that 'Sir Tristram' is no earlier than 1340. The date usually assigned to the Scottish poem is "about 1320," for which I can discover no strong linguistic reason. I should prefer to date it about 1340, the sole existing southernized copy being very little later.

The standard passage as to the authorship of 'Sir Tristram' is that at p. xxii of Dr. Murray's edition of 'The Romance and Prophecies of Thomas of Erceldoune.' It ought to be quite clear to any careful reader that the author, when he claims to have received information from Thomas of Erceldoun, distinctly disavows his identity with that personage.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

Literary Gossip.

MESSRS. SMITH, ELDER & CO. will publish immediately a new novel by Mrs. de la Pasture, entitled 'Catherine of Calais.' The scene is laid in the first instance at Calais, and subsequently in the English country life which readers of 'Deborah of Tod's' and 'Adam Grigson' have learnt to expect from the pen of Mrs. de la Pasture. There is an element of personal interest in the novel which may be realized by those who know the author.

MR. FISHER UNWIN has in preparation a large book of reminiscences by Mr. Harry Furniss, forming his autobiography. There will be two volumes and over three hundred pictures, many made specially for the occasion. The author tells of his early days, his arrival in London, and his experiences until his appointment to the staff of *Punch*. He also describes his Parliamentary career and his tours in Australia and America, the latter of which included the experience of a Presidential election.

MR. G. H. PERRIS, whose 'Leo Tolstoy, the Grand Mujik: a Study in Personal Evolution,' was published three years ago, is preparing a new volume, 'The Gospel according to Tolstoy,' to consist in the main of passages from the works of the Russian novelist and teacher. The book will be published in the autumn by Mr. Grant Richards.

A VERY interesting institution has just disappeared with the sale of the Selkirk Subscription Library. The library was founded in 1772, Mr. Andrew Lang's grandfather being one of its originators. Sir Walter Scott naturally took a great interest in it, and, it is said, presented the committee with all his works prior to 'Waverley.' The library, at any rate, contained many first editions of Scott, which were, however, too much thumbed and worn to count for much at the sale. It is calculated that the library cost in all something like 3,000*l.*, yet the total sum realized was only 60*l.* One hundred and twenty-six bound volumes of the *Edinburgh Review* were knocked down for 3*s.* 6*d.*!

FATHER POLLEN'S 'Papal Negotiations with Queen Mary during her Reign in Scotland,' which has been delayed, partly through the unexpected discovery of fresh materials, will be ready for issue shortly.

AT a meeting of the Council of the Scottish History Society, held in the Signet Library on Tuesday last, it was decided to print the register of the Abbey of Lindores (twelfth to fourteenth century), which has been transscribed for the Society from the original unpublished manuscript preserved at Caprington Castle, Ayrshire. The manuscript, which was described by Dr. Dickson in the *Proceedings* of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland (March, 1886), will be edited by Bishop Dowden.

THE exclusion from the Government Education Bill of all consideration for proprietary schools, even if inspected and found efficient, has caused much concern amongst the educational bodies which have committed themselves to the support of "freedom and variety" in secondary schools. At a conference of some of these bodies on Thursday it was resolved to draw the attention of the Duke of Devonshire to the disappearance from this year's Bill of sundry guarantees which were included in the Bill of 1900.

A MOVEMENT has been set on foot in Plymouth, which is already an examination centre of London University, for the establishment in the "Three Towns" of a University College.

THE Courts of the four Scottish Universities are now consulting together as to the best means of encouraging the systematic study of modern languages, and it is confidently hoped that they will be able to agree on some common action for that purpose. The Glasgow Court has received a strong memorial from the Chamber of Commerce in favour of assigning equal marks in bursary competitions to modern languages and classics.

THE Australian Commonwealth Cabinet are preparing to set up a Civil Service Commission, and Mr. Deakin is said to be framing a Federal Public Service Bill to exclude political influence.

THE University Extension movement is progressing rapidly in Germany. The University of Breslau has started an Akademischer Verein für praktische sociale Arbeit. The course of lectures to working men will include literature and science.

DR. CHRISTOPH LUDOLF KREHL, the Professor of Oriental and especially of Arabic Philology at the University of Leipzig, died in that city on May 15th, in his seventy-seventh year. He studied the Semitic languages in Leipzig, Tübingen, Paris, and St. Petersburg. Early in his literary career he gave indication of the future work of his life by the publication of the Arabic text of the traditions collected by Al-Buchâri ('Recueil des Traditions Mohamétanes par el-Bokhâri,' 1862–8). This was followed by a series of publications on the religious history of Islam, such as 'Die Religion der vorislamitischen Araber'; an essay upon the Koran, 'Lehre von der Prädestination'; and essays upon the 'Lehre vom Glauben im Islam' and 'Das islamitische Dogma von der Fitra.' Of his great work on the life and

doctrine of Mohammed, which made a wide impression by its fresh, severe, and objective historical character, only the first portion has as yet been published.

DR. ZAPP, the former editor of the *Vossische Zeitung*, whose death in his eighty-sixth year is reported from Meran, was also an author of considerable merit. His best-known works are his 'History of the Franco-Prussian War' and his 'Recollections.'

SEPTEMBER 8TH next will be the seventieth birthday of Wilhelm Raabe, the popular representative of German humour, who for the last thirty years has lived like a hermit in the midst of his books at Brunswick. A number of his friends have formed a committee for the purchase of the copyright of all his works, which have been issued by different publishers, with a view of presenting them to the author, and bringing out a complete edition of the 'Raabe'schen Dichtungen,' by way of an appropriate birthday congratulation.

WE note the appearance of the following Parliamentary Papers: Universities, Scotland, Return showing Amount of Class Fees paid by Students (3*d.*); Return of Persons now in Receipt of Pensions charged on the Civil List (3*d.*); Report on Schools for the Blind and Deaf (1½*d.*); and an Index to the Consular Reports on Trade and Subjects of General Interest, 1900 (8½*d.*).

SCIENCE

Road Making and Maintenance. By Thomas Aitken, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E. (Griffin & Co.)

THOUGH railways have taken the place of roads as the pioneers of civilization in unexplored, unsettled, or savage countries, roads still constitute an indispensable complement to the railway for the spread of population and intercourse and the development of industrial enterprises. Moreover, in thickly populated countries the main highways connecting towns do not possess the same importance as in the old coaching days, yet the rapid growth of population which has followed the greatly improved means of communication has much enhanced the value of roads leading from the railway stations to the surrounding districts. The great extension also of cities and towns, and the notable increase in the vehicular traffic in the principal parts of large centres of population, have much increased the importance of providing convenient and durable carriage-ways in the chief thoroughfares; whilst the comfort of a continuous stream of pedestrians in cities has to be considered by the provision of suitable footways, shelters, and even subways in extreme cases of congestion of traffic.

The subject is divided by Mr. Aitken into two parts, the first dealing with the making and maintaining of macadamized roads, the second with carriage-ways and footpaths; whilst an interesting historical sketch referring to Roman roads, early French roads, early British roads, the blind road-maker Metcalf, and those pioneers of improved road construction, Macadam and Telford, serves as an introductory chapter. Macadamized roads form the subject of eight chapters, in which resistance to traction and the weight on wheels, the laying out of roads, the various works involved in the construction of roads, road materials, quarrying, stone-breaking and haulage, road-rolling and scarifying, the construction of new roads, and the maintenance of existing roads are considered successively in detail. Macadam introduced his system of forming roads with a 10-inch layer of small, hard, angular pieces of stone, broken to a fairly uniform size, towards the end of the eighteenth century; but the adoption of steam rollers, and especially scarifiers, for forming and repairing roads, is relatively modern. For some years, indeed, after the middle of the nineteenth century, the layer of basalt put down for repairing the London streets was left, after watering, to be levelled and consolidated with the old surface by the wheels of passing vehicles. Steam rollers were first used in France in 1859; it was only in 1863 that the earliest steam roller was constructed in Birmingham for working in Calcutta; and a steam roller was first set to work in Great Britain in 1865. The weight of the roller is varied with the conditions and the nature of the road metalling employed, whilst special types have to be designed for surmounting steep gradients and turning sharp corners. Scarifiers, which have proved very efficient for loosening the surface of the road, so as to facilitate the incorporation of the fresh metalling with the old materials, thus enabling a comparatively thin layer to suffice, appear to have been first introduced in England in 1884; and these machines form very valuable adjuncts to steam rolling, being fixed to the steam roller or to a traction engine. Having dealt fully with the various details appertaining to macadamized roads, the author in the final chapter of the first part describes the general practice, derived from long experience, in accordance with which such roads are satisfactorily constructed and efficiently maintained. This part of the book, which occupies about two-thirds of its contents, is very practical in its treatment; and its value is enhanced by various details as to the cost of the different operations resorted to for macadamized road making.

In the second part of the book the various systems adopted for carriage-ways and footways in streets subjected to a large traffic are described in six chapters, in which foundations and pitched pavements; wood pavements; asphalte pavements; brick and other forms of pavements; footways, channels, and gullies; and subways are successively dealt with. The book terminates with a short chapter headed 'Recapitulation,' in which various general points are briefly reviewed and summed up. The essential conditions to be complied with by a maker of carriage-ways in cities and towns are stated by the author as follows:—

"A good pavement should be impervious; it should be suitable for varying gradients, and afford a good foothold for horses; it should be durable, moderate in first cost and subsequent annual repairs, have sufficient curvature to throw off surface water rapidly, and be non-absorbent and easily cleansed; it should be as noiseless as possible; it should be constructed with a sufficient foundation for the class of traffic which it has to bear, so as not to subside under the influence of heavy loads; and it should present a uniform and smooth surface, so as to render traction easy."

The choice of pavement depends upon the nature and extent of the traffic, the quarter of the town (whether manufacturing, business, or residential) in which it is situated, the gradients of the streets, and the climate. Cobble-stones formed the earliest pavements introduced into England, and are still found in the main streets of some of our large towns; but this paving, though cheap, is very rough, is readily disturbed, cannot be kept properly clean, and has been replaced in many parts by stone setts, preferably granite. These granite setts, laid on a firm substratum and bedded in sand, constituted the paving of the main London thoroughfares in the second quarter of the nineteenth century; wood blocks were introduced in 1841; and asphalte, used first in Paris in 1854 and generally adopted there in 1867, was for the first time laid down in London in 1869; and the choice of pavement for streets with a heavy traffic is practically confined to these three forms of pavement, laid in the present day on a solid bed of Portland cement concrete. Granite or syenite setts provide the most durable paving, and consequently the cheapest in the long run, where the traffic is very heavy; but though giving a good foothold for horses, and therefore suitable for steep gradients when in good condition, some granites and other very hard stones are liable to wear smooth and become greasy in moist weather; the hard surface is trying to horses and injurious to vehicles, and the noise is very annoying in residential or business quarters. Wood in comparison with other pavements is practically noiseless, and therefore best suited for the better residential streets; it affords a secure foothold for horses in all weathers, if kept clean; traction on it is easy, and when the more costly hard woods are used it is durable and fairly impervious; but wood is not suitable, in a general way, for gradients exceeding 1 in 27. Asphalte, being smooth and absolutely impervious, is the most perfect pavement for ease of traction and on sanitary grounds: it is, moreover, easily cleansed and repaired, and is free from noise with the exception of the clatter of the horses' hoofs; but though very good for locomotion on fairly level streets when perfectly dry or thoroughly wetted, it is liable, unless well watered or sprinkled with sand or gravel, to become very slippery in damp weather; and it is not a safe pavement for gradients of over 1 in 60 in the case of limestone rock asphalte, or 1 in 25 with Trinidad asphalte. An admixture, however, of crushed granite with the surface layer of asphalte greatly diminishes the slipperiness of the surface, and has been laid with satisfactory results on a steep approach to a railway station in Paris. Though brick pavements have been extensively used for a great number of years in Holland, and since 1872 in the United States, they are liable to wear unevenly and become slippery unless the bricks are very well manufactured of special qualities of clay and carefully selected; but they are readily cleansed and repaired, and are durable under a moderate traffic. Tar macadam forms a very convenient pavement for suburban districts with level roads; and though it is considerably more costly to lay down than ordinary macadam,

it is less costly to maintain, and is pleasanter for traffic and fairly durable. The chapter on 'Subways' is of special interest at the present time in London, when the vehicular and pedestrian traffic is being frequently impeded in many parts by the laying down of electric wires and the repairs or enlargement of gas and water mains. A general system of subways along the most crowded thoroughfares, though costly in construction, would, by accommodating the electrical conductors and the gas and water mains, render the laying of additional wires, and inspection, repairs, and enlargements, comparatively easy, and would prevent the interference with traffic, and the disturbance and damage to carriage-way pavements and footpaths, so common under existing conditions.

The book is illustrated by 139 figures, comprising blocks in the text, views, and three folding plates; and it furnishes a complete practical treatise on road making and maintenance, which will doubtless prove of great service to engineers, surveyors, and all persons interested in the construction and maintenance of roads and carriage-ways.

SOCIETIES.

ZOOLOGICAL.—*May* 21.—Dr. W. T. Blanford, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. R. I. Pocock exhibited, on behalf of the Director of the British Museum (Natural History), a hind foot of the Canadian beaver, showing the duplication of the claw on the second toe.—Mr. Oldfield Thomas read a paper on the more notable mammals lately obtained by Sir Harry Johnston in the Uganda Protectorate. The following species were described as new: *Colobus ruwenzorii*, allied to *C. palliatus*, but with longer hair and less white on the tail-tip; *Genetta victoriæ*, a genet nearly as large as a civet, strongly banded, and without a dorsal crest; *Procavia marmota*, like *P. dorsalis*, but much smaller; and *Cephalophus johnstoni*, like *C. weynsi*, but darker throughout.—A communication was read from Mr. R. C. Punnett containing an account of the nemerteans collected by Prof. D'Arcy W. Thompson and others in Behring Straits, Davis Strait, and North Greenland. Of the seven species enumerated in the paper two had been previously named, whilst the remaining five were new to science and were described as *Amphiporus arcticus*, *A. paulinus*, *A. thompsoni*, *Drepanophorus borealis*, and *Cerebratulus greenlandicus*.—A communication was read from Dr. W. B. Benham containing an account of the viscera of a whale of the genus Cogia. He pointed out that in this whale there is but a single blowhole asymmetrically placed like that of Physeter, but crescentic in outline, with the concavity directed backwards. The alimentary canal contained a dark-coloured substance, which the author considered to be the "ink" from the cuttlefishes upon which this whale undoubtedly feeds, as was evidenced by the beaks of these molluscs in the stomach. The stomach was constructed upon the plan of that of the large sperm-whale (Physeter) and the author agreed with others in regarding the first division of it as a paunch belonging really to the œsophagus, and comparable with that of the ruminants.—Mr. G. A. Boulenger described two new species of chameleon, obtained by Sir H. Johnston on Mount Ruwenzori, under the names *Chamæleon xenorhinus* and *C. johnstoni*.—A paper prepared by the late Dr. John Anderson shortly before his death was read. It contained an account of the reptiles and batrachians obtained by Mr. A. Blayney Percival in Southern Arabia. Twenty-five species of reptiles and three species of batrachians, of which specimens were contained in the collection, were enumerated; two of the former were described as new under the names *Bunopus spatalura* and *Agamodon arabicum*.—Mr. Boulenger described a new fish under the name *Gobius percivali*, specimens of which had been obtained by Mr. Percival.

MICROSCOPICAL.—*May* 15.—Dr. R. Braithwaite, V.P., in the chair.—A paper by Mr. Fortescue W. Millett, being Part XI. of his report on the recent Foraminifera of the Malay Archipelago, was taken as read.—Notice was given that on June 19th there would be a special meeting of the Fellows for the purpose of making certain alterations in the by-laws.—The Chairman drew attention to a large number of objects illustrating pond life which were exhibited under about thirty-five microscopes by members of the Quekett Microscopical Club and by Fellows of the Society.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—*May* 28.—Prof. A. C. Haddon in the chair.—The election of the following Fellows was announced: Messrs. Shelford, Gordon, and Beadnell.—The President introduced Dr. Chervin, President of the Société d'Anthropologie de Paris.—Dr. Chervin, referring to the proposed bibliography of anthropology and to the exchange of abstracts of proceedings, suggested also the possibility of a more frequent interchange of visits, offering, on behalf of his society, to act as cicerone if the Institute would undertake an anthropological excursion in France.—Mr. A. Henry exhibited an ancestral tablet, and a MS. of the Solos of Gunnan.—Mr. J. Gray presented a communication on 'Measurements of Crania from the Fly River, New Guinea,' and Mr. C. G. Seligmann 'Anthropometrical and Craniological Notes on the Eastern Papuans.'—Prof. Haddon discussed 'The Present State of our Knowledge of the Ethnology of British New Guinea.'

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MON. Surveyors' Institution, 3.—Annual Meeting.
— Royal Institution, 5.—General Monthly.
— Institute of Actuaries, 5.—Annual Meeting.
— Society of Engineers, 7½.—'Concrete Subways for Underground Pipes,' Mr. A. Taylor Allen.
— Aristotelian, 8.—Annual Meeting.
TUES. Royal Institution, 3.—'The True Functions of Poetry, and Wordsworth as a Teacher,' Lecture II., Mr. Churton Collins.
— Zoological, 8½.—'The Structure and Affinities of the Anomodont Genus Udenodon,' Dr. R. Broom; 'Notes on the Type Specimen of *Rhinoceros lasiotis*, Sclater,' Mr. Oldfield Thomas; 'A Small Collection of Fishes from the Victoria Nyanza, made by order of Sir H. H. Johnston,' Mr. G. A. Boulenger.
WED. Archæological Institute, 4.—'The Exploration of a Sepulchral Cave at Gop, near Prestatyn, Flintshire,' Prof. W. Boyd Dawkins; 'Mediæval Lavatories,' Mr. E. W. Brabrook.
— Society of Biblical Archæology, 4½.—'Recent Discoveries in the East,' Prof. Sayce; 'Bronze Circles and Purification Vessels in Egyptian Temples,' Prof. Wiedemann.
— British Archæological Association, 8.—'Some Aspects of the Life and Times of Alfred the Great,' Dr. W. de Gray Birch; 'The Tribunal Prætoris at Rome,' Dr. Russell Forbes.
— Entomological, 8.—'Cases of Protective Resemblance, Mimicry, &c., in British Coleoptera,' Mr. H. St. J. Donisthorpe; 'A Revision of the American Notodontidæ,' Mr. W. Schaus.
— Geological, 8.—'The Passage of a Seam of Coal into a Seam of Dolomite,' Mr. A. Strahan.
THURS. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Chemistry of Carbon,' Lecture III., Prof. Dewar.
— Royal, 4.—Election of Fellows.
— Chemical, 8.—'A Laboratory Method for the Preparation of Ethylene,' Mr. G. S. Newth; 'Oroxylin,' Messrs. W. A. H. Naylor and C. S. Dyer; 'Some Relations between Physical Constants and Constitution in Benzenoid Amines: II.,' Messrs. P. Gordon and L. Limpach; and six other Papers.
— Linnean, 8.—Discussion on 'The Necessity for a Provisional Nomenclature for those Forms of Life which cannot be at once arranged in a Natural System.'
— Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts.—Conversazione.
FRI. Philological, 8.—Dictionary Evening: Dr. Murray's Report.
— Geologists' Association, 8.—'The Geysers of the Yellowstone,' Mr. J. Parkinson.
— Royal Institution, 9.—'Mimetic Insects,' Prof. R. Meldola.
SAT. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Biological Characters of Epiphytic Plants,' Lecture II., Prof. J. B. Farmer.

Science Gossip.

THE 'Index Specierum et Generum Animalium,' which was begun by Mr. C. Davies Sherborn in 1890 (see *Athen.*, May, 1890), is now completed for the years 1758–1800. The printing of this compendious and useful index has been undertaken by the Cambridge University Press, which hopes to see it through in eighteen months. Mr. Sherborn is now closely occupied in indexing the zoological publications of the last century.

THE planet Mercury will be at greatest eastern elongation from the sun on the 16th inst., and visible in the evening during the second and third weeks of the month, situated in the constellation Gemini. Venus is also visible after sunset, and moves during the month from Taurus into Gemini; she will be near the moon on the 17th, and near Mercury (to the north-west of him) towards the end of the month, on the last day of which the two planets will be in conjunction. Mars sets now soon after midnight; he moves during the month in an easterly direction through the constellation Leo, and will be near the moon (then approaching her first quarter) on the 22nd. Jupiter will be in opposition to the sun on the 30th inst., and Saturn will be so on the 5th prox.; both these planets will be above the horizon nearly the whole of the night this month and next, situated in the constellation Sagittarius, Saturn almost due east of Jupiter, and therefore rising somewhat later.

REPORTS of the French expeditions to observe the total eclipse are communicated by M. Janssen to the number of the *Comptes Rendus* for the 20th ult. That sent to the island of Réunion, under the charge of Dr. Binot, was favoured by superb weather, but details of the results obtained are not yet known. In Sumatra, Count de la Baume-Pluvinel, who was at the head of the party, reports that, notwithstanding light clouds, the programme laid down was to a great extent carried out. The results were opposed to the rotation of the corona and to the presence of Fraunhofer lines in the light of the corona, which, as the time is so near an epoch of minimum of solar spots, is confirmatory of M. Janssen's former remark that it is at the epochs of maximum that the vapours of the solar globe ascend to greater elevations in the coronal atmosphere, and thus give rise to those phenomena of reflexion of the photospheric light which is evidenced by the presence of Fraunhofer lines, as was noticed in the eclipses of 1871 and 1883. The recent observations at Sumatra also indicated that a sensible amount of heat was emitted by the corona.

THE United States National Academy of Sciences have recently awarded the Henry Draper Gold Medal to Sir William Huggins, President of the Royal Society, for his investigations in astronomical physics.

WE have received the third number of Vol. XXX. of the *Memorie della Società degli Spettroscopisti Italiani*. It contains a note by Prof. Mascari on the solar observations obtained at Catania during the year 1900, a minimum epoch of solar spots, and one in which the weather in Sicily was on the whole by no means favourable for their observation; also a geodetical paper (from the *Rivista Marittima*) on the island of Malta and its position with reference to Sicily, and another on Mount Etna.

FINE ARTS

Bow, Chelsea, and Derby Porcelain. By W. Bemrose. Illustrated. (Bemrose & Sons.)

No better authority on the history, manufacture, and decoration of the famous porcelain of Derby could be hoped for than the present head of the Royal Crown Derby Porcelain Works, who has done much to revive and improve the ware. Mr. Bemrose is in possession of a mass of documents concerning the three factories, and is quite at home in the diligent use of these fresh materials.

"Crown Derby" is rather superstitiously valued by certain classes of dealers and amateurs, but it is not nearly so highly esteemed by artists. The best judges are far from being in love with that inharmonious combination of deep cold blue with a sort of purple, orange-red, crude gold, and white which is recognized as peculiar to the "Crown Derby" of other days and highly honoured at auction-rooms. It has been our author's frequent and successful effort to refine the ware produced under his auspices, when obliged to adhere to the old types in some degree. When new types were adopted he applied to them knowledge and taste of a higher order, the results being seen in the superior form, gilding, and harmony of the modern productions of the existing works at Derby.

In these pages Mr. Bemrose figures as an antiquary and manufacturer, rather than as a critic of ceramics as they came from as a critic of ceramics as they came from each of the three works which, possessed

of a certain likeness to each other, combined in imitating the florid prettiness of Sèvres, the daintiness of Berlin and Meissen, and something that was Japanese, or rather Chinese, in origin, for, although the immediate inspiration doubtless came from the island people, Japan, of course, owes its art to the older empire. Moreover, so well was this understood by the makers of the day, that Heylyn and Frye, who established the Bow works in 1744, called their factory New Canton; and so frankly were obligations to Dresden recognized, that they actually advertised "that many of their services were decorated with the old brown-edged Japan pattern, and that they were painted by artists brought from Dresden." The "old brown-edged" pattern meant was the earlier one which flourished in Japan, not that which now bears this name, and it consisted of the still familiar *prunus* shrub in flower, birds in groups, and a narrow edging of reddish brown. The true old types were the same as those popular as early as the days of Charles II. and collected by Queen Anne, who kept her chariot waiting at the doors of the famous china-shops in St. Paul's Churchyard and Cheapside while she bargained for "pots" within. Enormous prices she paid for specimens still preserved at Kensington and Windsor. The promoters of the factories set themselves to supplant these wonders, greatly admired by Pope, the world of the *Spectator*, the authors of the 'Connoisseur,' and others down to the days of Hanbury Williams, and their competition was spirited. William Duesbury, for instance, whose bill of prices Mr. Bemrose quotes, offered "1 large group of Bogh figars" for five shillings, and "8 Botes Bogh" at ninepence each.

So early as 1753, or four years before Bow porcelain was advertised in the London newspapers, *Orris's Birmingham Gazette* made known, on behalf of the Bow works, the want of a person who could model small figures neatly in clay; and in 1757 the demand for this ware was large enough to justify the opening "on the Terrace in St. James's Street" of a West-End branch of the "Bow China Warehouse in Cornhill." Nevertheless, the enterprise did not thrive, and the *Public Advertiser* of May, 1764, announced the sale of all sorts of "curious figures" and other goods from Bow and Cornhill, being the stock of John Crowther, the sole remaining partner, at the Large Exhibition Room in Spring Gardens (the very place, called Wigley's Room, where the Society of Artists of Great Britain, out of which the Royal Academy arose, established their first exhibition in May, 1761). W. Duesbury bought the plant of the Bow factory in 1776; and by aid of his book of prices we recognize some of the now extravagantly admired groups and figures in porcelain, such as "Minerva in two sizes," "Columbine," and various animals that are dear to collectors. Mr. Bemrose gives a quaint, yet pretty figure of Kitty Clive as "Mrs. Riot," which is one of the most animated of the white figurines of Bow and a good specimen of Duesbury's productions. Among the best materials in our author's possession is this craftsman's work-book, some of the pages of which are printed in facsimile here. He also provides instructions "how to color the group, a gentleman Busing a Lady," he wearing a "cote trimd with gold and Black Breches," she "a flowrd sack with yellow robings [ribbons] a black stomegar her hare Black." Among those Duesbury supplied in 1752 with "Sovoy figars," &c., was one Turner, who had, Horace Walpole told Mann, a pair of jars cracked by the earthquake of 1750, for which he originally asked only ten guineas, but later, as the "only jars in Europe so cracked," twenty.

Duesbury joined with John Heath in acquiring in 1770 the lease of the site of the works at Chelsea situated in Lawrence Street, as is set forth in documents here for the first time published. It is evident that long before a pottery had existed on the site, with workshops, kilns, and a tenement appropriated to the manufacture, as the lease tells us, of porcelain. The buyers are described as of Derby and "porcelaine manufacturers." Devotees of Chelsea ware had long been exercised about the exact site in Lawrence Street. Some placed it at the south-west corner of Lawrence Street and at its junction with Cheyne Walk, and we were instructed to walk reverently in its neighbourhood. The lease, as originally studied, left this matter doubtful. More recent records and recollections of persons still living were against this site; and besides, a house of much older date than that of the document, say of the days of Queen Anne, occupied the spot. Further inquiries have enabled our author to place the works exactly where Mr. Blunt, in his 'Historical Handbook to Chelsea,' following Faulkner and certain parochial records — confirmed, let us add, by the discovery of shards — had previously placed them, *i.e.*, more to the north, and (about this local traditions are positive) at the corner of a narrow turning connecting Church Street with Lawrence Street, the works extending along the west side of the latter thoroughfare. It is probable that, as the deed mentions "the sole right of bringing mooring laying & plate [? placing] any craft or vessell crafts or vessells or any other thing or things in the said River of Thames near unto and opposite the said demised premises," &c., this phraseology had something to do with the original error. "Near unto and opposite" are misleading terms. When used in this connexion, opposite—*i.e.*, opposed to—is not to be understood in the ordinary and limited sense of the word; if otherwise, the Thames would have to be on the east of Lawrence Street instead of being, as it is, on the south. Duesbury in 1784 demolished the kilns, and thus, as Mr. Bemrose pathetically puts it, "ended the glories of the 'Old Chelsea Factory,' which produced a century and a half ago porcelain unsurpassed to-day, and in some instances more precious than gold itself." Eight pounds per ounce troy is the estimate of the current value of certain pieces of old Chelsea ware, and our author aptly adds:—

> "Dr. Johnson visited the Derby Works in 1777, and Boswell relates the following: 'The china was beautiful, but Dr. Johnson justly observed it was too dear, for he could have vessels of silver as cheap as were here made of porcelain.'"

It appears that a leading ingredient in the renowned ware was Oriental porcelain ground into powder, which was mixed with fluxes and other plastic materials and made into a paste. A cut from a drawing in the possession of Sir H. H. Bemrose represents one of the group of "slip" mills by which the shards were ground at the Lawrence Street works. An overhead wheel, doubtless worked by horse-power, moved upright spindles inserted in coned stones and caused the latter to revolve in large tubs, which were placed on stages one below the other. A workman is depicted in the act of supplying the uppermost three tubs with shards or water, the contents of that vessel, when partly triturated, flowing by means of a spout into the second, where further grinding qualified the slip to be ground in the third, whence it flowed to a pail and was ready to go back again to the upper tub. There is nothing new in this, but the illustration is curious in its primitiveness. A modern mortar-mill would have done much better. The cut does nothing to confirm the legend of grinding Oriental shards, which, in view of the limited supply of such materials, it is a little hard to believe. Nevertheless, we read of casks of "broken Indian china" being sent to Derby in 1790. The results of this primitive proceeding at Chelsea, and no doubt at Bow and Derby likewise, are charmingly illustrated in the plate before us, two lovers seated under a hedge of hawthorn (the equivalent, of course, of the *prunus* of the Japanese ceramists), the man, with his arm round the neck of his mistress, teaching her to play on the flute. This exceedingly pretty piece is at the South Kensington Museum, the Schreiber Gift, and bears the golden anchor of Chelsea, with the impressed "R" of Roubiliac, a signature which accounts for the distinctly French style of the design. The naïve and tender expressions of both the eager faces, the delightful coloration, and the delicacy with which the figures are modelled and finished, are all features worthy of Roubiliac, and go far to account for the popularity and costliness of the ware, the making of which became the heritage of the Derby works.

The sale of the Chelsea works to James Cox led to a suit at law in 1771, concerning which Mr. Bemrose has supplied a chapter of legal documents, which give some idea of the way in which the master-potters lived at that time and the nature of the machines employed. The value of the whole property ("Mills, Kilns, Bruisers, Modells in Wax—in Lead—Presses, Moulds," being included with the manufactured and unmanufactured porcelain, and all the "Chattles & Effects whatsoever") is set down at 600*l.*, a price which has often been given of late for a single piece such as that just mentioned in the South Kensington Museum. Cox sold his entire purchase to Duesbury & Co. of Derby for 612*l.*, besides 189*l.* 10*s.* for "clay and tradesmen's bills," *i.e.*, money due to the Lawrence Street firm. But it seems that a certain foreman and clerk had helped himself freely to the seller's property, porcelain and the like, valued at several hundreds of pounds. A long list of things alleged to have been thus appropriated furnishes some idea of the articles then in vogue among the customers of the

ceramists. The clerk died (January 6th, 1770) before the litigation consequent on these alleged defalcations was begun; his tombstone exists in the churchyard of Chelsea, close to Lawrence Street, with an inscription describing him as director of the neighbouring "China Porcelain Manufactory." His widow went mad, and was locked up, leaving four helpless children. The Court ordered the case to be closed, and Duesbury had to pay the costs. Such, in fact, was the real end of what Mr. Bemrose calls "the glories of the Old Chelsea Factory." If he had added "Sic transit gloria mundi!" he might have concluded his notices of Chelsea ware with "Resurgam!" and then proceeded with his interesting and fresh account of the Derby works, which, after the infusion of the purchases from Cox of Lawrence Street, were so greatly extended and improved that they have gone on flourishing ever since.

Here and there curious glimpses of old life appear in these pages. Thus we read how William Pegg, a porcelain painter still well known, who had decided to remove himself and wife from the Crown Derby Works to join Billingsley at Nantgarw, actually walked the whole distance from one place to the other, with a resolution equal to that of Reynolds's factotum Giuseppe Marchi, who walked all the way from Lyons to Paris after his master. A workman who had fallen out with his employer, J. Duesbury, described himself to the latter as "a Worm," but added that "people are not Camelions"—meaning, of course, that he could not live upon air. A Mr. G. Lynn, a porcelain painter, "one of our People," quitted Daniel Boden's works at Jackfield, Broseley, whereupon one George Stevens wrote to Duesbury on Boden's behalf, asking him not to employ Lynn, because Boden was determined to have his man back again. Of course, this was not simple tyranny. No doubt Boden was afraid that Lynn might impart the secrets of his craft to a rival manufacturer. Such cases were not uncommon in the history of English ceramics, though much more frequent and serious on the Continent. We hear of the beautiful Duchess of Devonshire bringing patterns of porcelain from France for Duesbury's benefit in 1790, and now and again notable men and women enliven these pages, such as Boswell, Boucher, Kitty Clive, Cosway, Garrick, Roubiliac, and the Wedgwoods.

DRAWINGS AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

THE exhibition in the White Wing of drawings acquired by the Print Room during the last four years is full of interest. It is indeed a remarkable feat to have made this large and representative collection in so short a time and with the comparatively small sum of 1,200*l.* a year—a sum which has to cover the expensive item of mounting—at the Keeper's disposal. Mr. Sidney Colvin has earned the gratitude of all amateurs by the judgment and discrimination, and also by the wide range of sympathy which he has displayed in his acquisitions for the nation. Of course the mere fact of having collected some four hundred drawings is not in itself evidence of success, but the quality is here no less remarkable than the quantity. Mr. Colvin, for example, has had the courage to devote the whole of one year's grant to the purchase of a single drawing, the *Pietà* by Michaelangelo from the Warwick Collection. This is indeed a supreme masterpiece, done at the time when passionate religious feeling had stirred Michaelangelo's imagination to the conception of the profoundest realities. It is typical of that rare union of the intensest passion with laborious investigation of the logical principles of abstract beauty which is to be found only in the works of a few of the greatest Italians. The pose of the pendent arm of the dead Christ, for instance, has been the object of incessant research in order to discover the arrangement which would give the utmost completeness to the great pyramidal group of figures of which it forms one corner. The other drawing by Michaelangelo, which has come to the nation by bequest, is scarcely less marvellous—a design for the 'Annunciation,' in which the Virgin's figure has the same sagging elliptical design which the artist affected in the risen Christ of the Malcolm Collection and the Christ of the 'Last Judgment.' From the same collector (Dr. Radford, of Sidmouth) the nation has inherited a series of very beautiful allegorical figures by Primaticcio (A. 22–25), which, like nearly all the works of the later Cinquecento, are far finer than the paintings by the same master would lead one to suspect.

Of the two drawings attributed to Correggio, one (A. 26), forming part of the Vaughan bequest, is of no great importance, and certainly unworthy of the master; the other (A. 27), a study of baby forms in *sanguine*, is, we think, even more remarkable than its attribution would suggest. We are convinced that it is a study by Titian; it shows everywhere his characteristic forms, and a subtle suggestion of his modelling in the reflected light of the shadow as seen in such pictures as the 'Fecundity' at Madrid. We would suggest that the drawing is mounted the wrong way up, and that instead of hovering babies we have here studies for an incident in the 'Fecundity'; one of the babies lying upon the ground, and the other with a piece of foliage in his hand having just fallen or fluttered out of the tree. Another Italian drawing of great interest is A. 37, one of the very rare examples of drawings by Cima de Conegliano. The landscape is closely connected with the invariable formula of the Bellinesque artists of the early Cinquecento to be found in the works of Bartolommeo Veneto and in the early 'Pietà' by Sebastiano del Piombo, executed when he was in Cima's studio. The figures have already a Giorgionesque air. Of the Tintorettos only one, *The Last Supper* (A. 47), seems to be by that master; the very striking drawing of *Christ disputing with the Doctors* (A. 49) is, as the catalogue suggests, nearer to the work of El Greco, though for him remarkably easy and broad in design.

Of the primitive designers there are but a few new examples; the three drawings by Maso di Finiguerra are the missing sheets from the picture chronicle acquired years ago from Ruskin, and now restored to the series by Mr. and Mrs. Severn. One Siennese drawing of the fourteenth century, a design for a frieze (A. 1), is of great beauty, but belongs, we believe, rather to the later than, as stated in the catalogue, to the earlier part of the century. It certainly approximates to the work of Taddeo di Bartolo.

Among the Dutch drawings the four sketches by Adriaen Brouwer (A. 107–110) are extraordinary revelations of the artist's genius. In his own coarser and more jovial vein he shows almost as great a gift of characteristic line, almost as surprising an economy, as Rembrandt himself. Among the French drawings A. 130, a very charming water colour over a pen drawing, is attributed to Gaspard Poussin, but hardly appears to agree with that artist's feeling for line; the figures especially seem to be nearer to the manner of Piranesi. The masterly and serious study of a tree in *sanguine*, A. 148, was originally attributed to Watteau, but has been recognized by Mr. Claude Phillips as a study for a tree in one of Lancret's pictures, and is now attributed to that artist. Three drawings by Gabriel de St. Aubin (A. 152-153) are welcome examples of a peculiarly sensitive draughtsman who is but little known in England. The profile head is modelled in a very pale key with extraordinary subtlety and finesse.

The larger number of drawings belong to the English school, and these we must reserve to a future occasion; but we may mention that Mr. Colvin has acquired the marvellous drawing by Millais of the *Deluge* which was exhibited a short time ago at the Fine-Art Society's gallery, and which is not only the strangest imaginative discovery that Millais ever made, but one of the greatest conceptions that the whole Pre-Raphaelite movement produced. It is, indeed, almost impossible to believe that the conception originated entirely with Millais, though no other artist but Millais, and he only during a few years of his early period, could have executed it with such a perfect command of appropriate gesture and design. Altogether the collection is a striking testimony to the skill with which the Print Department of the British Museum is administered. The excellence of the catalogue, drawn up by Mr. Binyon, adds greatly to its value for students.

ACQUISITIONS AT THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

THE exhibition at the British Museum, following so closely on the publication of the yearly report of the Trustees of the National Gallery, cannot fail to provoke comparisons between the ways in which these two most important national institutions for the encouragement of art are administered. The National Gallery has, it is true, a sum at its disposal which, considering the enormous rise in the prices of paintings by old masters, is still more inadequate than that allowed the Museum for the purchase of drawings; but even after allowing for this, the contrast between the two administrations is striking. The Trustees of the National Gallery have this year spent 4,000*l.* upon the portrait of a man and his wife, which is attributed in the Gallery to Jan Gossaert of Mabuse, though special students of this period of Flemish painting are satisfied that it is the work of a less celebrated artist, Jan Matsys, the brother of the greater Quentin. This is undoubtedly a piece of admirable craftsmanship, but it is rather for its virtuosity than for any great qualities of interpretative design that it is remarkable. The elaborate definition of the details is carried out without any adequate perception of the total unity; it implies rather a curious than an elevated or imaginative vision on the artist's part. For such a picture the sum spent must be considered, to say the least, exceptionally large.

Equally unsatisfactory is the expenditure of 450*l.* upon a small predella piece attributed to Luca Signorelli, which, though a contemporary work, is too feeble, stiff, and mannered to be at all representative of that artist. Most critics are, we believe, agreed that it is no more than a school piece by some Umbrian follower.

But the most inexplicable and the most deplorable of all the transactions of the past year is the purchase for 810*l.* of the so-called Fra Bartolommeo. According to a well-known authority, who was the first to call attention to the work, it originally had some suggestion of the master's hand, as though a school replica done by an indifferent follower had received some final embellishments from the master himself; but the same authority agrees with all those who have any perception of the great qualities of Fra Bartolommeo's design that the picture as it now appears in the National Gallery shows no trace of the master's handiwork. Whatever traces there were originally have been carefully removed in the process of cleaning.

It is indeed lamentable to find that year by year our national collection is dropping behind the great public galleries of the Continent. Every year numbers of pictures pass from private English collections to Germany and

America, and meanwhile our Trustees seem only able to agree upon the purchase of works of mediocre or dubious reputation. Perhaps it is the system that is at fault rather than the individuals. In one recent case the laudable desire of the Director to purchase a work of unusual merit was frustrated by the opposition of other Trustees. The pictures bought represent, in fact, the lowest common denominator of a number of diverse opinions. Moreover, the trouble and delay entailed in coming to a decision are so great that dealers hesitate to submit their works to the ordeal; they prefer the rapid decisions of the private collector or the autocratic directors of German galleries. If the decision rested in the hands of a single official, the responsibility for failure, which is at present divided among the Trustees, could be brought home to one man, who would feel thereby a spur to the exercise of more intelligence than has been displayed of late years by the authorities of the National Gallery.

MR. CONDER'S WATER-COLOURS.

MESSRS. CARFAX have on view a second series of water-colours on silk by Mr. Conder. That artist never fails to charm by the intensely personal quality of his design. He is, one may admit, a minor painter in the sense that his ambitions do not aim above the range which in poetry would be taken up by *vers de société*. But his elegant trifling has the stamp of completeness. The incidents which occupy his fans are trivial, perhaps, but they are always seen by a poetical temperament, and described with a rare feeling for sensuous elegance. Nothing is observed with research, no form is completely realized, no line has structural precision; his drawings are rather in the nature of vague allusions to and reflections upon life. The life he chooses thus to illustrate is the life of the restaurants of Montmartre and the quays of the Seine; but in each case the thing seen stirs in the artist's mind a long train of dreamy reflections: a vague and lazily meditative mood obsesses him which leads him far away from the harshness of actual life into a region inhabited by amorous lotus-eaters. Perhaps the most perfect of these fantasias upon life is the fan (2) in which two ladies are seated by a column, while behind them stretches the river, bordered on either side by palaces surmised through a blue haze. And yet, with all his sensuous dreaminess, Mr. Conder surprises one now and again by flashes of witty description. The waiter in No. 25 and the whole conception of the *Passport* (30) are examples of this. Mr. Conder is, we think, less successful in proportion as he aims at completeness of presentment and solidity of relief. His pictures are less complete artistically than his fans, where, starting with a purely decorative scheme, he finds the chance to interweave delightful reminiscences of life. In the parenthesis of a cameo he will hint at a tender situation or call up the mood of a landscape with absolute certainty of touch, but on a larger scale, where he has once aroused the expectation of a more logically constructed imagery, the idea too often evaporates before he has completely seized it.

THE SALONS OF 1901.

III.

REALLY, when we write the words blue, yellow, red, green, and try to give in a description the idea of the coloured harmony of a picture, we are wasting our time and our ink. What is properly "painting" is not "literature"; it is impossible to express in words the subtle *nuances* of a sensation in plastic form or colours. And yet, as we feel obscurely, but strongly, that certain correspondences for all their hidden character exist, by virtue of laws that we do not know, between certain moral states and certain combinations of forms and colours, and that for the final analysis we must always end in or return to the human heart, all that may serve either to make our sensations about art more definite, or to disengage the laws which are responsible for the elaboration of artistic work, is profoundly interesting to us. A Belgian abbé, M. de Lescluze, who has already published on 'The Secrets of Colouring' several interesting papers, is just now engaged in elaborating a theory of colour, or, to be more precise, a 'Guide Pratique d'Observation Expérimentale sur les Harmonies Colorées.' This theory starts with an observation, or rather, perhaps, a hypothesis, that we have all hit on—the connexion between a great colourist and a great musician. Between Beethoven and Rembrandt, for instance, there exists a relationship not only of genius, but also almost of technique. Similar ratios between certain numbers of vibrations and undulations govern chromatic as well as acoustic combinations, and laws can be settled and stated which are precise and equal in both cases. The practical result might be, M. de Lescluze believes, the establishment of a table of coloured harmony, by which the scales of colours as well as of sounds are reduced to a system of notation. So a mathematical and infallible "manuel du grand coloriste" might be made. False colours would disappear, and that would be no small help to our poor eyes during the season of the Salons.

Without any claims to examine the scientific part of the theory of M. de Lescluze, I have examined its application to the work of some great painters, and it seems to me to be at fault. Colours as pigments behave quite differently from colours as seen; the "personal equation" of each master has to be considered, introducing results and surprises which are beyond formulæ or analysis by numbers. The theorist, observing that each painter employs a very limited number of colours, has settled five principal scales (*gammes*). The scale of Rubens has for tonic a hyacinth colour (numbered 224 in the harmonic system, which I cannot here explain in detail); that of Rembrandt a blue, 208; the scale of Jordaens has for tonic a red, 144; the "Spanish" scale an orange, 160; the Italian scale a jonquil yellow. I need not insist on the objections to all this. What is "the Italian scale"? No single formula can include an art which has passed through so many stages in so many places. But this system applies also, the abbé declares, to the colours of flowers of a botanic family, which are all included, he says, in a *gamme* of 32 or 64; and the law will prove true of animals too. For instance, to the Spanish scale will belong the colours of parrots, camellias, azaleas, and rhododendrons; to the tonality of Rubens gallinaceous fowls and sparrows, tulips, hyacinths, and orchids.

But I am forgetting that I have to speak of the Salons of the year. It was a visit to the Salons that recalled to me the work of M. de Lescluze, and, wandering in a melancholy mood amongst the thousands of discordant canvases offered by our painters for our admiration and analysis, I asked myself somewhat sceptically how the learned Belgian priest would proceed to disengage the modern gamut of colour from this cacophony. From M. Eugène Carrière to M. Besnard, from M. Bonnat to M. Henner—would it be possible to reduce to a common formula so many different methods and "visions," seemingly of contradictory quality? I shall not make the attempt.

Of all the colours of the solar spectrum, green is perhaps that most distrusted by painters. Physicians teach us that "cold" green is at the same time "hard." Rood declares that green exhausts the nervous forces of the eye quicker than any other colour, and he has asserted that "the presence in a picture even of a reasonable quantity of colour approaching blue-green or emerald green excites a feeling of aversion in almost everybody, and causes an appearance of coldness and hardness—even great coldness and hardness—in a work good in all other respects." Common experience confirms these observations of the scientific. Landscape painters have not admitted without a show of resistance that the leaves of trees and meadow grass have received from nature and their Creator the desire to be an irreconcilable green. The first green landscapes of Constable were considered shocking, and it is not uncommon still, when standing before some landscape of glorified greens, to hear the hostile comment of the passer-by, "What a dish of spinach!" Add to this the fact that green is one of the most difficult colours to get good and unadulterated. And yet we have seen for some years a significant increase of pictures based on a green harmony. I could draw up a long list of them, but it will be enough to mention the principal ones.

I have already taken occasion to point out here how a group of young painters, feeling that impressionism and plein-air painting had reached the extreme point at which a system discredits itself by the abuse of its special principle, have given up struggling with the sun, and, returning to the grave manner, transposing into sombre tones their impressions of nature, have sent for several years to the Salon pictures which with their strong and well-sustained note made dark spots among the clear and saturated tones on the walls. By degrees a school has been formed, and it may be said that at present the general appearance of the Salons—above all, that of the Société Nationale—is altogether rather grave in harmony. It looks as if the eye and the spirit of many painters, after being exasperated by sharp sensations, were seeking calm, retiring to the repose of more quiet contemplations. The hours of twilight, with the green which recalls neither light nor heat, offer them an inexhaustible subject. I may note *Le Troupeau* (S.N. 633), *Le Fleuve* (634), and the *Terre Antique* (635) of M. René Ménard. A sky of gilded green in which rise clouds where orange and red play with gold, an earth where woods, hills, and streams make a noble and natural architecture, with lines and outlines all of sombre green or brown-red—this is the favourite theme on which he plays every year his sober and sweet modulations. He has chosen a background of dominating green, too, for his expressive portrait of a young writer of much talent, who represents the spirit and the blood of Taine, *M. André Chevillon* (636). MM. André Dauchez, Cottet, and Lucien Simon rank among the best of this group, and each of them this year exhibits the most significant work he has yet done. The pictures of the last two I have already mentioned. M. Dauchez shows *Baignade* (S.N. 248), *Troupeau* (250), *Lande* (251). Equally noticeable are *L'Arrivée* (A.F. 1087), by Jean Pierre (which is the pseudonym of the youngest daughter of Jean Paul Laurens), and the *Funérailles dans le Low-Country, un Jour d'Hiver* (A.F. 1872), by Mr. Frank Spenlove-Spenlove. The harmony of this picture is singularly correct and expressive. Analyzing its elements, one finds that it consists of greenish modulations which show against light red tints in the mottled sky and reflections on the snow, the coldest note being the red-orange of the tapers lit in the humble cottage where poor people are praying round a coffin.

M. Hebert, who has reached his eighty-sixth year, exhibits two portraits which are equal to his most exquisite work. The first is that of a young girl, *Portrait de Mlle. d'Ag* (A.F. 1001), which shows a feeling for green. She is clad in a green robe embroidered with gold; greenish turquoises, more green than blue, are fixed at her breast; behind her a deep path sinks down with green shades that grow blue in the distance. The red of her cheeks and lips is delicately set against the symphony of greens. It is as if some old alchemist had evoked by the

incantations of his art youth with its smile and grace. It is a piece of imagination rather than a thing taken direct from life.

On the contrary, M. Benjamin-Constant works in a symphony of reds from garnet to vermilion in his portrait of *Pope Leo XIII.* (A.F. 151), and in this red environment the cassock of dead white, the skull-cap of silvery white, and the face with the fine smile shine in a golden light.

In this Salon there are corners of repose and places of refuge. I mean four round rooms, where the big galleries join which hold the sculpture, on the first story. One has got through, not without weariness, yards of painted things; pictures packed together one on the top of the other in a heap have left the eye no rest. History and legend, Messalina and Phryne, Richelieu and Sennacherib, Solomon and M. Loubet, cavalry charges, scenes of carnage, forges and timber-yards, marriages and buryings, naiads and cooks, have passed without respite or pity before our stunned, satiated, exhausted eyes. Suddenly we have this delightful sensation: walls subdued and almost silent, on which pictures are at decent intervals. A comfortable chair presents itself, and there one sinks down. It is an exquisite moment, and one would like to quote Lamartine:—

L'oubli seul désormais fait ma félicité!

In one of these *salles* is exhibited the portrait of Queen Alexandra, painted by M. Constant at the time when she was still Son Altesse Royale la Princesse de Galles (A.F. 152). The work is delicately conceived, and welcome for its clear harmonies of gold yellow, which give it great freshness. I heard quite close to me some English ladies doubting the likeness; but on this special point I am not fitted to speak. Considering merely the quality of the painting, I thought the thing one of M. Constant's most successful works. ANDRÉ MICHEL.

Fine-Art Gossip.

LAST Wednesday at the Doré Gallery was the private view of some original caricatures by the American artists Crichton, Davenport, and Bowman; and also of the pictures of the South African campaign drawn for the *Graphic* by Mr. Charlton, Mr. Frank Dadd, and others. —'To the Relief of Kimberley,' from sketches in South Africa, by Mr. G. D. Giles, is also to be seen after to-day, when the private view occurs.

THERE is also a private view to-day at the Continental Gallery of some pastels and water-colours by Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Hartrick, entitled 'Life in the West Country'; and at the Fine-Art Society's rooms of water-colour drawings of the Holy Land and Egypt, by the late Henry A. Harper.

THE death is announced at the age of fifty-one of Mr. J. M. Brydon, Vice-President of the Royal Institute of Architects. Mr. Brydon was responsible for a good deal of building in London. He had lately been busy with the new public offices for the Local Government Board and Education Department in Whitehall. Among his other works were the Polytechnic, Library, and additions to the Town Hall at Chelsea, the Women's Hospital in Euston Road, and additions to the Pump Room at Bath, with other buildings there; his restoration of the Roman baths in particular showed his taste for classic style. Such models he had in view, rather than the nondescript ambitions of the last century to get in a little of everything. His work was sound, and, if less striking, certainly less offensive than that of many latter-day stylists.

MESSRS. VIRTUE & CO. are moving next week from Ivy Lane to 13, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden. It is now nearly eighty years since Mr. George Virtue first started publishing in the City books on the subscription system.

MANY of our readers will remember the house called "The Chimes" as a reminder of Dickens. It was built by the elder Pugin in West-End Lane, Hampstead, and long occupied by J. R. Herbert, R.A., who died there, and who in the autumn of his life suffered a sort of martyrdom of annoyance at the hands of the younger Pugin, who claimed the premises as his own. This well-designed and picturesque edifice has just been pulled down, and blocks of flats are being erected on its site.

MR. M. RIDLEY CORBET'S 'Val d'Arno, Evening,' now in the Academy exhibition, which we described some time ago, has been bought by the Royal Academicians according to the terms of the Chantrey Bequest, and at the closing of the exhibition will be deposited temporarily in the Millbank Gallery, where the other purchases with the same fund are now on loan.

DR. R. KNOPF, of the University of Marburg, describes in the new part of the *Mittheilungen* of the German Archæological Institute at Athens an interesting recent find at Megara. It consists of an insignificant-looking reddish-brown potsherd inscribed with a fragment of the Lord's Prayer in eight lines. The text used is that of St. Matthew's Gospel, given with slight divergences from the traditional manuscript, and without the doxology at the close of the prayer. Dr. Knopf asserts that the orthography, the form of the letters, and the characteristic monogram of Christ at the end prove the inscription to have belonged to the fourth century, or at the very latest to the fifth century. He conjectures that it was used as a Christian amulet. It is now placed in the National Museum at Athens.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

COVENT GARDEN.—Opera.
QUEEN'S HALL.—Philharmonic Concert.
ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Mr. Harold Bauer's Pianoforte Recital.

HERR KNOTE from Munich played the title *rôle* in 'Siegfried' at Covent Garden last Thursday week. The part is familiar to him, and he has evidently carefully watched famous exponents of the fearless hero. He has, too, a good voice, and occasionally uses it well. But neither in his acting nor in his singing was there anything thrilling, anything to make one forget that he was merely assuming the character of Siegfried. It may be sometimes difficult to state the reason, or reasons, why an actor does not come up to our ideal, though one can feel at once when something is lacking. Frau Fränkel Claus did her best to render her impersonation of Brünnhilde impressive; she is a clever actress, and we cannot help thinking that when she appears in a part thoroughly in keeping with her powers and tastes she will achieve good success; for an Isolde or a Brünnhilde a different physique and a different temperament are requisite. Herr Reiss was the Mime, and his rendering of that difficult part deserves high praise; and yet it was not so subtle as that of Herr Lieban. The miserable dwarf at times causes amusement, for he is so peculiar in his movements, so busy, yet so befooled; but there is a pathetic side to his character, seeing that his wily tricks originate in a weak head; and this was not fully brought out by Herr Reiss. Mr. David Bispham played the small part of Alberich with skill and effect. The Fafner music was well sung by Herr Blass; the least touch of exaggeration tends to make this part ridiculous. Herr Lohse conducted with extreme vigilance, although he—or rather, he and the orchestra—did not reach the high 'Tristan' mark of the previous Saturday.—'Lohengrin' was given on Saturday evening. Madame Emma Eames appeared to the best advantage; her singing was admirable, and with a little more animation in her acting her impersonation of Elsa would be much more convincing. Herr Knote, as Lohengrin, sang the part with fair success; his demeanour, however, was cold. The knight should be dignified, yet not impassive; tender, yet not sentimental. Frau Fränkel Claus was not a strong Ortrud. Herr Mohwinkel commenced the part of Telramund; a sword accident in the duel scene, however, necessitated his speedy removal from the stage, and he was replaced by Herr Muhlmann, who had been cast for the Herald. This sudden change of *rôles* did not seem to disconcert him; his singing and acting were both satisfactory.—'Lohengrin' was performed again on Tuesday, and of this performance we note the beautiful singing of Frau Gadski as Elsa. Mlle. Olitzka tries hard to make her Ortrud forcible; her intentions are good, but in the carrying out of them effort is palpable.—'Tannhäuser' was given on Wednesday evening, with Herr van Dyck in the title *rôle* and Herr van Rooy as Wolfram, both artists achieving great and well-deserved success.

Dr. Cowen's 'Idyllic' Symphony was performed under his direction at the Philharmonic Concert last Thursday week. The work was originally produced at a Richter Concert (May 31st, 1897), and duly noticed in these columns. It was admirably done last week, and the composer was greeted with special enthusiasm. Mr. Landon Ronald's new song cycle 'In Summer-time' is melodious, effectively written for the voice, and pleasingly scored; the various numbers are connected by a few bars of orchestral music based on a motto theme. Mr. Ben Davies sang in his best manner. M. Kubelik gave a marvellous performance of Paganini's Concerto in D.

Mr. Harold Bauer gave his second recital at St. James's Hall on Friday last week. It is really a hard matter to decide as to the merit of new pianists—we mean of pianists who deserve criticism. Mr. Bauer, like many others who court popular favour, possesses a fine technique. In this respect he is specially gifted; his magnificent playing of Schumann's Toccata, Op. 7, and of Liszt's 'Waldesrauschen,' also of the tenth of the 'Études d'Exécution Transcendante,' displayed wonderful command of the keyboard. The same, too, may be said of his performance of the Brahms 'Paganini' Variations. But there were two numbers in the programme which gave opportunity for judging him from a higher point of view: the one was Chopin's Sonata in B minor, the other Beethoven's Sonata in F minor, Op. 57. In the Chopin there was much to praise. There was a certain dryness in the rendering of the first and last movements; the pianist seemed at times to make use of the composer's music as a vehicle for display; while for the Scherzo the touch was not sufficiently feathery. The Largo, however, was interpreted with all due feel-

ing and refinement; it was most enjoyable. We were disappointed with the Beethoven sonata; but by placing it at the very end of a long and fatiguing programme Mr. Bauer could render justice neither to himself nor to the music. There were some fine moments in the Allegro and in the Andante; yet on the whole no deep impression was created. The programme included a genuine Bach clavier fugue ('Wohltemperirtes Clavier,' No. 5), for which we thank Mr. Bauer. Let us hope that other pianists will follow his excellent example.

Musical Gossip.

MR. TOVEY gave his third recital at St. James's Hall last Thursday week. His reading of Beethoven's Sonata, Op. 106, was clear and intelligent, but it is a work which ought to be attempted only by pianists for whom difficulties have ceased to exist, and Mr. Tovey, although well advanced, has not yet reached that stage. An essay on the work from the pen of the concert-giver, like the one on Bach's 'Goldberg' Variations, was unnecessarily long. It contains much that is of interest, though mixed up with much that is mere padding. When Mr. Tovey has learnt the art of saying *multum in parvo* he will be well worth reading.

MESSRS. YSAYE AND BUSONI commenced a series of violin and pianoforte sonata recitals at Queen's Hall on Thursday, May 23rd. The first programme, containing Bach's Sonata in F minor and Mozart's in A major, ended with Schubert's Rondo Brillant in B minor, thus offering works displaying great variety, and of comparatively short compass. Each of the programmes of the remaining concerts consists of three sonatas of greater length than those just mentioned. The scheme of giving violin and pianoforte sonatas is in itself excellent; nevertheless, three at one sitting and in immediate succession seem, in spite of the well-known proverb, too much of a good thing. The interpreters, however, are excellent, although M. Ysaye at the opening concert was not quite at his best; and the audiences, pleased with the performances, may not find the demand on their attention too exacting.

AT the second concert of Mr. Arnold Dolmetsch's summer series on May 28th the programme included a Fantazie for five viols by Alfonso Coperario, who in spite of the name was an Englishman by birth. He was the master of Henry and William Lawes. There were also two pieces for the viola da gamba (Miss Hélène Dolmetsch) by Antoine Forqueray, written *circa* 1700. Little is known about this composer, one of the most distinguished performers on the gamba in his day. He was born at Paris in 1671, and died at Nantes in 1745. In this family there were at least four generations of performers on and composers for the gamba—the father of Antoine, Antoine himself, and his son and grandson. The two pieces in question are remarkable for breadth of style and boldness in the matter of harmony. Among the immediate predecessors of Bach Forqueray holds a high place.

M. KUBELIK gave his fourth recital at St. James's Hall on Wednesday afternoon. The programme opened with Beethoven's Sonata in F major for violin and pianoforte, which was interpreted with care and artistic restraint by M. Kubelik and Miss Katharine Goodson. The Bohemian violinist's performance of the solo passages in Wieniawski's Concerto in D minor was interesting and skilful, the final movement being given with plenty of fire. Ernst's variations on 'The Last Rose of Summer' served to show off his remarkable technical facility. Miss Goodson played Schumann's Andante in F minor in better style than Chopin's Scherzo in B minor.

MR. C. A. BARRY writes to us from Cologne respecting the Lower Rhenish Festival held there May 24th–28th under the direction of Dr. Ludwig Wüllner. The choir, nearly all from Cologne, numbered 569, and the orchestra 153. The principal works performed have already been mentioned in these columns. In the Scherzo of the 'Ninth' some of the passages, in accordance with Wagner's suggestion, were strengthened by horns. This fact is interesting, seeing that Dr. Wüllner, as pupil of Schindler, the "friend of Beethoven," would be inclined to ultra-conservatism. Yet in spite of this, and of an age verging upon seventy, of itself calculated to accentuate any conservative tendency, he adopts a suggestion made by one who reverenced Beethoven, and who only wished that what the composer wrote should be heard. The festival programme included Bach's cantata 'Gott der Herr ist Sonn und Schild,' written for the Reformation Festival of 1735. This fine, vigorous work, not yet heard, we believe, in London, may be warmly commended to the notice of the Bach Choir. The Cologne festival was well attended, and the performances seem to have been highly appreciated. Dr. Wüllner is mentioned with special praise for his skill and energy.

M. PADEREWSKI'S three-act opera 'Manru' was at length produced at Dresden on Wednesday evening, and with marked success. Herr Schuch conducted. The composer was present, and was called ever so many times before the curtain.

A SPECIAL matinée of 'The Emerald Isle' will be given at the Savoy Theatre on Wednesday, June 12th, for the Sir Arthur Sullivan Memorial Fund, all concerned having volunteered their services.

Le Ménestrel of May 26th mentions that the argument of Signor Boito's 'Nero' has been published in several Italian papers. The opera is in five acts with some astounding (*étourdissants*) tableaux. The *mise en scène* appears to be highly complicated. Of the music, however, not a word is said; hence the allusion to the work in *Le Ménestrel* as *l'opéra-fantôme*.

THERE is an interesting article in Heft 3 (April–June, 1901) of the *Sammelbände der Internationale Musik-Gesellschaft* on Johann Christian Bach, by Herr Max Schwarz, of Berlin. This youngest son of Sebastian Bach, after his father's death in 1750, studied with his eldest brother Philipp Emanuel at Berlin; then went to Italy, where for a time he was organist of Milan Cathedral. In reference to this period, the writer gives extracts from letters (manuscript) addressed by Bach to the famous Padre Martini, with whom he studied, and of whom he was the favourite pupil. Bach came to London in 1762, and remained here until his death in 1782. He has been represented as having lived a disorderly and extravagant life, and to have died "in poverty and debt, one of his creditors being his own coachman." Herr Schwarz, however, is of opinion that a man who enjoyed the continued friendship of Burney, Mozart, and Martini cannot have been so bad as he has been painted. The private life of a composer is one thing, his artistic career another. Our writer strongly believes that his compositions generally have been underrated, and the details which he gives of Bach's sacred and secular music, also the extensive catalogue of his works, offer excellent starting material for those who care to go more deeply into the question.

GOTTFRIED VON PREYER, whose death at an advanced age was mentioned last week, was a great connoisseur of painting. His collection, including pictures by Hans Holbein the younger, Rembrandt, Van Dyck, Teniers, &c., also many by modern French masters, will, in accordance with his expressed wish, be sold by auction, and the money devoted to the erection of an orphanage.

NEARLY all seats are sold for the concerts at Zwickau on June 8th and 9th in connexion with the unveiling of the Schumann memorial. There will be an orchestra of sixty-six players of the first rank gathered together from various German cities. The 'Genoveva' Overture will be given under the direction of Prof. Reinecke, and Dr. Joachim will be among the fourteen first violins.

THE *Musikalisches Wochenblatt* of May 18th states that Max Abraham, sole proprietor of the Peters firm at Leipzig, has bequeathed the sum of 20,000*l.* for the maintenance and extension of the Peters Musikbibliothek founded by him. The sum is to be handed over to the Town Council.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

MON.	Kubelik's Violin Recital, 3, St. James's Hall
—	Miss Evelyn Suart's Pianoforte Recital 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	Royal Italian Opera, 'Much Ado about Nothing,' 8, Covent Garden.
—	Richter Concert, 8.30, St. James's Hall.
TUES.	Sarasate and Berthe Marx's Recital, 3, St. James's Hall
—	Miss K. Bruckshaw's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	Wagner Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
—	Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden
WED.	M. de Pachmann's Pianoforte Recital, 3, St. James's Hall.
—	Mlle Girod's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall
—	Mr Jasper Sutcliffe's Violin Recital, 3, Steinway Hall.
—	Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden.
THURS.	Ysaye and Busoni's Recital, 3, Queen's Hall.
—	Philharmonic Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.
—	Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden.
FRI.	Mr. E. Schelling's Pianoforte Recital, 3, St. James's Hall.
—	Mr K. Cole and Mr D. Baxter's Vocal Recital, 3, Bechstein H
—	Miss Johanna Heymann's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Salle Erard.
—	Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden.
SAT.	Mlle Camilla Landi's Song Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	Kubelik's Violin Recital, 3, St. James's Hall.
—	Memorial Concert, Verdi's 'Requiem,' 3, Queen's Hall.
—	Royal Italian Opera Covent Garden

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

ROYALTY.—'Mariana,' a Play in Four Acts. By José Echegaray. Adapted by James Monteith Graham.

COURT.—Afternoon Performance: 'Blanchette,' a Play in Three Acts. By Brieux (*sic*), the English Version by Miss Martia Leonard and J. T. Grein.

DISAGREEABLE and extravagant as is its subject and conventional as is a portion of its characterization, 'Mariana' is essentially dramatic. The mental processes of the heroine are tortuous and perplexing. We understand easily enough the manner in which the heroine tortures the man who loves her, but are puzzled to know when and how a passion so intense as that she finally displays finds entrance into her heart. Given, then, as a postulate the condition that is reached, this crowning situation is intensely and quiveringly dramatic. If it fail in its effect, it is through an injudicious selection of exponents. Mrs. Patrick Campbell herself is quite capable of showing the moods and caprices of Mariana, and even of indicating the fervent and passionate outburst in which she challenges and receives defiantly death at the hands of her husband. Yet the scene, one of the strongest in the modern drama, fails in its effect, and the surrender of Mariana leaves one unconvinced and almost uninterested. Mr. Titheradge is an able and a conscientious actor. Something like perversity seems, however, to have dictated his selection for Daniel Montoya, a part in which whatever is best in his method is of no advantage and what is weakest only is called into play. The best of Juliets is bound to be crippled when she has a weak Romeo; the comparison of the play with 'Romeo and Juliet' is none of ours, but it has been made, and has obtained a sort of acceptance. It is, in fact, the habit to compare everybody nowadays with Shakspeare—Ibsen, Maeterlinck, Echegaray, Mr. Stephen Phillips, and we know not how many more. Whatever the cause, the production of 'Mariana' at the Royalty is disappointing. The play depends wholly

upon passion, and passion is precisely the quality that is wanting.

When in tentative fashion at the West Theatre, Albert Hall, on the 9th of December, 1898, a translation of 'Blanchette,' a three-act piece by M. Eugène Brieux, author of 'L'Évasion' at the Comédie Française, was played for the first time in London, the work was ascribed to J. T. Grein and M. L. Churchill. Miss Leonard was then the heroine, Élise Rousset, known as Blanchette. Miss Leonard and M. L. Churchill may accordingly be assumed to be the same. When now in the same fashion given at the Court Theatre, the work proves to be something more than a translation, the termination as it existed when the original was presented at the Théâtre Libre on the 2nd of February, 1892, having been changed. Whether the change of motive thus brought about is due to M. Brieux or to the English writers we cannot say. It is at least subversive of the teaching of the story. The daughter of a *cabaretier* over-educated by ambitious parents revolts against her sordid surroundings and the dishonest greed of her parents; refuses, while waiting for an appointment as *institutrice*, to which she is entitled from the *école communale*, to attend to the business of the *cabaret;* is scolded and then struck by her father, flies from the paternal roof, and becomes a *cocotte*. In the present rendering she comes home, espouses a former lover in her own rank of life, and lives happy ever afterwards. This termination, which spares the girl her downfall, is preferable. It leaves, however, without significance the satire on the education of girls above the sphere they are destined to occupy, which is the cleverest portion of the work. Miss Agnes Miller as the heroine revealed powers of pathos previously unsuspected. Mr. A. E. George played the father, taken at the Théâtre Libre by M. Antoine; and Mrs. Theodore Wright was the mother. The piece is slight, but not without merit.

Tennyson's Princess. Adapted and arranged for Amateur Performance in Girls' Schools by Elsie Fogerty. (Sonnenschein & Co.)—This is a companion volume to the edition of 'As You Like It' arranged with a similar purpose, to which attention has already been called, and, like it, has useful illustrations and explanations. The series has received a gratuitous and presumably an unexpected advertisement from the action taken of late by some in authority. Some liberties have necessarily been taken with the poem in its disposition into scenes. None of these seems unpardonable, and we are far from echoing or approving the censure that has been passed upon the sort of entertainment the series is intended to assist. The costume plates by Isabel Bonus are likely to prove serviceable.

Dramatic Gossip.

'THE ONLY WAY' of Mr. Freeman Wills has been revived at the Apollo Theatre with a cast distinctly weaker than that assigned it on its first production at the Lyceum on February 16th, 1899. Mr. Martin Harvey, however, repeats his fine performance of Sydney Carton, and Mr. Valentine is acceptable as Ernest Defarge. Miss Suzanne Sheldon is Lucie Manette.

'ROBESPIERRE' was revived on Monday at the Lyceum, with Sir Henry Irving as Robespierre and Miss Ellen Terry as Clarice. Mr. Laurence Irving appeared as Tallien, and Mr. Charles Dodsworth as Fouché; Mr. W. Lugg was Benjamin Vaughan; Mr. Lionel Belmore, Theuriot; Mr. James Hearn, Lebas; Miss Ada Mellor, Madame Duplay; and Miss Mabel Hackney, Marie Thérèse.

THE subject of the new play which Mr. Freeman Wills has written for Mr. Martin Harvey is Eugene Aram, a theme dealt with by his brother W. G. Wills, whose adaptation was brought out at the Lyceum April 19th, 1873, with Sir Henry Irving as the murderer hero and Miss Isabel Bateman as Ruth Meadows.

MISS JANETTE STEER is herself responsible for the adaptation of the story of the diamond necklace in which she appears nightly at the Garrick. She is said to contemplate appearing in London as Hamlet, a part in which she has been seen in the country. We hope that the statement is unauthorized. We have had female Hamlets in plenty, and it may be said in superfluity.

ON Thursday next will be given, at some theatre to be hereafter named, a translation by Mr. A. Teixeira de Mattos of 'Une Visite de Noce' of Alexandre Dumas *fils*. Miss Beverley Sitgreaves will appear as the heroine. On the same occasion Miss Mercedes Leigh will appear as the heroine of Mr. Thomas Bailey Aldrich's 'Mercedes.'

THE Court Theatre has been closed during the early days of the week, but reopened last night with 'Women are so Serious,' a rendering by Mr. Brandon Thomas of 'Celles qu'on respecte,' a play by M. Pierre Wolff produced in October, 1892, at the Gymnase.

TWO plays have been interdicted in France: 'La Question des Huiles' of M. Jean Drault, and 'Décadence,' by M. Albert Guinon, which was destined for the Vaudeville. In the case of the work first named the objection was political. A demand of M. Charles Bernard for urgency for a Bill abolishing the censure was defeated by over two hundred votes in the French Chamber.

ON the last night of Mr. Tree's season at Her Majesty's 'Twelfth Night' was followed by the third act of 'Herod.'

THE illness of Ibsen proves to be serious, and seems likely to arrest definitely his dramatic activity.

MISS GERTRUDE KINGSTON is unable to take part in the production at the Court of Mr. Brandon Thomas's new adaptation, being compelled to rest until the autumn.

THE run of 'The Lion-Hunters' at Terry's Theatre ceases this evening.

THE run of 'The Second in Command' of Capt. Marshall at the Haymarket Theatre will be continued until the close of the season in the course of next month, and will be resumed when the house reopens in the autumn.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—J. A. H. M.—F. R. H.—E. G. M.—W. G. B.—G. C. B.—received.

V. E. M.—Many thanks.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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ROYAL SOCIETY of LITERATURE, 20, Hanover Square.—JUNE 12, 4.30 P.M., Paper by J. CHURTON COLLINS, Esq., M.A. F.R.S.L., on 'Some Curiosities of Criticism.' E. W. BRABROOK, Esq., C.B., Vice-President, in the Chair
PERCY W. AMES, Secretary.

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SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1901.

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LITERATURE

Italy To-day. By Bolton King and Thomas Okey. (Nisbet & Co.)

MESSRS. KING AND OKEY have conferred a real benefit on their countrymen by the compilation of this volume. It is difficult to say whether the spirit in which the work is conceived or the manner in which it is executed is the more deserving of respect. In these days of loose newspaper talk, when "indictments against nations" are flung about no less recklessly than ignorantly, the man who will patiently investigate the conditions of social and political life in another state, and impartially report the result at home, does a piece of really valuable service. So far, no doubt, Italy has not incurred the wrath of the "patriotic" British scribe to any great extent; but his eyes, like those of Solomon's friend, are in the ends of the earth, and it is impossible to say whom he may next select as the object of his amenities. The relations between England and Italy have hitherto been satisfactory; but as the authors of this book point out, there are possible causes of friction, to which we may add the not wholly unjustified irritation which a superficial acquaintance with Italian manners and customs is apt to generate in the English mind; so that if the firebrand were once cast, the flame of mutual ill-feeling might very easily burst out. How disastrous this might be to the cause of European progress needs no demonstration.

For this reason, therefore, we welcome the present attempt to lay before English readers a dispassionate statement of the way in which Italy is at present governed, generally and locally; of the weak points in the body politic, and the causes of the weakness; of the drifts and divisions in public opinion; and, finally, of the view which an open-eyed, but benevolent critic is able to take as to the probable issue. To recite all that is told under these various heads would be merely to give an abstract of the book; it will perhaps be more to the purpose to note a few of the points which occur to a reader.

Italy seems, in the first place, to be suffering, like most of the nations of the world—at any rate the chief of them—from the reaction which follows the decision of a great issue. There, as elsewhere, the age

> When every day brought forth a noble chance,
> And every chance brought forth a noble knight,

seems to have gone by for the present. When we read such passages as that with which the book opens:—

"One of the first facts that meets the observer of Italian life is the chaos and decay of the old political parties. They have lost faith in their principles, faith in their country, faith in themselves. Their policies seem little better than a selfish struggle for office, a blind resistance to forces that they cannot understand and cannot assimilate, and therefore fear,"

or when we meet with remarks like the following:—

"In the vicious circle of Italian politics there are no great parties to breed great statesmen or great statesmen to make great parties; and Italian statesmanship is a dreary waste of small intrigue and damaged character and narrow vision,"

our thoughts are apt to stray across the Atlantic, if, indeed, they do not rest nearer home. Political legislation has, indeed, done nearly all that it can do at present. The electoral law, for example, is not unfair: a rent of 2*s.* 6*d.* a week confers a vote. Taxation might no doubt be put on a footing less oppressive to the poorer classes; especially the iniquitous salt tax, under which it is a criminal offence to dip a bucket of water out of the sea, ought to be abolished. Why do not the electors put a majority into Parliament pledged to abolish the tax? is an obvious inquiry. Because, it would seem, they do not yet know their power. Only 7 per cent., our authors tell us, have the vote so far. Illiteracy disfranchises a large number; indifference and clerical influence keep many more from claiming it. As in Dante's days, the question must still be put,

> Le leggi son, ma chi pon mano ad esse?

and the answer would seem to be the same, "Nullo." Nor is the reason so very different, if the accepted interpretation of the poet's following metaphor be correct. Now, as then, the root of the trouble is the want of character in those who should guide. When ministers employ illegal secret societies as electioneering agencies, or release persons accused of murder and forgery in order to profit by their influence at the polls; when registers are tampered with in the revision courts; when the secret service funds of the Government go largely in bribing electors—can we wonder that a bank director should find murder (with the connivance of the police) the most convenient mode of preventing awkward revelations on the part of a colleague, or—to take the other end of the criminal scale—that railway officials should eke out insufficient salaries by the plunder of passengers' luggage? Education will doubtless do much, but at present, say our authors, "education is the gloomiest chapter in Italian social history":—

"There is, and always has been, plenty of interest in education and a great deal too much theory. But a vicious system has spoilt all. There has been little consistency in law or policy.....Money has been stinted, and State and communes, lavish in all else, have economized in the most fruitful of national investments. Parliament, which has thrown away its millions on the army and unproductive public works, doles its pittance to the schools with a miser's hand, has strangled evening schools by withdrawing most of its grants [surely we heard something like this in connexion with the not very Italian-sounding name of Cockerton], has cut down the army schools, which at one time taught nearly every conscript to read and write."

Presently the authors, we fear, grow sarcastic; or is it merely that they happen to know Montecitorio better than Whitehall? This is what they say:—

"The Ministry of Education, compared with ours, is a pale ghost of authority. It indeed drafts laws, showers codes and circulars..... does something to protect the teachers, and has its small army of inspectors.....But it does nothing to enforce compulsory attendance [*here* that particular form of neglect is left to the magistrates], little to bring defaulting authorities to book."

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What says the poet?—

> I was never out of England—it's as if I saw it all.

It is a melancholy picture; the more so because in the highest education Italy was the pioneer to Europe, and still possesses the institutions which were her glory in the Middle Ages. Out of her twenty-one universities, eleven can boast a career of over six centuries; and twenty-three thousand students are, or might be, getting the benefits of university education. But here again incompetent or dishonest officialism has brought about a state of things hardly to be distinguished from anarchy:—

"The perverse regulations that the State has imposed confine the subjects of examination to those taught in completed courses of lectures. If the students can succeed in getting a class closed before the end of term, there is one subject the less to be examined in. And very thoroughly they carry out the programme. Any student may attend any course of lectures, and a professor suddenly finds his class invaded by a mob of young men determined to break it up. The police cannot enter without the consent of the Rector, and the Rector shrinks from action which seems to reflect on his own power to keep order. The class is closed by ministerial order, and the students triumph.....Few things are more painful than the cowardice which deters Ministers and Parliament from the drastic remedies that are needed to discipline the idle and unruly students."

Yet the authors do not despair. There is, as they point out, good enough stuff in Italy. The Italian of the lower classes is not—as foreigners, generalizing from the specimens whom they see in the regular tourist resorts, are apt to assume (as though the cadger were not universal)—naturally an

idle person. He is, indeed, not imaginative; mentally he may perhaps be called indolent. Rather than be at the trouble of changing the antiquated methods of cultivation which have put Italy as a corn-growing country behind every country in Europe except Russia, the large farmer looks to a rise in the duty on corn as a means to make his land pay. The Italian artisan, again, "requires perhaps rather more supervision than the Englishman or the German, but he is quick, intelligent, sober, easily adapting himself to new methods and new machinery." He does not, perhaps, get through so much in a given time as the Teutonic workman, but he will work longer hours, and he costs far less to keep. It is doubtless for this reason that "the Italians are the navvies of the Continent: they have pierced the tunnels of the Alps; they have built the harbours of Calais and Marseilles; they have made the railways through a large slice of Europe": for this reason also, it is to be feared, he is "bitterly hated by the native workman." An interesting subject, by the way, for a supplementary chapter to this book would be a study of the different ways in which the Italian is received in different countries. The German, in the south at all events, regards him with a somewhat contemptuous forbearance, not unmingled with distrust; the Frenchman dislikes him to the point of occasional homicide; the Spaniard, it would seem, assimilates him. Italians are swarming into South America at the rate of over 100,000 a year. Already they form more than a third of the population of Buenos Ayres, and do most of its trade. "The Italian vine-growers of Mendoza and San Juan and Buenos Ayres produce every year 33,000,000 gallons of wine." At the same time the Italian, while retaining his native tongue and customs, is content to be the citizen of another country.

Meantime in Italy itself there are signs of better things. The Socialist group, now welded by persecution into one party with Radicals and Republicans,

"alone among Italian parties stands boldly for purity of public life, and while well-meaning men of Right and Left have touched corruption with a trembling hand, the Socialists have smitten and spared not."

They "stand out as the champions of constitutional right and of a very practical political programme"—a programme which, in the judgment of so temperate a witness as Prof. Villari, "every sensible man could endorse almost in its entirety." In the other direction signs are apparent of improvement in the relations between Church and State. "There is an increasing good feeling growing up," and it seems not unlikely that if not the present Pope, at all events his successor, will remove the *non expedit* which now makes it difficult for a conscientious Catholic to do his duty as a citizen.

The authors do not allow themselves many purple patches; but Mr. King's gift for touching off a portrait in a few strokes, which readers of his 'History of Italian Unity' will remember, makes itself apparent. Take this of Leo XIII.:—

"A strong but not a very strong man, with very fixed ideas, with great industry and command of details; a good man, but more statesman than saint, without any deep affection or spirituality."

Yet after all, on the authors' own showing, his reign is ending with things in a more hopeful state than he found them in; and his successor, if he be of the same stamp, may at least help

Sanar le piaghe c' hanno Italia morta.

Literature is treated in a concluding chapter briefly but sensibly. The authors are alive to what can only be called the degraded condition of imaginative literature at present in Italy—when, at all events to foreign readers, D'Annunzio and Stecchetti are among its most representative names. It is perhaps gratifying to reflect that both of these are fictitious, as though the writers who masquerade under them had some respect left for their doubtless highly respectable patronymics. Probably, too, they fill a smaller space in the field of view of their fellow-countrymen than foreigners realize. "The essentially practical nature of the Italian genius" has other things to attend to than verses "penetrated by an ostentatious carnality and irreverence," or novels which "are essentially studies in mental and sexual pathology." After all, Italy has a Fogazzaro and a De Amicis, besides others whose works decent people can let lie on their tables; and here, as elsewhere, self-respect will grow with improved education.

Records of the Borough of Leicester. Edited by Mary Bateson. Vol. II. (Cambridge, University Press.)

MISS BATESON in this second volume has well sustained the repute that was gained by the first instalment of the valuable records of the borough of Leicester. The annotated extracts here printed from the corporation archives extend from 1327 to 1509, but with an unfortunate and prolonged gap. From 1380 to 1455 there is only a single dated record of borough legislation, whilst all records of the proceedings of the Merchant Gild from 1380 to 1465 are missing.

The introduction, of sixty pages, is a valuable and lucid account, based on the archives, of the relations of the burgesses to the king and to their lord, and of the general government of the town from the beginning of the reign of Edward III. to the end of that of Henry VII. The exceptional position of Leicester as part of the earldom and afterwards of the duchy of Lancaster naturally affected the character of its muniments. At a time when other boroughs might be able to show a fine series of royal charters, Leicester, notwithstanding the happy preservation of many of its early records, can produce but a single document of that character. During the long reign of Edward III. the only charter is one changing the date of the fair at the lord's request. In 1379 Richard II. granted an inspection of John's charter that confirmed to the borough a court of record for the conveyance of land. This exceptional action of the Crown towards Leicester came about through the king making an offer to confirm the borough charters in return for ship-money to equip a vessel of war, whereupon the borough officials seem to have sent in to the Patent Office the only royal charter that was of any real value. When Henry IV. came to the throne the position of Leicester towards the Crown underwent a material change:—

"Its immediate lord has become king, and the town's relation to the sovereign is therefore two-sided; it is sometimes a public, sometimes a private relation. It was long before the possibility of using the double relation was wholly laid aside, and it is worth noting how uncertain it was in the fifteenth century whether the king would address the borough as its king or as its feudal lord."

It was as duke that Henry IV., in 1404, leased the farm of the borough to the burgesses; but it was as king that Henry V., when visiting the town in May, 1416, declared the men of his honour of Leicester exempt from toll. The lordship and sovereignty were, however, again divided for a time after the death of Henry V., when Leicester was settled on the dowager Queen Catherine, and subsequently formed part of the dowry of Margaret of Anjou; but on Edward IV.'s accession the double relation of the town to the throne was again established, and instances of the king acting towards the burgesses in each capacity can be cited. Under Henry VII. the Lancastrian lordship was maintained as a distinct reality, mainly no doubt, as pointed out by Miss Bateson, because the borough was a source of income. It is also specially noteworthy, and illustrative of the growth of national central power, that when Henry VII. took the grave step of changing the constitution of the borough so as to exclude the popular voice as declared in common assembly (under the plea of noisy demonstrations and "the multitude of the inhabitants being of little substance and no discretion"), he not only used his local authority as duke, but strengthened and endorsed his opinion by an Act of Parliament.

The story of the relations between the lord and the borough during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and of the various franchises won by the burgesses, is excellently brought out in the introduction. Henry, Earl of Lancaster, who succeeded his rebel brother Thomas in 1324, is a prominent figure in the borough records, in consequence of his frequent residence at the castle of Leicester. At the opening of the reign of the young King Edward III. the town found itself in the thick of the struggle between the two rival parties in the State, the one under the leadership of the Earl of Lancaster as guardian of the king and chief of his council, the other under the sinister guidance of Queen Isabella and "Le Mortimer," as he is termed in the borough records of 1327. The town paid somewhat dearly for its privileges, for the mayoral accounts abound in payments made for the entertainment of the king and his suite and of the earl and his suite. After the failure of the queen's party the earl was usually in residence at Leicester, and it was customary for the town to make him considerable presents at the recurring great feasts of the year, and to treat his retinue to wine, cheese, pears, and nuts. In one year the earl received from the mayor two sesters of Cretan wine, price 8*s.*; a swan, 6*s.*; and a heron, 3*s.*, at Christmas; twelve partridges, 2*s.*, and lampreys to the value of 3*s.* 4*d.*, at Quinquagesima; and a tun of wine at Whitsuntide, 5*l.* During the

same twelvemonth the mayor sent to the king at the abbey, for the feast of Quinquagesima, two kids, six partridges, and two gallons of Cretan wine; whilst the king's clerk and his retinue, coming to Leicester at the feast of St. Martin to collect the king's tenth, were entertained at dinner and supper, when six hens, one goose, and one porker were consumed, in addition to "Wodekocs, Feldfares, and Snypes." On the latter occasion the king's clerk received at the mayor's hand a pair of hose, valued at 2*s.* 6*d.*; and his chief attendant another pair, price 1*s.* 4*d.*

These archives also throw a flood of light on the finances and legislation of the borough, and particularly on the various changes in the governing body, as well as on the maintenance of the gates, walls, bridges, and gildhall (as it is now generally spelt), and the regulations of the social-religious gilds and the crafts. All these subjects are dealt with after a concise and clear fashion in the introduction. There are, however, disappointments in some directions where the historical student is inclined to look eagerly for further information. The Lollard struggle might naturally be supposed to gain fresh light from the carefully edited archives of such a borough, but the big gap from 1380 to 1455 is the very period when Lollard entries would probably appear.

By-laws for the purposes of securing sanitation and decency, so far as then understood, are of frequent occurrence and stringent in detail. Leicester seems to have been somewhat exceptional in such matters; possibly, we are inclined to think, from the frequent presence of royalty and the sojourning at the castle of those of royal blood. Henry of Lancaster granted the borough, in 1344, a site 60 ft. by 30 ft., on a waste place in the town on the water of the Soar, to build a common latrine, in the erection of which the burgesses spent the large sum of 7*l.* 4*s.* 7½*d.* This building was not the first of its kind. Orders were made to restrain wandering pigs in 1335–6, and these were increased in stringency soon after the great pestilence. It was ordained in 1355 that no pigs might wander within the four high streets leading to the gates, ringed or unringed, under pain of a penny for every foot; nor in lanes within the town unless they were ringed, under the like penalty. As an outcome of this latter regulation, John Sabyn, goldsmith, shortly after the enactment appeared at the Gildhall before the mayor and jurats charged, in conjunction with his son James, with flogging the town crier because he took their pigs wandering in the streets to the general nuisance. John denied for himself, but could not deny that James had committed this trespass. The result was that John pledged 20*s.* if ever he should again trespass. In 1467 wandering ducks were also prohibited anywhere within the gates. At this latter date a code of stringent by-laws with heavy penalties was adopted for keeping the streets clean from all manner of filth and corruption; the householders were ordered to hire carts to clear away dirt when necessary. It seems to have been a usual and rather cunning practice of Leicester housewives to wait for a rainy day to sweep their rooms, throwing the results out of the windows. This offence was prohibited in 1467 under pain of imprisonment "as long as the Mayre lykes."

Every effort was also made to keep the peace. The general Act of 2 Edward III. c. 3, called forth by the Isabella-Mortimer disturbances, forbade in general terms men going forth armed, and gave the mayors of boroughs like power to deal with offenders that were given to justices in counties. The borough of Leicester localized and specially applied this Act by its ordinances of 1335–6, by which men were forbidden to go in armour by night or day; an offender was to be imprisoned until the king and the lord had done their wills upon him. In 1487, when the charter of Edward III. had given Leicester (later than most boroughs of importance) its own justices of the peace, the very first ordinance of the mayor and his fellow-magistrates amplified this provision. No armour was to be worn or weapon of any kind borne save in support of the mayor's authority, and countrymen were directed to leave their swords and staves at their inns. Infringement of this by-law was punished by forfeiture of the armour or weapon, and imprisonment at the mayor's discretion. From time to time a tariff of fines for creating frays was put forth, the market-day and market-place being specially protected, to secure peaceful trading and to give confidence to the countryside in frequenting the county town. For making a fray without drawing blood the fine was 20*d.*, but if blood was drawn 3*s.* 4*d.*; and if these offences were committed in the market-place, or anywhere within the gates on market-day, the respective fines were 3*s.* 4*d.* and 6*s.* 8*d.*

For the most part Miss Bateson's conclusions, which are commendably few and cautious, seem quite sound, though now and again it is not possible to agree with her. For instance, with regard to the Black Death, reference is made to "the thinning of the town" through its operation, and a pretty confident opinion is expressed that the oft-cited local contemporary chronicler Canon Knighton, "judging from the evidence of the borough records," has been guilty of considerable exaggeration as to the losses sustained by Leicester. But the borough records of that date are exceedingly meagre, and a slender amount of evidence as to the town's finances and the entries of gild enrolments are inadequate premises on which to base such a supposition. Contrariwise, it would indeed be strange, in the light of modern investigation (irrespective of Knighton's definite numerical statements as to Leicester parishes), if a town such as this had not lost at least half its inhabitants. Careful study of the patent rolls, the inquisitions, and above all of the episcopal registers, tends to prove that the awful results of the plague of 1349 throughout England have not been exaggerated by the old chroniclers. Dr. Gasquet's painstaking book on 'The Great Pestilence' has established this. The Lincoln episcopal act books as to the mortality among the clergy have not been so carefully analyzed as those of Norwich have been by Dr. Jessopp, or those of Lichfield by Dr. Cox; but the writer of this notice has sufficient acquaintance at first hand with the Lincoln diocesan muniments to be able to say that the archdeaconry of Leicester suffered most terribly—nearly, if not quite, as badly as any part of England.

A little more care might have better elucidated some of the more out-of-the-way words and phrases. For instance, *sloppum*, which occurs as a garment in 1378–9, is rightly rendered "slop," a word still in colloquial use and of special application in different parts of the country; but it surely in the fourteenth century never could have meant "loose trousers" as part of the equipment of a chaplain of the church of St. Michael!

The indexes, though fairly full, are provoking in arrangement. We thought it was now generally admitted that the less splitting up of indexes into sections the better, but here we have indexes of (1) the rarer words, of (2) streets and fields, of (3) names and places, and of (4) subjects. The last is distinctly incomplete; the reader will look in vain for any reference to the Black Death and several other important subjects treated of both in the introduction and in the transcripts of archives. Moreover, the confusion is made worse by giving both a contents list and a subject index to the first volume in the second; and they are unfortunately so printed that they cannot be removed for binding purposes to their right places in the first volume. This is a tiresome and awkward blunder that was not to be expected from the University Press.

Notwithstanding, however, a few slight drawbacks, Miss Bateson and the Corporation of Leicester are to be heartily congratulated on the production of two scholarly volumes, that throw much light on English municipal history.

Reallexikon der indogermanischen Altertumskunde. Von O. Schrader. Erster Halbband. (Strassburg, Trübner.)

IN the convenient form of a lexicon Dr. Schrader offers a full and carefully considered presentation of all the existing evidence respecting the details—both the social customs and the material paraphernalia—of Indo-Germanic civilization. Appearing now, this dictionary is particularly seasonable as a stock-taking; it permits us to see how far the research of the nineteenth century has succeeded in its attempts to pierce the prehistoric gloom which shrouds both the life of those common ancestors from whose tongue are derived the various tongues of the Indo-European peoples, and the condition of Europe in the Neolithic Age. Probably no other investigator could have done this so well as Dr. Schrader, whose previous work on the same subject (known to English readers by an excellent translation) has given him invaluable experience. But this lexicon shows a riper judgment, a deeper consciousness of the complexity of the problems, a more vivid apprehension of the multiplicity of alternatives, a firmer grasp of method.

There are three, and only three, paths by which we can endeavour to penetrate into the region of Indo-Germanic civilization—the comparison of languages, the comparison of customs (and folk-lore), and the evidence of archæological remains. Many ingenious speculators have indiscreetly disregarded the latter two sources of knowledge, and depended exclusively on the first. Dr.

Schrader's merit is that he has neglected no source of light. While he has followed the latest developments of comparative grammar, he has kept himself abreast of the newest archæological discoveries in Europe, and has studied the most recent special investigations of Indian and Slavonic customs. When we can reinforce inferences from language by the tangible testimony of objects found in the earth, or by the evidence of survivals of a custom, we feel that we may reasonably expect to reach certain and definite conclusions. Often, however, only one kind of testimony is available; and in these cases we hold that, while the unassisted evidence of archæology is least useful, because it is hardest to interpret, the witness of custom unaided by language, or of language unaided by custom, may sometimes be perfectly convincing. For instance, it may be inferred with certainty, from a comparison of customs unaided by language, that it was the habit of our Indo-Germanic forefathers to put old people to death and to expose infants, and that the well-known Roman method of searching for a thief was Indo-Germanic (see articles 'Alte Leute,' 'Aussetzungsrecht,' and 'Diebstahl').

In his comparisons of words Dr. Schrader scrupulously adheres to that standard of exactitude which has transformed the discipline of comparative philology within the last quarter of a century into something utterly different from the "science of language" of Max Müller's lectures. And this advance in scientific method has done much more than merely demolish old beliefs, such as the identity of *deus* with *θεός*. If any one had suggested, thirty years ago, that the series Latin *æs*, Gothic *aiz*, Sansk. *áyas-*, Zend *ayah-* may not be derived from a common word belonging to the Ursprache, but may be a case of borrowing in post-Indo-Germanic times, no one could have resolved the doubt on linguistic grounds. But if the question is raised now, Dr. Schrader can apply the theory of the "Ablaut." The "Abstufung" **ai-os*, **ai-es*, **ai-s* (in Sansk. *áyas-*, Lat. *ænus* from **ai-es-nus*, Lat. *æris* from **ai-s-is*) shows that this name of copper (archæological evidence enables us to prove that the word originally meant copper, not bronze) was Indo-Germanic. But when we cannot apply a linguistic test in cases of this kind, Dr. Schrader wins our confidence by leaving the matter open. The Latin *malum*, "apple," and the Doric *μᾶλον* may be kinswords, or the Latin may have been borrowed from the Greek. Dr. Schrader is inclined to favour the second alternative, because Italian *melo* and other Romance words point to a colloquial Latin **melum*, which in his opinion must have been borrowed from the Attic *μῆλον*. But he is not dogmatic. Similarly he declines to decide whether the North-European words for "apple" (of which "apple" itself is one) are loan-words, through the Celtic, from the name of the Campanian town *maliferæ Abellæ*, or the town-name is derived from an old Italian cognate of those Teutonic and Celtic words.

Dr. Schrader is almost as fully conscious as we could wish that, in drawing conclusions from the absence of a word in particular languages, it behoves us to exercise special circumspection. Thus the fact that the Greeks and Romans had no words of their own for beer, cognate with those of their sister peoples, is no proof that beer was not brewed in the "Urzeit." For there is no improbability in supposing that the Greeks and Latins used to drink beer, and call it by names cognate with *brew* or *beer* or *ale*, when they first took possession of their historic abodes, and that afterwards they forsook the coarser drink for the wines of the Mediterranean, and the name, along with the thing, fell out of use. It is a pure chance that we know of the existence of the word *ἔλπος*, perhaps a purely local survival, but akin to Sansk. *sarpis*, A.-S. *sealf*, Albanian *galp*, designating butter, which was undoubtedly used by the Indo-Europeans, not indeed for eating, but for rubbing the body. In Greece butter for this purpose was superseded by oil, and consequently the old word for butter was disused. Again, a name may have disappeared because it was taboo. This cause is recognized by Dr. Schrader in the case of the Indo-Germanic word for bear, represented by *ἄρκτος*, *ursus*, and their Armenian, Sanskrit, and Zend cognates, but not found in Slavonic, Lithuanian, or Teutonic. The Teutons and Slavs deemed it safer not to pronounce the animal's name, and they referred to it by such descriptions as "brown" (for this is the meaning of "bear," A.-S. *bëra*, O.H.G. *bëro*; cp. *Bruin*) or "honey-eater" (Old Slav. *medvědŭ*). We believe that a similar reason may be assigned for the disappearance in Armenian, Greek, and Latin of the Indo-Germanic **kaso-*, from which our "hare" is descended, and which is found in Sanskrit, Old Prussian, and Welsh, as well as in Teutonic. It is well known that the hare was distinguished by superstitious associations. Such instances show how wary we should be in drawing inferences from the non-occurrence of a word in one or more of the Aryan tongues. One of the most important cases is Latin *rex*, Irish *rí*, at one end of the Indo-European dispersion, corresponding to Sansk. *râjan* at the other, but having no cognates in the geographically intervening languages (German *Reich* is certainly, *pace* Brugmann, a loan-word from the Celtic). Many events of unrecorded history assuredly lie behind this fact, but it has been placed, we think, in a false light by Kretschmer in his very remarkable 'Einleitung in die Geschichte der griechischen Sprache.'

The evidence for the determination of the original home of the Indo-Germans will doubtless be fully discussed in the second half of the book under the heading 'Urheimat,' but the author has had occasion more than once in this first instalment to indicate arguments for his own and against other views. He holds, as most discreet authorities hold now, that the home of our remote ancestors was in Southern Russia, from the Carpathians to the Caspian Sea; but we shall be curious to see how far eastward Dr. Schrader will advance the borders of the original Indo-Germanic area. The view that there was a European Spracheinheit, after the Indo-Iranians had broken off, is no longer sustained; but it is quite possible that, even before the Indo-Iranian migration, there was something which might be called a European "Cultureinheit." Dr. Schrader suggests this in his important article on agriculture, and this is the simplest explanation of the circumstance that the European branches possess common agricultural terms which either have no cognates in the Aryan branches or only cognates that are not used in an agricultural sense. The truth is that differentiation of the Ursprache had begun long before the dispersion.

As to the date of the dispersion, it must have happened before the end of the neolithic period — that is, roughly, before 2000 B.C. In our opinion, it happened considerably earlier; but that date must be regarded as the citerior limit. Dr. Schrader is inclined to ascribe the introduction of wheat, barley, and the plough to influences "emanating from Semitic ground"; and if this is so, Semitic influence must have reached Southern Russia before the end of the third millennium. To Babylonia Dr. Schrader likewise goes not only for the original manufacture of bronze (the Mesopotamian *zabar*), but also for the origin of the practice of cremation. Thus he does not shrink from the dangers of what M. Salomon Reinach has called the "mirage oriental." On the other hand, he has not neglected the important evidences of Indo-Germanic contact with Finnic peoples (see, *e.g.*, under 'Biene,' 'Heirat,' and 'Jahr'). We doubt, however, whether he has had sufficiently present to his mind the debts which the Aryan peoples owe to the pre-Aryan inhabitants of Central and Southern Europe. In Greece especially the Aryan invaders found themselves in the presence of a more advanced civilization than their own. When Dr. Schrader (under 'Bergbau') observes that there was mining in Greece before the Phœnicians, he might safely have added that it was "Pelasgian" mining.

The author deals with Indo-Germanic superstitions under 'Ahnenkultus,' and will have more to say on the subject under 'Priester,' 'Religion,' 'Tempel,' and 'Zauber.' We suspect that it is this side of the book which will be found least complete, for Dr. Schrader does not seem to have made an extensive or methodical use of the evidence of folk-lore. We observe that in his article 'Eiche' he omits to notice the indubitable fact that the Indo-Europeans regarded the oak as a sacred tree; and, by the way, he should have quoted as a Celtic representative of *dru-* the Galatian town of Dry-nemetum (Strabo, xii. 5, 1), cognate with Derry and Kildare. It is worthy of note that Dr. Schrader is disposed to accept the interesting comparison of Sansk. *brahman-* with Lat. *flamen*. In conclusion we may doubt his wisdom in countenancing the ingenious speculations which Osthoff some years ago spun round *φάρμακον* and certain Lithuanian words.

Wise Men and a Fool. By Coulson Kernahan. (Ward, Lock & Co.)

Nowadays the kingdom of letters suffereth violence, and the violent take it by force. Even the mildest-mannered men are tempted to adopt Sabine tactics. Mr. Kernahan explains that his title is "meant to warn off as much as to attract." He pleads, too, that "it is by no means easy to find a distinctive and unused title for a book which discusses books and authors." That is why he has

made one out of Heine's maxim, "Wise men think new thoughts and fools proclaim them," although he is no fool and some of his men are not peculiarly wise, and at least two of them (Mrs. Browning and Charlotte Brontë) are women. However, austere persons who object to the insincerity of titles will be mollified by the discovery that the book itself is quite free from the vice of affectation. In all there are nine essays, dealing with the following authors: Louis Stevenson, Dr. George Mac Donald, Frederick Locker-Lampson, the Brownings, Tennyson, Charlotte Brontë, Emerson, and Mr. Theodore Watts-Dunton, a list of names which attests the catholicity of the author's taste and the width of his sympathies. The papers upon Tennyson and the Brownings he describes as "mere 'snapshots' of personality"; but they are more vivid than many elaborate portraits, and it would be hard to find better introductory studies for the use of young readers.

The essay on Stevenson raises some interesting literary problems, but none more interesting than the problem of style. There is no doubt that Stevenson's theory of writing has misled many of his admirers. He confessed that he tried to form his style by imitating great prose writers. As Mr. Kernahan says, "it was an unfortunate confession, and is responsible for much affected and stilted writing on the part of some of Stevenson's imitators and disciples." But the mischief thus wrought is not confined to him and them. Our contemporary authors might be divided into two classes: those who imitate and those who are imitated. Mr. Meredith is tormented by a wilderness of sedulous apes, and nearly every popular writer has his sincere flatterers. In fact, so universal is this plague of plagiarism that every successful book is followed by a flock of sheepish imitations. The present epidemic of love letters is the most ridiculous form of this nuisance. Mr. Kernahan therefore does well to point out that "the most villainous advice that was ever given to a would-be author is that he should ape the work of others." In imaginative work imitation is especially fatal, for in it sincerity is the essence of style. By sincerity we mean that harmony between emotion and expression which alone can affect the reader with the feelings originally experienced by the writer. He who tries to affect his reader by means of imitative artifice seldom succeeds. The absence of the emotional impulse is not concealed by imitating work in which the emotional impulse is present. Poe's description of the method he adopted in writing 'The Raven' is probably an audacious hoax. But if it be treated as a serious theory of art, 'The Raven' itself is a proof of its invalidity. For 'The Raven' is as frigidly artificial as 'The Bells.' Doubtless it is difficult to say where conscious emotion ends and conscious art begins. The mystery of their co-operation is as insoluble as the mystery of life that shapes the germ. Their interaction is, we think, continuous and simultaneous, conscious emotion shaping conscious art, and conscious art shaping conscious emotion. But beyond all question imitation of external models is the negation of art. Masterpieces teach the writer his technique. From them he learns word values, verbal rhythms, cadences, and all the wonderful subtleties of language. But after he has learnt all that the greatest masterpieces can teach him, he must unlock the energy of his own spirit. This and this alone is genius. Talent may discover the mechanical secrets of art; genius alone can discover the secret of the inner impulse which utters itself in words that arouse in others the same mysterious energy as that which the artist primarily felt. This is the vital principle of literature—the power of storing in words for all time the electrical energy of one soul. That is why imitations of masterpieces are as lifeless as the wax figures in Madame Tussaud's. If young writers could be persuaded to realize this simple truth, the plague of plagiarism might cease to add so many new terrors to fame.

Although mechanical imitation is the characteristic of our time, although both in prose and in poetry our literary craftsmen are paying undue attention to externals, it is well to remember that the other extreme is equally fatal. The dogma of plenary inspiration has sent many a promising reputation to an early grave. This is admirably brought out in Mr. Kernahan's able essay on Emerson, 'A Poet who was not a Poet.' Emerson's theory of poetry was based on his own practice. He held that craftsmanship was nothing, vision everything. The poet, he thought, should report rather than create. He believed, says Mr. Kernahan, that

"if the inward thought with which the poet's brain is pregnant be a thought of pure and perfect poetry—equally pure and perfect will be the outward form in which it bodies itself forth, when the time comes for this thought to be brought to birth. The poet, he says,

> Shall not his brain encumber
> With the coil of rhythm and number;
> But, leaving rule and pale forethought,
> He shall aye climb
> For his rhyme,

and

> Mount to paradise
> By the stairway of surprise."

This is the poetic fallacy. In the first place, criticism cannot appraise the unborn poem, seeing that it exists only in the poetic brain. The owner of the brain naturally exults in the purity and perfection of its contents. Outsiders cannot share his ecstasy, neither can they admit that none but the poet has poetic thoughts. That absurd admission is inevitable if Emerson's theory be accepted. Many men have poetic thoughts; it is the poet and the poet alone who can put them into words. If every thinker of poetry could utter his poetry, the world could not contain the poems that would be produced. Fortunately, the barrier of language saves readers from that catastrophe. Utterance implies imperfection. Words are the electric wires that carry emotion from one bundle of nerves to another; poetry is the best wire man has invented, but even in poetry there is a resistance which must be overcome. Emerson ignored this. With his transcendental lordliness he tried to "mount to paradise by the stairway of surprise." That is why he transmitted his poetry only in lucky flashes. Mr. Kernahan with sly humour sets side by side two stanzas which show plenary inspiration at its best and at its worst:—

> Still on the seeds of all He made
> The rose of beauty burns;
> Through times that wear, and forms that fade,
> Immortal youth returns.

> Hear you, then, celestial fellows!
> Fits not to be over-zealous,
> Steads not to work on the clean jump,
> Nor wine nor brains perpetual pump.

It is significant that faulty technique characterizes Emerson's finest lines:—

> Thou canst not wave thy staff in air,
> Or dip thy paddle in the lake,
> But it carves the bow of beauty there,
> And the ripples in rhyme the oar forsake.

Here a lovely image is sadly marred in transmission by the crude use of "but," the obscurity of "it," and the banality of the last line. In order to show how a supreme craftsman moulds such an image, it is only necessary to quote Coleridge's lines:—

> The chamber carved so curiously,
> Carved with figures strange and sweet,
> All made out of the carver's brain.

These eighteen words, the despair of poets, contain the whole secret of poetic art. Yet the imaginative impulse behind them is perhaps not greater than the imaginative impulse behind Emerson's lines. Nevertheless, by virtue of sheer cunning Coleridge wrought his emotional impulse into a verbal magic infinitely beyond Emerson's ken. Perhaps the most magnificent verses written by Emerson are these from 'The Problem':—

> The hand that rounded Peter's dome,
> And groined the aisles of Christian Rome,
> Wrought in a sad sincerity;
> Himself from God he could not free;
> He builded better than he knew;
> The conscious stone to beauty grew.

Here divine poetry is incarnate in canine form. Note the vulgar lilt of the metre, the monotony of the pauses, the ambiguous use of pronouns, the rude transitions which suggest the patchwork of a cento, and then try to imagine the splendour lost through lack of that craftsmanship which makes small poets great, the want of which makes great poets small. Mr. Kernahan thinks that Emerson's work does not fulfil the Miltonic requirement that poetry should be "simple, sensuous, passionate." It is easy to overestimate the critical value of these three epithets. They have been worked to death by generations of critics, and it is really time to suggest that they are far from being a satisfactory definition of poetry. In fact, they describe love, or dancing, or music as accurately as poetry.

All these essays are distinguished by independent judgment and sympathetic insight, and all are good reading; but perhaps the one to which most readers will instinctively turn is the fine appreciation of Mr. Watts-Dunton. The other papers deal mostly with dead authors, about whom it is difficult to say much that is new. But criticism has by no means exhausted the significance of 'The Coming of Love,' a volume so rich in poetic innovation that it may prove to be an important literary landmark. Mr. Kernahan acutely calls attention to the unconventional form in which the tragic history of Rhona Boswell is told. He does not exaggerate the enormous difficulties which such a form presents; but it is a pity

that he did not push his inquiry a little further, for the novelty of the form is not a fortuitous eccentricity, but an extremely valuable experiment in a new kind of dramatic poetry. Mr. William Archer has recently discussed the comparative scope of the novel and the play, and has suggested that the play is a more satisfactory form than the novel. Here, however, is a new form which seems to combine the advantages and exclude the disadvantages of both. The great drawback of the novel is its verbose formlessness. The great drawback of the play is its servitude to the stage-carpenter. In 'The Coming of Love' the story is told by pictorial flashes in a series of lyrics and sonnets. The use of the sonnet is especially daring. Apparently there is no form so undramatic, but Mr. Watts-Dunton employs it to flash upon the reader's imagination a state of soul, a crisis of character, a moment of intense spiritual emotion, and thus it becomes astonishingly dramatic. The working parts of the narrative (so tedious in the novel) he barely indicates, while the inner evolution of thought and will and emotion he flings out in a kind of lyrical objectivity. It is remarkable that through this difficult medium he has achieved in Rhona Boswell a feat of characterization almost without parallel under such conditions. Rhona is so vivid that it is hardly fair to hang her portrait on the same wall as those of the ordinary heroines of poetry. But if, for the sake of comparison, Rhona be set beside Tennyson's Maud, the difference is startling. Maud does not tingle with personality. She is a type, an abstraction, a common denominator of "creamy English girls." Rhona, on the other hand, is nervously alive with personality. One makes pictures of her in one's brain—pictures that are not blurred, pictures that do not run into other pictures of other poetic heroines. How much of this is due to the poetic form? Would Rhona have lived as sharply in a novel or a play? We doubt it. At any rate, she lives in this lyrical drama-novel with the free, self-centred ebullience of genius, and therefore the poetic vehicle in which she rushes upon our vision is well worth the study of critics and craftsmen. With Mr. Kernahan's remarks on the danger of baldness in the connecting narrative we agree in the main. Perhaps this danger could be averted by a freer use of poetic prose. As to the interesting question of feminine rhymes, while we admit that they should never be used without an emotional mandate, we think that the sonnet selected by Mr. Kernahan is an example of their proper use. As it is also one of the most imaginative sonnets we know, it may be well to quote it here:—

Last night Death whispered: "Life's purblind procession,
Flickering with blazon of the human story—
Time's fen-flame over Death's dark territory—
Will leave no trail, no sign of Life's aggression.
Yon moon that strikes the pane, the stars in session,
Are weak as Man they mock with fleeting glory;
Since Life is only Death's frail feudatory,
How shall Love hold of Fate in true possession?"

I answered thus: "If Friendship's isle of palm
Is but a vision, every loveliest leaf,
Can knowledge of its mockery soothe and calm
This soul of mine in its most fiery grief?
If Love but holds of Life through Death in fief,
What balm in knowing that Love is Death's—what balm?"

The imaginative conception packed into these fourteen lines is almost overwhelming, almost intolerable. In the metrical scheme the feminine rhymes of the octave play a very important part. They suggest pathetic suspense, mystery, yearning, hope, fear; they ask, they wonder, they falter. But in the sestet the words of destiny are calmly and coldly pronounced, and every rhyme clinches the voice of doom, until the uttermost deep of despair is sounded in the iterated cry of the last line. The craftsmanship throughout is masterly. There is, indeed, one line which is not unworthy of being ranked with the great lines of English poetry:—

Yon moon that strikes the pane, the stars in session.

Here by a bold use of the simple verb "strikes" a whole poem is hammered into six words. The sweet calm susurrus of the word "session," breathed after the harsh, restless insistence of the preceding rhyme, suggests a mournful acquiescence in the cosmic order, a quietude of acceptance, a reluctant pity. "The stars in session." How fine is the emotional impact of the open vowel in "stars"! How fine, too, the plangent union of accent and quantity throughout the line, the veiled alliteration, and the assonances of the *n*'s! How varied is the vowel-music! how effective the pause separating the staccato rhythm of the first image from the majestic march of the second! Mr. Kernahan's readers will surely be grateful to him for introducing them to a poet who can concentrate so much art in ten words.

Mein Recht auf Leben. Von Heinrich Spitta. (Tübingen, Mohr.)

Prof. Spitta, of the University of Tübingen, has been hitherto known in his own country as a psychologist who has devoted special attention to the practical aspects of his subject. He is the author of treatises on sleep and dreams in their connexion with mental alienation, and on impulse in its forensic bearing. He has also written an introduction to psychology considered as a science. There is, therefore, nothing surprising in the fact that when, as in the present work, he comes to deal with moral and religious phenomena on a large scale, he should try to regard them from a similar point of view. He begins by a long excursus on the relation between nature and mind, and fully one-third of the volume is taken up with discussions of a severely psychological character. What he has to say is not on that account less interesting or less valuable. The contrary is the case. In a day when the historical method in its application to the problems of morals and religion claims, perhaps, more than its fair share of importance, there is plenty of room for a treatment of these topics from the purely philosophical side. Inquiry into the origin and growth of our leading beliefs may, indeed, throw a good deal of light upon their constitution, but it is apt to suggest that much, if not all, that they contain is the product of transient needs or the outcome of certain stages of development, and that whatever justification they may possess is relative to those stages. Some thirty years ago inquiry of this kind tended to induce a sceptical temper impervious to any arguments based on psychological considerations alone. But a reaction against this temper was inevitable; it has lately shown itself with considerable effect; and most of the forces at work in it may be traced in whatever of interest or value Prof. Spitta's pages possess.

To follow him through all the discussions on epistemology, art, science, historical and unhistorical knowledge, with which he prefaces his exposition of "the right to live," would carry us too far afield, for, with a truly Teutonic desire to supply a thorough "Propädeutik," he raises not only certain primary, but also a great many quite secondary questions in connexion with his theme. He treats these questions, it must be said, with some acumen, and with an apparent determination to make them at any cost interesting to that large circle of educated readers which he is anxious to reach. With this laudable purpose he writes here and there in a would-be jaunty style, and makes a liberal use of the apostrophe. He quotes well-known passages from well-known poems, and, to disarm obvious criticism, takes special credit for the work of selection. Yet in spite of his efforts he does not succeed in banishing the impression that he is in the professorial chair and is addressing his class. He explains the evident and the commonplace at a length and with an emphasis that would be appropriate enough if he were instructing students preparing for an examination. To excuse the detail into which he finds himself compelled to enter, he naïvely declares in his preface that herein he is animated by good intentions; that in no other way could he hope to exhibit the problem of which he wishes to offer a solution, or stimulate educated readers into striving towards that solution in their own fashion and by their own efforts. He deprecates the modern antipathy to "breadth" and "repetition" in the treatment of great questions; people nowadays, he protests, are infected with an inordinate passion for brevity and precision in literature, and would be best pleased if they could read by steam. For such connoisseurs and literary epicures he does not profess to write. He would have done well, however, to pay them some attention, for the prolixity of his introductory observations will probably frighten most of them into abandoning the perusal of his work.

But they would be wrong in doing so, if they can take any interest in the spectacle of philosophical learning ingeniously applied to the support of an impossible thesis. Prof. Spitta has greater claims upon them than are involved in the possession of a full share of learning. He is well read in other fields of knowledge, and—what does not always accompany erudition—he has energy and enthusiasm. He seems to be aware, too—at least in the earlier part of his work—that philosophy, if it is to be fruitful, must be content just now to be critical. In an interesting passage on the meaning of the expression "laws of nature" he shows how the idealistic systems which flourished in the first half of the last century became bankrupt through their neglect of hard facts and through their substitution of a logical for what ought to been only a psychological relation between nature and mind; and how,

conversely, the experimental psychology of recent times has "das Kind mit dem Bade ausgeschüttet," and banished metaphysics altogether. This latter tendency, he thinks, is on the wane; and, according to what he describes as the historical law by which dogmatism and scepticism dispute the mastery of the philosophical field and end by vanquishing each other, the net result of this struggle is a critical process which endeavours to establish the claims of intellect, but also to keep them within their natural limits. In thus conceiving the problem before him Prof. Spitta seems to re-echo the cry, common enough in our time, "Back to Kant!" But if there is an aspect of his thought in which he may be said to go back to Kant, there is another in which he takes a leap from which that sober thinker would have recoiled.

Like the philosopher of Königsberg, Prof. Spitta assumes that a moral imperative—or, as he prefers to say, a personal knowledge—exists in every man, far outweighing in its absolute character all merely theoretical knowledge; and that inextricably bound up with this imperative is the feeling of moral freedom. The question which he asks is whether moral knowledge, equally with theoretical knowledge, cannot be found on analysis to rest on axioms—that is to say, on propositions which neither require nor are capable of any proof. He is compelled with regret to give up the search for axioms in the moral sphere; he can find nothing there that in all points corresponds to what is meant by the word in science. But if the manifold phenomena of the moral life are to be reduced to some uniform basis, and thereby to be made intelligible, there is nothing for it, he maintains, but to set up some presumption which will be generally recognized as valid, and belief in the truth of which will be not only sanctioned, but even demanded, by our reason. Such a presumption or presupposition he claims to discover in the statement "I have a right to live," and on the consciousness of what he describes as an original, fundamental, and absolute human right rests, he declares, the consciousness of absolute duty. For support for the notion that life is a "right" he points to the fact that every man desires to preserve it by all the means in his power; that the State punishes with the severest of all penalties any man who wilfully deprives another of it. Through the consciousness of this right, which he further declares to be beyond all possible doubt, life receives a permanent value and all moral and religious phenomena a firm basis. It is a simple conviction, he says, underivable from any other, because itself that which constitutes personal life. But this "right to live" carries with it, continues Prof. Spitta, the duty of realizing the right, of living out one's life. Since it is the life of the mind that gives meaning and importance to the life of nature, every personality may—nay, must—be regarded not only as a mirror in which the world is reflected in a particular way, but also as a centre of force, a point from which moral improvement may radiate. Living out one's life comes to mean, then, the realization of the aims ultimately perceived to be good. That what is ultimately perceived to be good in the moral and religious sphere should be life in the service of others is a foregone conclusion, and, as a matter of fact, the argument is brought to a close by an examination of Christianity as the religion of altruism.

Prof. Spitta developes this curious thesis at great length. He speaks of the consciousness of the right to live, with the corresponding consciousness of a task to perform, a duty to fulfil, as "a new life." By a piece of logic which he does not satisfactorily explain, because, in fact, it does not admit of explanation, he goes so far as to assert that this right is "given" in order that the duty bound up with it may be completely fulfilled. If this duty, he argues, be endless, the belief that personal life must also be endless necessarily arises. The need which life implies must, he says, be satisfied. That Kant's defence of the idea of immortality as a postulate of the practical reason offers some points of affinity with this argument, and is the source from which it is drawn, is obvious; but the attempt to base the defence primarily on a theory of "right" has been reserved for Prof. Spitta. Although he confesses that speculation regarding the content of the idea of immortality is idle, he seems to be strongly in favour of some form of metempsychosis, as affording, doubtless, a natural channel for the fulfilment of endless duty. Nay, he expressly states that in the moral and religious faith in a return or rebirth of the individual he perceives a doctrine which illuminates every relation of human life, a point of vantage which enables a man to take up his true position in regard to nature and to make him feel that it is subject to him. Towards the close of the volume he draws an interesting contrast between the application of this idea in Buddhism and in his own philosophy respectively, but in the Christianity of the Gospels, although not in the same degree in the Christianity of the Churches, he sees the most perfect religious embodiment of the main truth which he expounds.

Serious criticism of a work of this kind is out of place. Whether the religion which taught that "whosoever shall seek to save his life shall lose it" gives any warrant to the contention that the consciousness of duty is inextricably bound up with the consciousness of a "right to live," or presents any aspect that could be brought into harmony with that contention, is, to say the least, doubtful. That "right" and "duty" are correlative terms, or that they are so closely involved one with the other that they cannot be properly understood apart, has often been maintained. If this be all that Prof. Spitta means, there is nothing new in his argument, and the educated readers whom he has in view will naturally ask whether it was worth while to write 460 pages for the purpose of expounding so threadbare a theme. Possibly, however, he means something else. He persistently speaks of a "right to live"; he bases his argument largely on its alleged absolute character; nay, he freely indulges in the speculation that this "right" may be continued after death in some other condition of being. As he rears so immense a structure on his foundation, he would clearly have been well advised had he first of all explained exactly what he means by the right in question. He pronounces its existence to be self-evident, and declares that belief in it is a fundamental conviction and of the very essence of personality. But he nowhere appears to be even remotely conscious that there are a large number of moralists, and a still larger number of jurists—if not in Germany, then certainly elsewhere—who deny the existence of the right altogether, at any rate in the sense in which he means the term. The "right to live," in the sense of a right to such means of subsistence as food, clothing, and shelter, is given by the law of this country, possibly also by the law of most civilized countries; but the right is only one of the advantages of living in an organized community, and what the law has thus given the law can take away. To support his argument Prof. Spitta would have to prove one of two things. He would have to prove either that a just and benevolent Deity had given every man a similar right to food, clothing, and shelter, or else that every man possesses a natural and inalienable title to these blessings. Of these two things, however, he has not proved the first, and he cannot prove the second. As to the first, he does, indeed, speak of the "right to live" as being given, but he does not say, much less attempt to show, by whom or in what way. As to the second, he simply assumes, on the ground that it needs no proof, the truth of a proposition which is inherently absurd.

Since Austin's time Englishmen have been accustomed to consider the words "law" and "right" as at least susceptible of a well-defined meaning, and although the meaning which that great jurist gave them may not be universally accepted, his labours ought to have made it impossible for any writer to put forth such a theory as is here expounded. There must be moralists and jurists enough in Germany who have treated of this subject, and their works must be generally accessible. Some of them, at any rate, must have distinguished between a legal and a moral right, and must have laid down that a moral right to anything is dependent on the duty of others to supply that thing. Prof. Spitta does not appear to have thought the question worth studying in connexion with his theme. But he might at least have remembered the practical application of "the last lesson of wisdom," as set forth by the greatest of German poets in the work which he never tires of quoting. Life and freedom are the desert only of the man who has to conquer them for himself every day. But no one has a "right" to live except in so far as the law of the country which he inhabits may give it to him, and a right given by statute will hardly serve as a foundation for a scheme of absolute ethics.

NEW NOVELS.

Pacifico. By John Randal. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

COMPANY-PROMOTING, political intrigue, brigandage, bloodshed, and hairbreadth escapes of all sorts, interwoven with a thread of old-fashioned romance, are the elements from which Mr. Randal has evolved a thrilling and most complicated tale of adventure. The scene is laid on an

imaginary island in the Ionian Sea, and the uncomfortably ancient customs and superstitions with which the government of Santa Celestina is conducted are in curious contrast with the modern business errand upon which John Charlton sets out to seek his fortune in this remote spot. This young man's adventures are so many and various, and also involved, that the reader's brain positively reels with the effort to follow them, and to remember when he is the prisoner and when himself the leader of the brigands. The tale is told with considerable ingenuity and picturesqueness, and with so much spirit that a certain looseness of English employed may be regarded leniently by those to whom the story appeals, though it cannot be altogether forgiven.

The Lord of the Sea. By M. P. Shiel. (Grant Richards.)

FOR lurid imagination, detailed description, and the knack of assimilating the most modern developments of science for the purposes of fiction, it may be conceded that Mr. Shiel stands high. In these respects the present volume is on a par with its predecessors. In the matter of style something is to be desired. It is no mark of strength to descend to the repetition of catchwords intended to impress realism on the acts and manners of the different interlocutors in the story. And these mannerisms are for the most part coarse. His people "whine," "mew," "hawk," "spit," "draw up grossly through the nose," snort "like a stallion," "lower their left eyelids," toil in the dance with "wrung abdomen," and generally comport themselves as savages whose customs are beastly. These offences, and the ever-depressing economy of Dartmoor, even when diversified by such hairbreadth escapes as our author knows how to emphasize, are to our thinking rather a dead weight on the narrative.

Parlous Times. By D. D. Wells. (Heinemann.)

'PARLOUS TIMES' is one of the volumes of "The Dollar Library of American Fiction," a series which is to show the world what an inexhaustible field lies ready for the great American authors, "whose books have circulations compared to which even those of the most popular modern English authors are as nothing." London stockbrokers were at one time fond of a sort of facetious remark that the best gold mine yet discovered was the City of London. Mr. Wells seems to have been of the same sort of opinion, for his story is all about England; and certainly, if English society is to be the field for the enterprise of great American novelists, there is so much for them to learn that it may well be called inexhaustible. The book affects to be well up in the knowledge of London life and everything that is English. One would like to know the name of the club "almost within City limits, and boasting as its main attraction an excellent view of the most uninteresting portion of Thames," where they say "Hello!" and talk of their friends as "Viscount Chilsworth" and "the Marchioness." It would also be interesting to know how one gets to "Roberts's Hall" in Sussex by train from Liverpool Street station. This hall is an interesting place to architects, because it has a chapel with fragments of dog-tooth and one foliated capital in a structure otherwise severely Saxon. The hero of the story is a young diplomatist, secretary of some South American Legation, and the author treats him with great kindness in making him successful after exhibiting him as the most indiscreet diplomatist that could be imagined. The story is, however, both intricate and amusing; and if we cannot say it is the greatest novel the world has yet seen, that is only because to old-fashioned English critics the superlative is not a mere common form.

A Forbidden Name. By Fred. Whishaw. (Chatto & Windus.)

MR. WHISHAW'S historical romance is based on the fate of Ivan VI. of Russia, the unhappy prince who from infancy was immured in the fortress of Schlusselburg, and perished in the early days of Catherine II. It is necessary for the story to suppose that two infants were thus captive, the real prince changing places with the child of his foster-mother, and being kept in less rigorous confinement. The narrator is Countess Zora Levine, who, being herself as a child cast into the same prison, grows up in companionship with Ivan, and afterwards in his interests establishes herself at the Russian Court. Here we have a complicated web of intrigue involving many historical names. The theme is well handled; but we are a little tired of Russian novels from Mr. Whishaw. *Quousque tandem?* Cannot he write about some other country?

The Devil's Plough. By Anna Farquhar. (Macqueen.)

"AT the opening of the year 1646 current literary creations were not conspicuous for high merit; only the growth of worthy seed was apparent in the rapid spread of the literary idea." We fear that 1901 would be in as parlous a case as its predecessor if this book were a fair sample of "current literary creations." The author's intentions, announced in a prefatory note, are unimpeachable; their execution, unfortunately, is not. When hardly a page passes without the reader meeting forms of speech like "Thou must not weep for my going, my lads," "When thou art men," "Live, young men, so that when this life is done thou mayst say," he can only rub his eyes to make certain he is awake. The second person singular is apt to be a two-edged sword in the hands of the inexpert; but if there is some excuse for "thou appeared," there is none whatever for "thou confesseth." The story relates the double life of a Jesuit, who obtains the affection of a lady in his *rôle* of man of the world, only to abandon her in his *rôle* of priest "ad majorem Dei gloriam." None of the characters has any claim to be considered lifelike, except the porter Pierre and his little daughter. We recommend to the author a course of English grammar.

Her Majesty's Minister. By William Le Queux. (Hodder & Stoughton.)

MR. LE QUEUX occupies a peculiar position among the purveyors of sensational fiction; his fecundity and his ingenuity in devising exciting situations are amazing, and no less amazing is his extraordinary style. His sentences now follow one another as the baldest statements, and now become gushing high-falutin', while occasionally come such tautologies as "I loved madly, and was heedless of any consequences that might follow"; and "I acted under compulsion, as I have always been compelled to act." With all its literary faults, however, 'Her Majesty's Minister' is an exciting story of present-day diplomacy, suggesting that the continental system of espionage is wonderfully complete, including in its scheme the "tapping" of the private wire between Windsor and the Foreign Office.

By Command of the Prince. By John L. Lambe. (Fisher Unwin.)

"HE seldom leaves anything out, as he writes only for his own amusement." This specimen of Goldsmith's gentle satire seems applicable here. Even if one manages, as the author recommends, "to boldly skip" the first and historical part of the novel, there is a great deal too much of the rest. The heavy descriptions, the excessive and ineffectual detail, suggest an inexperienced hand, which a "reader" or somebody should have curbed. For the rest, Mr. Lambe's fiction is fact, a recent notable case in which life belied its usual behaviour by providing villain, murder, and suitable crisis in due dramatic course; and a good deal of recent Bulgarian history is lucidly exhibited.

Her Mountain Lover. By Hamlin Garland. (Heinemann.)

THIS is another volume of "The Dollar Library of American Fiction." The scene is laid for the most part in England. Called upon to depict "the actual life of America, of the most variedly composite and interesting people the modern world knows," two at least of the contributors to the series have turned to England. Mr. Garland's hero is a more youthful Buffalo Bill, who comes from Colorado to England to sell a gold mine. His experiences are thoroughly well told, his criticisms of English life full of interest, and his native slang so racy and picturesque as to be sometimes unintelligible. In the small portion of the book where the scene is laid in America the mountain country is described with fascinating vivacity; but the human interest of the book is very tame except in the English part. Mr. Garland has got the picture of his cow-boy hero just right. It strikes one as exactly true to nature that the cow-boy should be rather aggressively cow-boyish. Frank and genuine, and yet self-conscious; absurdly ignorant, but quick and shrewd; boastful, but still a good fellow—one likes him, and (what is more important) he is a real human being.

The Interloper. By S. Elizabeth Hall. (Griffiths.)

THE story of May, the orphan niece supported by the "charity" of a middle-class couple in a provincial town, is not very exciting; but there is a good deal of quiet observation of character, and the position of the heroine between her contrasted lovers, the loose-principled, impetuous Richard and the cautious, respectable William, grows in interest as the tale proceeds. It was un-

necessarily cruel to make away with the poor girl by heart disease, but the paroxysm was occasioned by her running to warn the unworthy object of her love of his mortal peril, and the gentle creature dies in her vocation.

Éva. Par Jacques Morian. (Paris, Calmann Lévy.)

A COMMONPLACE love plot, ending with the clearly inevitable death of the lady who is in the way, is redeemed in 'Éva' by the forcible treatment of difficult situations. We note that the name of a London shop, being frequent in French literature, has now become an accepted French word without its capital, in the form of "liberty."

SPANISH AND ITALIAN LITERATURE.

MR. H. C. LEA has published at Philadelphia another of those studies in religious history which have made his reputation, *The Moriscos of Spain, their Conversion and Expulsion* (Quaritch). No one who knows Mr. Lea's work needs to be told that it is full of facts and figures collected by many patient searchers; but it cannot be called light reading, and will be more used, it may be suspected, as a work of reference than of entertainment. Its value as a repertory of information is undeniable. The whole is a melancholy story and a terrible illustration of the evils of religious fanaticism.

Vol. VII. of the *Studies and Notes in Philology and Literature*, published by the Modern Languages Department of Harvard University (Boston, U.S., Ginn & Co.), is almost wholly occupied by an elaborate essay on 'The Old Spanish Sibilants,' by Mr. J. D. M. Ford. Sibilants played a much greater part in old Castilian than they do in the language of to-day, and Mr. Ford has compiled a careful and elaborate disquisition upon them which is too purely technical for us to review, so we content ourselves with mentioning it.

M. Morel-Fatio has begun a series of *Études sur le Théâtre de Tirso de Molina*, in the *Bulletin Hispanique*, with an essay on 'La Prudencia en la Mujer,' a chronicle play of that remarkable dramatist. This paper has been reprinted separately. M. Fatio has furnished a sketch of the variations from the chronicle which Tirso introduced in order to adapt his plot to the stage, and has added a series of informing notes on various passages in the play, which raise high hopes that he may deal in similar fashion with other pieces of Tirso. The most striking scene in the drama is reproduced—for Tirso was a great borrower—from a play by Salustrio del Poyo. In his time and Tirso's the belief that a Jewish physician would be ready to poison the monarch was of course widespread; and so it was in England, where it had much to do with bringing Lopez, Queen Elizabeth's physician, to the scaffold.

M. Morel-Fatio has also issued, as the first instalment of a new series, the "Bibliothèque Espagnole" (Paris, Picard), a study on *Ambrosio de Salazar et l'Étude d'Espagnol en France sous Louis XIII.* Ambrosio de Salazar is not a name so familiar to students of Spanish as that of César Oudin, probably because he was not connected with the translation of 'Don Quixote.' Salazar led a struggling life as a teacher of Spanish, mainly at Rouen, while Oudin lived at Paris; and although not a Spaniard by birth, he was the better educated man of the two. Still his translation of 'Don Quixote' was poor enough in all conscience. The pair quarrelled famously, and were mortally jealous of one another. Incidentally M. Morel-Fatio is able to throw a good deal of light, derived from Salazar's books mainly, on the pronunciation of Spanish in the seventeenth century.

M. Louis Rouanet, who published four years ago a volume of 'Entremeses' translated into French, has printed in the same "Bibliothèque Espagnole" (Paris, Picard) a French version of that strange play *El Diablo Predicador*, prefixing a sensible introduction and adding some notes. The piece is well worth the attention of all those who are interested in the Spanish drama. M. Rouanet is justly severe on the edition of the play printed in the "Rivadeneyra Library," which is discreditable to its editor.

M. Rouanet has also begun the publication of the 'Codice de los autos viejos' which was acquired in 1844 by the National Library at Madrid for less than 10*l*. It is an immense collection, and hitherto only eighteen of the pieces it contains have been published, sixteen of these being printed for the first time by Señor Pedroso in his selection of 'Autos Sacramentales.' We have before us the first instalment of M. Rouanet's reprint under the title of *Coleccion de Autos, Farsas y Coloquios del Siglo XVI.* (Madrid, Murillo), which is to fill four volumes of the "Bibliotheca Hispanica." These pieces are not as a rule of high merit — very different, indeed, from Calderon's Starry Autos — but they are of importance to students of the religious stage of the Middle Ages. The text is evidently corrupt in many places, and needs cautious handling. Señor Pedroso corrected several obvious errors, and M. Rouanet has wisely adopted his emendations. On this question we may have more to say when the edition is finished.

Attention has been called more than once in these columns to the curious neglect of Italian literature which has long prevailed in England. Considering the number of English people who travel every year in Italy, and profess some interest in and knowledge of Italian art, Italian customs, Italian food, it is curious how few seem to know or care anything about the literature of the country. University Extension lectures on the 'Divina Commedia' draw pretty fair audiences, we believe; but attempts to interest students in Dante's other works are not prosperous, while a lecturer who wants to save himself trouble needs only to mention the name of Machiavelli to ensure empty benches. Of course, after setting Dante aside, Italian literature as a whole is far behind those of England and France, if not of Spain; but there are more Italian authors worth reading than there are German, when all is said and done. Our forefathers did not neglect Italian. Sir Francis Walsingham and his secretaries wrote fluent dispatches in it—we venture to say there is not a member of the present Cabinet who could do the like; Milton composed in it, which is more, we suspect, than our present sonneteers could achieve. Hallam's chapters on Italian literature are still the best general source of information available in English for the student—none the worse because of the frankness with which the eminent author lets his reader know when his own knowledge is at second hand. No more striking evidence of the little interest taken in the subject could well be found than the fact that English publishers have allowed the late Adolf Gaspary's *Geschichte der italienischen Literatur* to go untranslated these fifteen years. Incomparably the most learned and sensible work in existence on the subject for the period over which it extends—viz., from the earliest times to the end of the "Cinquecento"—it needed only adequate translation to supply all that could be required by the English student unfamiliar with German; but no one seemed to care to do it. Now the deficiency has been in part supplied by Messrs. Bell, who have published a translation, fairly well executed by Dr. Herman Oelsner, of perhaps one-fourth of the entire work—that is, down to the death of Dante. So far as it goes it will be found of great service; and the translator has brought the notes up to date in the matter of bibliography. He might with advantage have extended his operations to the field of criticism, for though Gaspary was, as we have said, eminently sane and sound, a good deal has been learnt since he wrote with regard both to Dante and to his predecessors. Even Gaspary, too, could trip now and then. For instance, he is not, we think, correct in saying that the famous reference in 'De Mon.,' i. 12, to the 'Paradise' is found in *all* MSS. So far as the translator's work is concerned, it is for the most part accurate, though a little wooden. "When I shall not believe, I shall also not understand," is not a correct rendering of "wenn ich nicht glauben werde, ich auch nicht erkennen werde"; "this took place through Dante" is very clumsy for "dies geschah durch D."; while "the conventionalism of the school reappears with Dante" conveys a different idea from "findet sich wieder bei D." Once an Italian line is mistranslated where the German rendering is quite correct. A little want of verification, one of a translator's most important duties, is shown in the retention of such forms as Ambrosius and Gaufridus de Vinosalvo for the persons generally called in English St. Ambrose and Geoffrey de Vinsauf; by the omission to correct the author's error in writing "Le Bec" for Bec; and by the mention of Dionysius and Areopagita as two separate people, with a comma between them.

LAW-BOOKS.

IN *Legislative Methods and Forms* (Oxford, Clarendon Press) Sir Courtenay Ilbert, K.C.S.I., has drawn on an experience of over thirty years in the preparation of legal measures, and describes what has been done in England and elsewhere for the purpose of improving the form of law and facilitating the ascertainment of it. Written by an expert, the book contains much detailed and valuable information which would not be elsewhere readily accessible. It opens with an interesting outline of the historical causes which have retarded codification in England while promoting it in France and Germany. A conspicuous, and perhaps paramount, cause of the difference is pointed out in the long continuance in the latter countries of various rival jurisdictions and systems of law, so that in them codification at length presented itself as a necessary step towards national unity, while here the common law, whatever its defects of form, elicited no opposition on grounds of patriotism. The author traces in detail what has been done, chiefly in the last century, to lessen the bulk of the statute law. His conclusion is that while the repeal of obsolete matter, the publication in a separate form of the living statute law, and the indexing of the statutes, have been pretty thoroughly effected, on the other hand the consolidation of laws—the process of replacing a number of partial and perhaps contradictory laws on one subject by a single comprehensive enactment—has, after making some promising progress, come in late years to a standstill. It is this regrettable fact which supplies the chief practical aim of the present book, so far as it is addressed to the general public, or even to the legal public as a whole, and not merely to the small class which is engaged in the drafting of statutes. The author's object is to convince his readers of the value and importance of the work of consolidation of the statute law—a work, as he justly urges, which is generally praised in the abstract, but which brings no honour or advantage to a Government which undertakes it, although it lightens greatly the labours of the practical administrators of law, and although it also facilitates the amendment of substantial defects. This latter fact is among the most important to which Sir Courtenay

Ilbert calls attention. We have no doubt that prominent among the causes of indifference, if not hostility, to the consolidation of the statutes is the fear on the part of reformers that consolidation will crystallize existing defects. The cause of consolidation would no doubt be much advanced if they could be convinced that its tendency was, by presenting the existing law in a clear and definite form, to simplify and not to impede the process of amending it. We are inclined to doubt whether Sir C. Ilbert gives sufficient prominence, in considering the hindrances to consolidation, to a thought which must haunt many minds—that as the aim of consolidation is to put all the law on a subject into one statute, and as, on a subsequent amendment of the law, it will be contained in one statute no longer, the fact of its being consolidated, though it may, indeed, make it easier to amend the law, is likely to generate in the mind of Parliament a reluctance to amend it. You seem, by amending the substance of your law, to be spoiling the form of it afresh. Still, it should be possible to get over this feeling, as the sight of consolidation Acts speedily followed by amendments is by this time not uncommon. A further necessity, if progress is to be made with consolidation, is that the confidence of Parliament should be more largely gained for the draftsmen who have to do the practical work, and who are apt to be suspected of effecting changes of substance under colour of consolidation. On this point Sir C. Ilbert's interesting explanations of the changes in form which consolidation necessitates, but which involve no change in substance, may prove reassuring; and the details which he furnishes as to the minute and patient care exercised by the Government draftsmen in the preparation and during the progress of Parliamentary bills may inspire many persons with readiness to trust them more amply in the useful work of simplifying our statute law. Sir C. Ilbert adds some valuable information as to the progress effected in improving the form of statute law in our colonies and more particularly in India, of which country he speaks, of course, with special knowledge, and in which the progress, particularly in codification, has been the most remarkable. His sketch of the varying fortunes of codification during the years in which the office of Law Member of the Council was held in succession by Maine, Stephen, Hobhouse, Stokes, and himself, is not the least interesting or instructive part of the work. In this connexion we may observe that the inclusion in the list of the Indian Codes, on p. 200, of the Councils Act is an obvious slip on the part either of writer or of printer; doubtless what was intended to be there mentioned was the Easements Act. The chapter on the various laws in force in the several colonies, and the differences among them on points of legislative method and form, brings a vast amount of scattered information together into very small compass. The book deserves the careful perusal, not only of the jurist, but also of the practical legislator, and we trust that it may supply the flagging cause of statutory consolidation with an impetus which is sorely needed.

Prominent among the laws which call for the hand of the consolidator are the Companies Acts, which now extend (for England and Wales) to fourteen statutes expressly included under that description, besides one or two cognate Acts which have to be read in connexion with them. In *A Treatise on Company Law under the Acts 1862-1900*, by G. F. Emery, LL.M. (Effingham Wilson), an attempt is made to supply in some measure the want of an authoritative consolidation by a rearrangement of the sections of these Acts in the logical order which they might take as parts of one whole. The text of the Acts is for the most part given verbatim, but, as is remarked in Sir C. Ilbert's book, the process of consolidation inevitably involves here and there a recasting of the language, and thus the reader of this volume must not assume that he has in every case the *ipsissima verba* of the statutes before him. This fact, we fear, must tend to lessen the usefulness of the book to practitioners, for whom it is often essential to have the statute law set out with not merely substantial but literal exactness, and to be able to rely on having it. Mr. Emery does not profess to deal with the law of winding up by the court or under its supervision, but with this exception the book treats of the whole of company law. In each chapter the text of the statutes is usually introduced by a general statement of the principles, and it is supplemented where necessary by notes of the leading decisions. There is, of course, no attempt to compete with such treatises as give something like an exhaustive summary of the case law; this would obviously be impossible in an octavo volume of about 300 pages, the greater part of which is taken up by presenting, in bold type, the text of the statutes as forming one complete enactment. We hope that the volume, even if it should not itself pave the way towards the official consolidation of the Acts, is at least an indication of a growing feeling—which finds expression also in the work next noticed—that it is time that the unwieldy mass of company law were shaped into something more simple and more easy of apprehension.

In *Responsibilities of Directors and Working of Companies under the Companies Acts, 1862-1900* (Effingham Wilson), Mr. Anthony Pulbrook, who has written much on company law and practice, severely criticizes the Companies Act of 1900 as altogether unlikely to meet the evils against which it is directed. His view, shortly, is that it is practically impossible for any honest shareholder or director to prevent the commission of frauds, or to enforce the penalties of the law against those who commit them; that a person attempting to do so will meet with no support, often with active opposition, from the very shareholders whom he is endeavouring to protect (and who fear that the exposure of frauds will lower the selling value of their shares); and that therefore the real need of the case is that the duty of prosecuting wrongdoers should be undertaken by Government. Until this is done, the only result of imposing, as the late Act does, numerous requirements on promoters and directors, under heavy penalties, will be, he contends, to scare honest men and men of substance from taking such dangerous posts. His arguments deserve the attention of company-law reformers, and his sketch of the many statutory pitfalls in the way of directors merits the consideration of those who contemplate accepting office in that character.

The Companies Acts, 1862-1900, by William Godden, LL.B., and Stamford Hutton (Effingham Wilson), is an unpretentious little publication, but is likely, we think, to prove useful. It simply consists of the text of all the above Acts (without notes), printed in a handy volume, with repeals and amendments distinguished. Wherever any section in one Act is referred to in the same or another Act, the reader is informed at the former passage of the reference and of the page where it is to be found, and at the latter passage of the page where he can at once turn up the former. An index of nearly seventy pages—almost a quarter of the whole volume—makes it easy to find the Acts and sections dealing with any special topic. To have all the statute law thus supplied in a cheap, compendious, and accessible form will probably be found very convenient in offices and at meetings of companies.

The title of *The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897: a Plea for Revision*, by Mr. R. T. Thompson (Effingham Wilson), explains itself. Mr. Thompson seems to prove his case: "Never was a statute worse drawn"; and he points out that

"a mass of case law, full of contradictions, has been built up upon the Act, which could not be equalled by any previous Act of Parliament in an equal period of time."

Mr. Thompson's proofs are perhaps more suitable for the public than for lawyers, and do not carry the matter further than the point already attained in the law cases under the Compensation Act, which have been reported by at least two among our legal writers.

SHORT STORIES.

Tales that are Told. By Mary and Jane Helen Findlater. (Methuen & Co.)—These six short stories by the Misses Findlater give the impression of early efforts now seeing the light upon the strength of such reputation as each sister has gained for herself in the path of fiction. Be this as it may, the book consists of rather commonplace studies, mainly of pathetic subjects: children lost in the snow, early death, and the like. Miss Jane Findlater in her two contributions strikes a brisker and more daring note than her sister, but her touch shows less finish; and we really cannot bring ourselves to believe that any Tsar of Russia ever visited an obscure old lady in a back street of Edinburgh. The elder sister's last story in the volume is a little too vague to be satisfactory; but her three Scotch sketches, though not up to her best level, are characterized by a quiet prettiness and pathos of their own.

Rolf Boldrewood's *In Bad Company, and other Stories* (Macmillan & Co.), is a ponderous volume of miscellaneous sketches, many in number and slight in execution, with the common feature that they all reflect a born Australian's views of men and things in Australia. The author has written so many books from the same standpoint, since the racy narrative which first made him familiar to the English public, that readers of these five hundred closely printed pages will know pretty well what to expect when they turn them over. One-fourth of the volume is devoted to an account of the great struggle between the Australian Shearers' Union and the Pastoral Association—a somewhat bald combination of fiction and statistics, alternately instructive and diverting. The score or two of minor pieces which make up Rolf Boldrewood's latest contribution to our knowledge of the pastoral south-east of the Commonwealth are all characteristic, and nearly all domestic and void of excitement. They illustrate the up-country life of New South Wales and Victoria; but we do not observe in this volume any new development of the author's manner or matter.

Under the Redwoods. By Bret Harte. (Pearson.)—Here again Mr. Bret Harte draws upon his inexhaustible store of recollections of California. One or two of the stories in this collection have their setting in England, but they are of much less value than the others. The Far West can always suggest to Mr. Bret Harte some bit of adventure, some quaint character, or some grotesque contrast, and he never wholly fails in a sketch of wild landscape or realistic wild interior. Though it would be exaggeration to say that this book reaches Mr. Bret Harte's highest level, it is true that he still holds his own. No other writer succeeds so well in making one think one knows what life in California fifty years ago was like.

Sirius, and other Stories. By Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler. (Hodder & Stoughton.)—This is a big collection of very short stories indeed. They cannot be called vastly entertaining nor very instructive. To read them straight on

one after another is hardly to give them a fair chance; but then, on the other hand, their artistic merit is not so great as to deserve better considered and less brutal treatment. Miss Fowler is still on epigram intent. An almost grim determination to say her good things or perish animates her as visibly as before. Some inelegances of diction are all the more apparent, as they accord but ill with the epigrammatic habit, whose surroundings should always be in keeping with it.

In Arcady and Out. By Oliver Madox Hueffer. (Brimley Johnson.)—The simplicity of good taste is exhibited in the get-up of the little spring-green volume called 'In Arcady and Out.' The contents reveal some charming aspects of nature as a background for quaint beings hovering on the borderland of humanity. Mr. Hueffer has a delicate touch and an imaginative insight. It was a happy idea to oppose Arcady and the commonplace commercial country outside. Sometimes the contrast is almost painful in its keenness of perception. The wood-nymph loving the painted idol—the simulacrum of a fraudulent business man—is perhaps the prettiest and oddest of the fancies. The scene with the park lovers, called 'A Crack in the Shutters,' is rather curious and slightly uncanny. Variety of matter and idea appears in other sketches. 'Closing-Time' tells the sad and sordid tale, the closing scene in the life of an old Londoner, a woman who once dwelt in country places among country sights and sounds. She has grown to know more of the inside of police-stations and public-houses; but at her own "closing-time" she once more babbles of love and green fields. 'A Professor of Romance' has touches of humour and pathos. Indeed, the small volume represents mixed moods and moments belonging to this and the shadow world.

A Race with the Sun. By L. T. Meade and Clifford Halifax, M.D. (Ward, Lock & Co.)—L. T. Meade's desertion from the beaten track of domestic fiction is not altogether a matter for congratulation. In her new book, which is written in collaboration with Clifford Halifax, her own simple, if unexciting manner is scarcely traceable. It is a collection of the very sensational experiences of himself and his friends, as related by a distinguished man of science; and the smattering of science combined with aid from the supernatural has produced results ingenious indeed, but less readable than L. T. Meade's unassisted writing.

Peasant Lassies. By Jütta Bell-Ranske. (Freemantle & Co.)—A volume entirely made up of isolated imaginative studies in feminine human nature might, in wrong hands, be only too easily monotonous, superficial, extremely tiresome even. If this is not so in Madame Ranske's 'Peasant Lassies,' the reason should be self-evident. The author of the sketches is evidently, as one might say, not the first comer, not the kind of person one would suspect of committing herself to the one unforgivable sin in literature—the *genre ennuyeux*. Whatever human interest and charm the volume may contain must be attributed to the pleasing manner and persuasive nature of the author and her way of envisaging, interpreting, and managing life. Setting and subjects are Norwegian, and the atmosphere is of a kind to be felt rather than described. The fact that the book is already in the hands and on the lips of discerning readers almost guarantees the presence of sound qualities. If, as we fancy, the author is herself a Norwegian, the *aplomb* and fluency with which she uses the English language are surprising. The hardy peasantry are revealed hurrying about their daily tasks, and the harmonious 'Kom Kyva' of the Sæter girls rings in musical iteration over wild mountain and fjord. The complex lives and emotions of townsfolk are entirely banished from 'Peasant Lassies.' These simple records of the loves, joys, and sorrows of the daughters of the soil are woven of other material.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

MESSRS. HUTCHINSON & Co. publish *Henry Broadhurst, M.P.: the Story of his Life, told by Himself.* Mr. Birrell contributes an introduction, which is seven pages in length and as good as possible. Often when a distinguished writer adds a preface to a book by one who has no literary pretensions, the preface is hardly up to its author's usual standard, and gives to the book only the assistance of his name. Mr. Birrell's present introduction is in itself sufficient to make the book worth getting. Mr. Broadhurst, although a strong party politician on the Liberal side, is readable by the general public. His career is creditable, and he is one of those "good fellows" who are personally popular with all. As a rule in this book he writes fully about incidents in his career, but his account of his first election for Leicester is abridged on a point which illustrates his popularity. He states that the members had both resigned and that there was a double election, when he stood in conjunction with another Liberal candidate. That is all. The fact was, however, that the Mayor of Leicester, having received two writs for two elections, fixed the two elections for the same day, and was accused of having done so for party purposes, inasmuch as an Independent Labour candidate, who was the formidable person in opposition to the Liberal party, might have defeated, not Mr. Broadhurst, but the other Liberal; and by making the two elections one the Mayor got for the other Liberal the advantage of Mr. Broadhurst's popularity. The matter was at once brought before the House of Commons as a matter of privilege. It was impossible to defend the action of the Mayor, which was obviously illegal, for he made a single return to two writs, or had not distinguished in such a way as to make a return to each. Sir Henry James, however, who, as a great constitutional lawyer, brought the matter before the House of Commons on behalf of the Unionist party, had a strong personal affection for Mr. Broadhurst, the result of which was that in his remarks he virtually pledged the House not to unsettle the result of the election, and thus gave up the whole case. When a committee was appointed to investigate the matter it was the unanimous opinion of the committee that the action of the Mayor of Leicester had been illegal, and properly speaking the election of both members should have been void; but so strong an assurance had been given from all sides of the House in the debate that the seats should not be voided, that the committee found a way round and did not act as, legally, it should have acted. This extraordinary result of Mr. Broadhurst's popularity is not referred to in the book. Although a strong politician, and one sprung from the working class and knowing their opinions, Mr. Broadhurst is a little prehistoric in his views, and describes his warm advocacy of leasehold enfranchisement, which is now almost universally repudiated by the working class and by their modern leaders and regarded as a middle-class principle, and therefore in itself abhorrent to them. In his progress through the country as a speechmaker on behalf of this and similar measures Mr. Broadhurst sometimes had terrible experiences. He is, for a strong Liberal, somewhat lacking in "fads," and on one occasion was lodged with a host who was a violent abstainer, a hater of tobacco, and a fierce vegetarian. Mr. Broadhurst frankly describes both his recourse to private stores of whisky and also his strong wish, entertained for the only time in his life, that the public meeting would last all night. Mr. Broadhurst is so considerable a dog-fancier that on one occasion in the 1880 Parliament he forced his way past his party Whips and went home from an all-night sitting on the ground that he must be ready at 7.30 A.M. to feed his bulldog, but combines with such ordinary tastes of the robust Briton a strange superstition to which he refers in several passages of his book. He gives with evident belief one clear case of ghostly visitation to himself at the moment of passing, and he explains some, though not all, of the ghosts of Glamis Castle as though he believed in them. He tells us of all the "house ghosts," and even of the hidden chamber, but makes no reference to the "park ghosts," who are always said to be looked upon as belonging to a somewhat inferior social order. There are a few trifling errors in Mr. Broadhurst's book. One of them is the inevitable mistake, which almost everybody makes who writes upon such subjects, of calling the diplomatic or civil service uniform "a Windsor uniform." Mr. Broadhurst expresses surprise that Col. Seely should find himself able to support an Eight Hours Bill for miners when as a proprietor of mines he had not himself adopted the system. This surely is a mere platform point. It may be right in the national interest that a universal system should be adopted, but wrong in the interest of a particular district that, without uniformity secured throughout the country, that district should handicap itself even in the slightest degree. Mr. Broadhurst, in writing of the general election of 1885, says:—

"Mr. Labouchere was busily pursuing his policy of endeavouring to influence the Liberal leaders and rank and file to use the large majority they had gained at the polls in favour of Home Rule in Ireland."

Mr. Labouchere was no doubt working very hard in the interest of Home Rule at the moment named, but not to influence the Liberal leaders to adopt it, which they had already done, so much as to secure the second reading of the Bill by the abandonment by Mr. Gladstone of the exclusion of the Irish members from the House of Commons. It is a curious and hitherto unexplained fact that subsequent revelations have shown that the Liberal Unionist chiefs had at one moment promised to vote for the second reading of the Bill if the concession was made, while Mr. Gladstone had promised the concession; and yet by some hitch the arrangements broke down. The Prince of Wales was not "President" of the Royal Commission on the Housing of the Working Classes, but an ordinary member, exactly the same as was Mr. Broadhurst, and, as the evidence shows, equally active. The extension of the hours of polling did not, as Mr. Broadhurst states, follow the passing of the Franchise Bill in the winter of 1885-6, but preceded it. There were, in fact, two Acts, with a considerable interval between them: first, the metropolitan Act, passed by private members, and then the extension of the metropolitan principle to the country at large. Mr. Broadhurst speaks of the regret which he now feels that he did not accept an appointment to an inspectorship under the Local Government Board. We have never previously noticed the use for London of the phrase "the Empire city." Americans will rise in arms at the application to our metropolis of the time-honoured name of New York. "Miners'" should be *Mines* in two places where Mr. Broadhurst writes of the Miners' Regulation Act and the Miners' Act. We doubt the accuracy of the attribution of "velvet breeches" to "full dress" in combination with "gold lace coat." No doubt "velvet breeches" are worn in one form of "full dress," but they are the black velvet breeches which are worn with black velvet, and not with gold-covered, coats. There is a little slip of "Speakers," for a particular Speaker,

at p. 208; and the popular phrase for bankruptcy is, we believe, not "passing through the Courts," but "through the Court." We are glad indeed that Mr. Birrell did not, as he seems to have been asked to do, revise the book for the correction of such little errors, but preferred to give his labours to that introduction which is at the same time a perfectly honest and a perfectly pleasant description of the place of one who has the respect of all in the House of Commons.

THE gaily bound exterior, so gaudy and garish as to suggest a peerage or Court guide, of *The Private Life of the King*, an anonymous volume published by C. Arthur Pearson, Limited, set us against it. The book is, however, an admirably executed work, giving not, of course, the truth, but the truth as it is wanted by the public to which this sketch is addressed. There are many points which we might question. The "surname of the King" is a middle-class institution of which persons of such illustrious descent are somewhat impatient. Why the author should imagine that because the Saxon surname may (or may not) have been Wettin, therefore the marriage of the King's Saxon father, an inferior even under his ultimate title of Prince Consort, to the mother, a Queen regnant, diminished the race to the position of Wettins we do not know. The suggestion hardly bears rigorous examination. But this is the kind of question which no doubt interests a particular middle-class public. The account of the King's private friends lumps together those who are or were intimates with some who, although they have frequently been brought in contact with the King, cannot properly be so regarded. For instance, Mr. James Lowther, M.P., and Lord Derby are put in the same position as Sir Allen Young and Sir H. Keppel. The remarks upon Sunday observance are delicious. Here in particular we find, not so much the truth as what the normal head of the British household, not so thinking himself, wishes his family to think. But this is, after all, perhaps the right attitude for such a book. The chapter entitled 'Defender of the Faith' begins by the King stating that it is impossible for him to accept a certain engagement,

> "'for the date you mention falls on a Sunday.' The keynote of the King's observance of the Sabbath is struck in those simple words. From his youth up he has, of his own free will and out of his firm convictions, kept Sunday apart as a day that should be devoted to religious exercises, quiet family life, and such occupations as entail the least labour on those who are in his service."

This purely British treatment of the subject is repeated in the same chapter in the following statement: "Lord Beaconsfield openly declared that he preferred the delightful home life and quiet peace of a Sunday at Sandringham to anything else in the world." Now the humour of this passage is, of course, quite lost to the ordinary reader; and for the superior class of reader it is enough that he should know what is the fact: that with the exception of Sunday travelling, which still shocks the Nonconformist conscience, the Royal family have been careful, for the sake of public opinion, not to go so far in the direction of Sunday amusements as is common in the classes with whom they consort. The British householder who himself when in France will go to a race at Auteuil on a Sunday afternoon would collectively be horrified if the King or Prince of Wales should do so. Another matter which will interest the Nonconformist conscience is the discussion whether the Oliver Cromwell who owned racehorses was or was not the Lord Protector. We have no doubt ourselves, for the ascertained historical fact that the Protector drove four-in-hand in Hyde Park makes the less clearly proved connexion with the turf at least highly probable. The author has not avoided a few trifling slips. The French in the book is generally good; "Si nous avons," for "si nous avions," at p. 224, is an exception. The name of Baron Hirsch is right in most places, but once wrongly spelt; and unless we are wrong, there is not at Constantinople a "Pyreus."

MR. EDWARD ARNOLD publishes *Trooper 8,008, I.Y.*, by the Hon. S. Peel, a book which tells us a good deal. Mr. Peel is a "late Fellow" of an Oxford college, but he writes the English of an Irish local paper, with "would" for *should* in almost every sentence and even in the first paragraph of the dedication, and confusion of singular and plural even in the second paragraph of the text. All the same, he has produced a volume of considerable value, and of such good temper that its author assures us that the very lice "mean well" and do "not bite." Mr. Peel knows what the mounted infantry soldier should be: "he must understand his horse.....be able to saddle up in a moment.....to mount and dismount in full marching order with ease and rapidity..... able to manage at least three led horses.....a good shot." "In the first of these essentials we had.....little training; I believe some companies of yeomanry had none at all." The test of shooting imposed proved only that the "yeoman" could "shoot in the required direction." "Most had never fired a rifle before in their lives.....Most of us never discharged the rifles we carried in the field, until we fired them at the enemy." "To place so untrained a force in the field was a dangerous experiment.....nothing but the most urgent necessity could justify its repetition." It was, however, repeated in the present year, and all know with what results. The "regular" invariably declares "that when he returns home he will do his very best to prevent any of his friends or relatives enlisting." The "English horse" (we fear Irish is included) is useless on the veldt because he cannot pick his way, but expects to be guided. A fine Yorkshire hunter "succumbed after ten days on the march." "Officers belonging to the Intelligence Department" go out "to shoot beyond the outposts," and are captured by the Boers. The hospital orderlies of the Army Medical Corps are as brutal and corrupt as other writers have already stated. Altogether it is a deplorable picture, redeemed by the cheerfulness of the rank and file. Mr. Peel, who, despite his literary style, is evidently a man of ability, takes sides against Sir H. Colvile and General Baden-Powell and for Lord Methuen. He agrees with another writer whose book we recently noticed in attacking the Boers for burning the mails—a "rascally deed." We cannot picture to ourselves Von Moltke sending on the letters of a hostile army in the field.

THE new volume of the *Annual Register* (Longmans), being that which, dated 1901, records 1900, is thoroughly up to the previous level of the publication, and perhaps on the whole shows improvement. For some time past we have had little fault to find, except, indeed, with the index, which has never been, to our mind, satisfactory; but we fully admit it is difficult to alter it in form, on account of the new trouble introduced, to those who know the series well, by any change. The chapters which record the events concerning various countries will remind even the best informed of events which, though important, have attracted little attention, or have been forgotten. As an example we might name the reception at St. Petersburg of a special mission from Thibet, which is noted as a return of a secret mission previously dispatched by Russia with presents for the Grand Lama, and as the first instance of diplomatic communications between the spiritual head of government in Thibet and any European Power. There are here and there some mistakes in names, showing a slight carelessness in revision. Col. Picquart, at p. 261, is denied the *c* in his name. At p. 265 the name "Bony-Castellane" suggests the old English name for Napoleon, and looks slightly ridiculous. The present Commander-in-Chief in India is no doubt "Sir Arthur P. Palmer," but is never so described. There is a passage as to a change in the French law which we are unable to understand:—

> "the entrance duties which weighed so heavily upon all wine, beer, and cider introduced, and which had as a consequence favoured the consumption of alcoholic drinks to the exclusion of less harmful beverages."

THE size of book suitable to the pocket known as "pott octavo" is becoming a popular form for reprints. Mr. Grant Richards is the latest adherent to this scheme, and the new series ("The World's Classics") which he is beginning with *Jane Eyre* and *The Essays of Elia* ought to come to the front at once. The volumes are excellently produced, both in cloth and limp leather bindings, and are wonderfully cheap.—The latest volume of Messrs. Nelson's handy "New Century Dickens" contains *Hard Times* and *Christmas Books*.

Harry Richmond and *Rhoda Fleming* are now to be had at sixpence (Constable), as well as *The Stolen Bacillus* (Methuen), *The Marquis of Lossie* (Newnes), Miss Broughton's *Joan* (Macmillan), and other recent novels. What the effect of all these volumes will be on the sixpenny public it is difficult to guess. We have, however, good reason to believe that 'Rhoda Fleming,' a Victorian masterpiece on a difficult subject, of which perhaps only a master should treat, is being eagerly read as well as bought.

IN the excellent series of "Pages Choisies" (Paris, A. Colin) selections from *Joseph de Maistre*, *Stendhal*, and *Tourgueneff* are procurable. These books might well be introduced by English schoolmasters. They contain passages of about the right length for a lesson, and prefaces by way of biography and criticism which are much better written than the average English introduction of the kind.

Adam Bede is published by Messrs. Blackwood in a new "Library Edition." The type is excellent, the colour of the binding suitable, though the ornamentation is rather dull. There is only one illustration, which is reasonably successful. We cannot express sorrow that those which appeared in the familiar red edition, and were sometimes torn out by the judicious and imaginative, have retired.—*Adam Bede* also occupies two recent volumes of the "Temple Classics" (Dent), and Emerson is continued in the same series with *Representative Men*.

MR. FROWDE has added the *Dunbar* and *Cowper Anthologies* to his neat and now well-known collection of national poetry. Dunbar naturally dominates the one volume, Wordsworth and Coleridge the other. We find over 2,000 verses of Stephen Hawes a little trying, and wonder why Charles Lamb is represented only by 'The Old Familiar Faces,' to the exclusion of "When maidens such as Hester die."

WE have on our table *The Story of the Siege in Peking*, by S. M. Russell (Stock),—*Story of the Siege Hospital in Peking*, by J. Ransome (S.P.C.K.),—*Japan's Accession to the Comity of Nations*, by Baron Alexander von Siebold, translated from the German by C. Lowe (Kegan Paul),—*The Rise of Hellas*, by E. G. Wilkinson (Black),—*Exercises on the French Irregular Verbs*, by M. Guichard (Longmans),—*Famous Englishmen:* Book I., *Alfred to Elizabeth*, by J. Finnemore (Black),—*German Life in Town and Country*, by W. H. Dawson (Newnes),—*A Select Bibliography of Chemistry, 1492-1897*, by H. C. Bolton (Washington, U.S., Smithsonian Institution),—*Professional Papers of the Corps of Royal Engineers*, Vol. XXVI., edited by Capt. R. F. Edwards (Chatham, Mackay),—*An Enquiry concerning*

the Principles of Morals, by D. Hume (Kegan Paul),—*Sanity of Mind*, by D. F. Lincoln, M.D. (Putnam),—*Whence and Whither*, by Dr. P. Carus (Kegan Paul),—*Vexed Questions*, by R. Challice ('West Sussex Gazette' Office),—*The Sun-Children's Budget*, edited by P. Allen and Dr. H. W. Godfrey, Vol. III. (Wells Gardner),—*Ashford Church*, by C. Igglesden (Ashford, 'Kentish Express' Office),—*Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám*, rendered into English verse by E. FitzGerald, with illustrations by H. Cole (Lane),—*The Journal of a Rabbit, founded on Fact*, by M. T. W. (Grant Richards),—*Mad*, by J. P. Loughnan (Greening),—*The Melita of the Midlands*, by an Ex-Rector (Watts),—*Only a Woman Crucified*, by the author of 'Checkmated' (Simpkin),—*Romances of the Road*, by Thormanby (Everett),—*Once Too Often*, by Florence Warden (J. Long),—*The Cruise of the Golden Wave*, by W. N. Oscar (Ward & Lock),—*A Daring Spirit*, by Mrs. Bagot Harte (Digby & Long),—*Landscapes of the Bible and their Story*, with an Introduction by H. B. Tristram, D.D. (Eyre & Spottiswoode),—*The Book of Job*, a new translation from the Hebrew text by F. Fenton (Marshall),—*Textus Hebraici Emendationes*, edited by H. Oort (Leyden, Brill),—*Rameaus Neffe*, by Dr. R. Schlösser (Berlin, Duncker),—*Die Sprache der Buren*, by H. Meyer (Gottingen, Wunder),—*Les Vraies Origines de la Langue Française*, by Marsillac (Paris, Reinwald),—*Études sur l'Histoire Économique de la France, 1760-1789*, by C. Bloch (Paris, Picard),—*Beweis für das Dasein Gottes*, by Dr. Paul Schwartzkopff (Halle, Müller),—and *Metaphysica Nova et Vetusta*, by S. S. Laurie, LL.D. (Paris, Retaux). Among New Editions we have *Dracula*, by Bram Stoker (Constable), and *The Scale of Perfection*, by W. Hilton (Art and Book Company).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Bickersteth (Bp. E. H.), Thoughts in Past Years, 3/6 net.
Lacey (T. A.), The Elements of Christian Doctrine, 5/ net.
Translation of the Psalms and Canticles, with Commentary by J. McSwiney, 8vo, 10/6 net.

Law.

Kelke (W. H. H.), An Epitome of Leading Cases in Equity, cr. 8vo, 6/

Fine Art and Archæology.

Berling (Prof. K.), Dresden Porcelain and its History, folio, 160/ net.
Townsend (W. G. P.), Plant and Floral Studies, 8vo, 5/ net.

Poetry and the Drama.

Björnson (B.), Laboremus, cr. 8vo, 5/
Read (E.), Nature Songs, 12mo, 2/6 net.
Songs of Lucilla, cr. 8vo, 3/6 net.

Philosophy.

Saunders (T. B.), Schopenhauer, cr. 8vo, 1/6 net.

History and Biography.

American History told by Contemporaries: Vol. 3, 1783-1845, edited by A. B. Hart, cr. 8vo, 8/6 net.
Boulger (D. C.), The Belgians at Waterloo, roy. 8vo, sewed, 1/
Norway (A. H.), Naples, Past and Present, cr. 8vo, 6/

Geography and Travel.

Coolidge (W. A. B.), Guide to Switzerland, 12mo, 3/6
Landor (A. H. S.), China and the Allies, 2 vols. roy. 8vo, 30/ net.
Windle (B. C. A.), The Malvern Country, 12mo, 3/ net.

Philology.

Wilkinson (R. J.), A Malay-English Dictionary: Part 1, Alif to Za, 4to, sewed, 50/ net.

Science.

Bryant (J. D.), Operative Surgery, Vol. 2, 21/ net.
Hausbrand (E.), Drying by means of Air and Steam, translated by A. C. Wright, cr. 8vo, 5/ net.
Howison (G. H.), The Limits of Evolution, and other Essays, cr. 8vo, 7/6 net.
Reed (C. A. L.), A Text-Book of Gynecology, roy. 8vo, 25/ net.
Roger (G. H.), Introduction to the Study of Medicine, translated by M. S. Gabriel, roy. 8vo, 21/ net.
Skinner (W. R.), The Morning Manual for 1901, 8vo, 2/
White (G.), The Natural History of Selborne, edited by L. C. Miall and W. W. Fowler, cr. 8vo, 6/

General Literature.

Adams (C.), The Separation of the Beresfords, cr. 8vo, 3/6
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Bense (E. M.), The Civilizing Race, cr. 8vo, 12/
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Courthope (W. J.), Life in Poetry: Law in Taste, 10/ net.
Coutts (J.), The Tree of Life, cr. 8vo, 8/ net.
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Farrer (J. A.), The Great Noodlesbire Election, cr. 8vo, 3/6
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FOREIGN.

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Hummelauer (F. de), Commentarius in Deuteronomium, 8m.
Zapletal (V.), Der Totemismus u. die Religion Israels, 6m. 40.

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Croisset (F. de), Chérubin, 3fr. 50.

History and Biography.

Bernard (F.), L'Indo-Chine, 3fr. 50.
Colin (J.), Louis XV. et les Jacobites, 3fr. 50; Les Campagnes du Maréchal de Saxe, Part 1, 7fr. 50.
Labande (L. H.), Un Diplomate Français à la Cour de Catherine II, 2 vols. 15fr.
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Boule (M.), Le Puy-de-Dôme et Vichy, 4fr. 50.

General Literature.

Alanic (M.), Le Maître du Moulin-Blanc, 3fr. 50.
Charpentier (A.), Les Treize Jours d'Annette, 3fr. 50.
Roy (E. Le), Nicette et Milou, 3fr. 50.
Sales (P.), Les Habits-Rouges, 3fr. 50.

THE DAISY IN AMERICA.

Oakland, California, May 18th, 1901.

IN your notice of Mrs. Flint's 'A Garden of Simples' you say "the true daisy is unknown in America." This was undoubtedly true a few years ago, though the horticultural varieties of the "wee crimson-tipped flower," the double daisy and the "hen and chickens," were often to be found in "door-yards," as we call our front gardens. But the true daisy now spangles hundreds of lawns in this city—and almost every house has at least a small plot of grass in front of it—and is spreading every day along this coast, so that in a year or two it will have to be as carefully extirpated by those who desire fine velvety turf as on your side of the world.

The description of purslane as a "pot-herb," common as it is in books, seems a mistake. It has nothing "herby" about it, it being particularly mild and odourless; but if gathered young it makes first-rate "greens," being hardly inferior to spinach. The extent to which it can propagate itself and cover the ground in fields and gardens on the high prairies, where the soil is light and the summers are intensely hot, must be seen to be believed. There is an indigenous purslane, often to be found side by side with the imported one, but it is nowhere in the struggle for possession of the soil. C. J. G.

*** It is interesting to learn that the daisy has established itself in the Western States; in the Eastern we believe it is still unknown. As to "pusley," Mr. C. D. Warner saw a Chinaman, who came over with a returned missionary and pretended to be converted, boil a lot of it in a pot, stir in eggs, and mix and eat it with relish: "Me likee he." That would, we think, be quite enough to entitle it to be called a pot-herb; the term "herb" does not necessarily imply any special qualities of odour or flavour, at any rate in this use. Lettuce and cabbage are pot-herbs no less than mint and tarragon.

THE MEANING OF "GENTE DISPETTA" IN THE 'INFERNO' (ix. 91).

Dorney Wood, Burnham, Bucks.

IN the first number of the *Bulletin Italien de Bordeaux* M. Morel-Fatio proposes a new interpretation of the phrase "gente dispetta" applied by Dante to the rebel angels ('Inf.' viii. 82-3) who bar the entry to the City of Dis.

The word *dispetto* here ('Inf.' ix. 91) is usually taken in the passive sense of "despised," "despicable." M. Morel-Fatio, however, points out that the old French *despis* (which is the same word) is found in the sense of "arrogant," "contemptuous"; and he remarks that this meaning, if *dispetto* could bear it, would seem to be more appropriate to the rebel angels—who fell through pride ('Par.' xxix. 55-6), and whose arrogance (*oltracotanza*) is especially insisted on by Dante ('Inf.' viii. 124; ix. 93)—than the somewhat colourless "despised" of the commentators and translators.

This suggested interpretation would certainly give additional point to the phrase "gente dispetta" in the passage in question. But against it (though M. Morel-Fatio makes light of the objection) is the fact that Dante twice elsewhere uses the word *dispetto* ('Par.' xi. 65, 90), and each time undoubtedly in the sense of "despised." Further, so far as I am aware, there is no instance of the use of this word *dispetto* in Italian in any other sense. These objections, coupled with the unanimity of the commentators, old and modern, in favour of the rendering "despised," make it hazardous to accept M. Morel-Fatio's ingenious suggestion—at any rate at this stage. Possibly he may have further arguments in reserve. PAGET TOYNBEE.

ORIGIN OF "PECCARY."

77, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.

IN the 'Century Dictionary,' our best authority until the 'N.E.D.' is completed, *peccary* is explained as "probably from a S. American name, cited by Pennant as *paquira*." This is correct as far as it goes, but "S. American" is a very loose designation, which may mean anything or nothing. The word is Carib. It occurs in several printed vocabularies of Carib dialects. Breton's well-known 'Dictionnaire Caraibe-Français,' 1665, reprinted 1892 (p. 427), has "*Pagnira*, sanglier," an obvious misprint for *paquira*. Antoine Biet has "*Paquira*, sanglier," in his 'Petit Dictionnaire de la Langue des Sauvages Galibis,' 1664, p. 428; and a century later the 'Dictionarium Galibi' gives it in the orthography *pockiero*. In the nineteenth century *pakira* is registered as being current in the Apalai or Aparai and Ouayana dialects, both spoken in Guiana. See the fifteenth volume of the "Bibliothèque Linguistique Américaine," 1892.

Paquira is of frequent occurrence in old works of travel. Thus, in French, "Les paquiras sont une espèce de sangliers" (Bellin, 'Description de la Guyane,' 1763, p. 58). In Spanish, Gumilla, 'Orinoco Ilustrado,' 1745, i. 294, has "Es la paquira especie de javali." In Italian, Clavigero uses the orthography *pachira*. Turning now to English authors, the oldest form I can trace is *pockiero*, which, according to what I said above, belongs to the Galibi dialect of Cayenne, a dialect which has also yielded other English zoological and botanical terms (*cabasson*, *cabiai*, *cassarepe*, &c.). In R. Harcourt's 'Voyage to Guiana,' 1613, p. 29, I find a reference to "Swine in great numbers, whereof there are two kinds, the one small, by the Indians called *pockiero*, the other is called *paingo*." In G. Warren's 'Description of Surinam,' 1667, p. 11, I find the following: "Of the hogs there are three kinds, one lives like an otter.....the other two are call'd the *pakeera* and *pinko*." This is,

of course, the *paquira*, *pakira*, *pachira*, alluded to above. The earliest to spell it in modern fashion, *peccary* or *pecary*, is Lionel Wafer, who, in his 'Voyage,' 1699, p. 104, writes, "The country has of its own a kind of hog, which is called *pecary*." The editors of the 'N.E.D.' may be glad to know of this.

JAMES PLATT, Jun.

SOME SUGGESTED EMENDATIONS IN THE CHAUCER TEXT.

I VENTURE to suggest two or three emendations of the usual readings in the 'Canterbury Tales.'

1. Of the Prioresse in the Prologue, describing how particular she was in her manner of eating, Chaucer, at lines 130-1, says:—

Wel coude she carie a morsel, and wel kepe
That no dropé fille up-on her brest.

To "kepe" in Chaucer's time meant to take care. The meaning of these two lines is, she knew how to carry a morsel of food to her mouth daintily, and she took great care that not a drop fell upon her breast.

The ordinary reading, in Skeat as well as in other editions, is—

Well coude she carie a morsel, and wel kepe,
That no drope ne fille up-on her brest.

Passing by the "ne" in line 131, which is not in all the MSS., and spoils the rhythm if the final *e* in "drope" is pronounced as it ought to be—it is "dropa" in Old English—by thus putting a comma at "kepe" the sense is lost. The line is made to mean, if anything, she could carry a morsel to her mouth well and take great care of it. This is not what Chaucer meant.

Chaucer had intentionally emphasized the "That" in the second line. To show the "kepe" referred to taking care, not of the morsel in her mouth, but to the prevention of an accidental fall upon her breast, he makes line 131 of nine syllables only, so that the emphasis may fall on "That," which is thus made a long foot and equal to two syllables.

2. In the 'Knight's Tale,' when Arcite was set at liberty by Theseus, it was on the "forward," according to Skeat's edition, lines 1211-5,

That if so were that Arcite were y-founde
. . . by day or night *or* stounde
In any countree of this Theseus
. . . . . .
That with a swerd he sholdé lese his heed.

This reading makes very little sense. "Stounde" means a short time—a moment of time. So we should have to believe, if we adopt this reading, that Chaucer wrote something as foolish as this—that if Arcite was caught in any part of the dominions of Theseus, either by day or night, or for a moment, he must die. It is true many of the MSS. have this reading. That is accounted for by the tendency scribes had of carrying on and repeating a word they had just written. They had immediately before written "or"; "or" was still in their eye and memory, so they repeated it.

What Chaucer presumably wrote was not "or stounde," but "o stounde," *i.e.*, any moment. It makes perfectly good sense. If Arcite was found, for any, even for the shortest space of time, by day or night, in any country of this Theseus, &c. Tyrwhitt had already adopted this obvious reading, for which there is authority; he has been followed by others. Prof. Skeat goes back to the old and ignorant black-letter editions.

3. The next amendment I suggest not so confidently. Lines 1623-6 are a parenthetical ascription to Love, and run thus in Skeat:—

O Cupide, out of alle Charitee!
O regne, that wolt no felawe have with thee!
Ful sooth is seyd, that love ne lordshipe
Wol noght, his thankes, have *no* felaweshipe.

Passing over the awkward spelling "lordshipe," which ought to be "lordéshipe," I suggest instead of "no felaweshipe" we should read "*ne* felaweshipe," for which there is some authority.

As it stands it is inconsequential. The poet is addressing Cupid, and blames him for his want of charity, his refusal to endure an equal. Why should he mix up with that anything which "lordeshipe" will not do or suffer? Besides this, if what he wanted to say was something about both love and "lordeshipe" he would not use "his thankes," but "hir thankes." This usual reading is not only inconsequential, it is ungrammatical. What I imagine the poet meant to say about love was that it would endure not only "no lordeshipe"—*i.e.*, a superior—but not even an equal—"ne felaweshipe."

Ful sooth is seyd that love ne lordéshipe
Wol noght, his thankes, have ne felawshipe.

Thus we have good grammar and good sense. The quotations in Prof. Skeat's note are consistent with this reading—both the original idea in Ovid, "Non bene conveniunt, nec in una sede morantur Maiestas et Amor," and the quotation from the 'Roman de la Rose':

Amor et seignorie
Ne s'entretirent companie,
Ne ne demorerent ensemble.

These sayings relate to love's refusal to brook a lord, a superior. Chaucer wants to go further. It is not so much a question, between Arcite and Palamon, who is to be lord or master, but whether they can continue their "felaweshipe," they both being in love with the same lady. So Chaucer quotes the old saying about love and mastery not being able to agree, and adds thereto this further statement, *apropos* of the contest between the two young knights, not only that love will not endure a master, he will not have an equal:—

Wel finden that Arcite and Palamoun.

4. Another passage occurs to me from the Prologue to the 'Legend of Good Women,' where by a wrong punctuation by editors the poetry is spoilt. Lines 139 to 145 are generally given thus—speaking of the birds in May:—

And somme songen clere
Layes of love, that Joye hit was to here,
In worshipinge and preysinge of hir make.
And, for the newe blisful somers sake,
Upon the braunches ful of blosmes softe,
In hir delyt, they turned hem ful ofte
And songen, &c.

By thus putting a full stop at "make," in line 141, the editors represent the birds, foolishly, turning themselves about on the trees because it is summer. By putting a comma only at "make," and a full stop at "sake"—

And sommé songen clere
Layés of love, that Joye hit was to here,
In worshipinge and preysinge of hir make,
And for the newé blisful somers sake

—we have the birds, far more poetically, singing songs in praise of their loves and in gratitude for the blissful summer time.

5. In 'Troilus and Criseyde' there are many emendations of the usual editions I should like to make. I will here mention only two. At line 574 Prof. Skeat reads—

Ther for go wey ther is no more to sey.

"Wey" and "sey" jingle awkwardly. By adopting the reading of the Harleian MS. generally known as H^2, we avoid this jingling, and get the more musical and Chaucerian line—

Ther for go hens there is no more to sey.

At line 883 Prof. Skeat and other editors read—

Ne I never saw a more bountevous

—a wretched, inharmonious, and un-Chaucerian line. I had long ago conjectured, in an edition of 'Troilus' I once attempted, that what Chaucer wrote was, "Ne never saw I a more bountevous." I have found my conjecture verified in the MS. I call H^4, the one in the Harleian Collection numbered 2392, except that it has "sauh" for "saw." H^5, Harleian 4912, also reads, not quite so well, "Ne nevere saw I a more beautevous."

I must apologize to Prof. Skeat for making these suggestions. They may help to make still more valuable any new edition of Chaucer's works he may give us.

CHARLES HAMILTON BROMBY.

THE INTERNATIONAL PRESS CONGRESS.

THOSE who have followed with interest the growth of the international movement which has for its object an annual congress of the press will be curious to learn what is to be the future action of this association of journalist organizations throughout the world. It has inaugurated seven congresses of the press in seven succeeding years; now it cries "Halt!" and, declining the municipal invitation of Glasgow and the fraternal offer of Berlin, decides, through its committee, meeting at Nuremberg on May 20th, that there shall be no congress in 1901.

This decision has been denounced in some quarters as unconstitutional, but it is undoubtedly practical. The international movement, like the individual, has, after seven years' growth, reached a stage of its development at which it may well pause and consider in what direction it may expand and in what contract its borders. The congress held at Paris last year added to the congested arrears of business connected with questions and reports pressing on the executive; the very vitality of these questions, and the numberless and many-sided points of view which were involved in their consideration, prevented them from being settled out of hand at a single meeting. The statutes instituted an annual congress, but a seven years' experience of these statutes shows that for working this immense association of associations, numbering over 12,000 members, a simpler system is necessary; and reconstruction on lines which may involve less frequent and less ostentatious meetings will inevitably result from the pause which this year the executive council has demanded.

As an original member of the British International Association (the British branch of the movement in question), the present writer cannot repress the opinion that at this crisis British journalism would do well to consider whether it is not possible to show a more representative and more adequate interest in so important an organization as that which annually brings together journalists, men and women of all nations, to discuss matters of professional moment. Hitherto the British press has been represented by a small association of journalists who are convinced that in meeting their foreign colleagues in friendly discussion and social intercourse much can be done to dispel international misunderstanding. A recent resolution laid before the Council of the Institute of Journalists suggests that that large and increasing body should be asked to co-operate with the continental movement at a time when the reconsideration of its constitution would possibly enable the Institute to advise on, and take a useful part in, the reconstruction. This would be a worthy part for our great press association to play in the work of peace and progress, and I do not doubt that such a step would be welcomed by many journalists at home and on the Continent. The continental executive has under consideration such useful objects as the issuing of a card of identification for the professional recognition of members in all parts of the world, as well as various reports upon the position and professional relations of journalists, as regards employment, remuneration, &c. It would be well if practical British co-operation could be assured before the congress of 1902 takes place at Berne, to render the revision as complete and as beneficial as possible.

G. B. STUART.

THE BARROIS-ASHBURNHAM MANUSCRIPTS.

THE portion of the famous collection of manuscripts, the property of the Earl of Ashburnham, known as the Barrois collection, which Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge will sell on Monday next and four following days, will apparently put a full stop to the Ashburnham sales. It is practically the only portion of the extensive MS. collections of the late earl to come under the hammer, and in many respects it is the most interesting. Barrois held an official position in France at a time of revolutions and internecine strife, and whilst others were concerned with the larger issues of political uncertainty, Barrois was quietly and unostentatiously forming a magnificent collection of manuscripts, illuminated and otherwise. It is highly probable that most of these manuscripts were purloined from French libraries —those which were unquestionably stolen were returned (for a heavy consideration) to the rightful owners in 1888. There yet remains a series of over six hundred articles. The interest of the collection is unusually varied, for it comprises manuscripts of historical, theological, and literary and artistic interest. Those which come within the last-named category will naturally realize sensational prices, for the demand for these beautiful specimens of mediæval art has increased enormously within the last decade or two. The composition of the Barrois collection is fairly well known to students, for the late earl issued a privately printed catalogue of it some years ago, whilst a condensed account was published in one of the earlier volumes —now out of print—of the Historical Manuscripts Commission. The admirable sale catalogue is not, however, founded on either of these compilations, but is entirely the work of Messrs. Sotheby's cataloguer, who has acquitted himself most creditably. He has paid special attention to the provenance of the various manuscripts, and has indicated, wherever possible, whether a particular codex has been printed. The arrangement of the lots is alphabetical, a plan which, while leaving much to be desired, is the handiest for reference.

One of the first of the illuminated MSS. is an Antiphonale "ad usum Basilicæ S. Germani a Pratis," a very large folio dated 1729, by Charles Mercier, with thirty beautiful large paintings of scenes in the life of Christ and twelve large initials—a splendid example of the combination of landscape painting, decoration, and calligraphy of the eighteenth century. The three MSS. of Aristotle are respectively in Latin, French, and German of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; the French version, which was Count MacCarthy's, has a beautifully painted miniature of a scriptorium, with a master and six scribes on a chequered ground. The most important of the three MSS. of Artois is an interesting and valuable MS. of the fifteenth century, with eighty-four finely painted and illuminated miniatures; and this was edited by Barrois himself in 1837, with copper-plate engravings in outline from the illuminations. There are thirteen MSS. of St. Augustine, the chief of which, "Incipit Hystoria.....Beatissimi Augustini descripta ex Indictis suis propriis ac aliorum scriptis autenticis," &c., is a small MS. of thirty-five folios, containing one hundred and thirty-six incidents, each with a tinted drawing. This remarkable volume is written and illustrated in the manner in which the ancient Netherlands block-books were afterwards produced. There are six fifteenth-century MSS. of Boccaccio, which call for no special mention; and a similar number of Boëthius, also of the same period: one of these is magnificently decorated with six large illuminations and numerous fine borders and initials. This MS. was described by John Holmes, of the British Museum, in Cochran's 'Catalogue of MSS.,' and was apparently acquired from Cochran by Barrois.

From the point of view of an English historian perhaps the most interesting lot in the whole sale is an extraordinary series of over 1,170 Anglo-Norman charters, comprising royal grants, rolls of expenses, letters patent, muster rolls, and other State documents upon vellum, illustrative of the wars of the English in France under Edward the Black Prince, the captivity and death of the French King John in England, Charles VI.'s attempt to invade England in 1386, the conquest of France under John, Duke of Bedford, &c. This collection is bound in eight atlas folio volumes, and should form sufficient material for a series of highly important historical works. Of the three Comestor MSS., the most important is a fourteenth-century translation of the Old Testament from the Latin of Petrus Comestor into French by Guiart des Moulins. It is finely illuminated and decorated with seventy high-class miniatures on rich gold and chequered grounds, and seventy-two fine large ornamental illuminated initials. Dante is represented by a fourteenth-century MS., with finely painted and richly illuminated initials, the first of which contains a miniature portrait of Dante. This MS. was in Lord Guilford's extensive library, which was dispersed during the earlier half of the last century.

The fourteenth-century MS. of Du Guesclin, which was edited by Charrière, in two volumes, in 1839, is remarkable in having fourteen fine miniatures painted in *camaïeu gris* and heightened in gold; it was No. 2778 in the celebrated La Vallière collection. Another MS. of the same period, and with illustrations (223 miniatures) in somewhat the same manner, is "La Genesi de Nostre Dame Sainte Marie, par Prêtre Herman," which varies considerably from the Harleian MS. of the same work. Yet another MS. with illustrations of the same *genre* is a 'Histoire Universelle,' "compilée d'Orose, de Salluste, de Lucain," &c., dating from the fifteenth century. This magnificent MS. has seventy-six splendid illuminations and the same number of large initials.

But the most magnificent MS. in the whole collection is the Book of Hours (lot 282) on 225 leaves quarto, which is a truly splendid specimen of the highest style of the French illuminator's art of the middle of the fifteenth century. In addition to ten very fine miniatures in the text, the elaborate borders are of a most unusual character, and contain among the conventional leafy scrolls numerous human figures and monsters in various attitudes; there are also hundreds of large and small illuminated initials. This MS. is remarkable not only on account of its beauty, but also for the fact that it was left unfinished by the illuminator; and all the unfinished leaves have indications of the method adopted in the decoration of the MS., such as gold dots and frames, figures in outline, colourings half filled in, spaces for miniatures, &c., all of which show the progress of the artist in his work. Another splendidly illuminated work is the 'Chronique Generale' of Jehan de Courcy, a fifteenth-century MS. in 337 leaves large folio, the six large paintings measuring 9 in. by 8 in. Yet another very richly illuminated MS. is 'Le Miroir Historial de France,' also of the fifteenth century, and on 134 leaves small folio. There are five large miniatures, 5½ in. by 5 in., of subjects connected with the text, the last of which represents a king of France being anointed by a prelate, and also thirty-six beautiful historiated miniatures 2¾ in. square, as well as other numerous details.

Mention must also be made of another splendid volume, "La Passion de N. S. Jesus Christ, en vers par Jacques Le Lievre," a sixteenth-century MS. executed for Francis I., whose arms are on the first page; and on the second leaf is a representation of the author delivering his work to the king. There are no fewer than forty-three illuminated miniatures in this noble volume, nearly all of which occupy the full size of the page and measure 13 in. by 9 in. Two other MSS. call for notice: a Latin Psalter of the fourteenth century, on 106 leaves small quarto, every page of which is ornamented with a rich Italian border, and with over 180 very finely illuminated initials in the style of Giotto; and a MS. of Voragine, translated into French by Jehan de Vignay in the fifteenth century. This magnificent manuscript has 143 very beautiful illuminated miniatures, mostly 5 in. by 6 in., in addition to 148 large ornamental initials. W. R.

Literary Gossip.

MRS. CREIGHTON, who is at work on the biography of the late Bishop of London, would be much indebted to any persons who may have letters from him, if they would kindly send them to her now at The Palace, Hampton Court. They will be returned with as little delay as possible.

MRS. PAGET TOYNBEE has had the good fortune to discover, in private hands, the originals of the letters (about eight hundred in number) addressed by Madame du Deffand to Horace Walpole between 1766 and 1780. The majority are in the handwriting of Wiart, Madame du Deffand's amanuensis, but several were written by Madame du Deffand herself in the wonderfully clear, large, round hand which she contrived to write after she became blind. Mrs. Toynbee hopes to publish a complete edition of the letters, considerably more than half of which have never been printed. Miss Berry's edition, published nearly a hundred years ago, consisted of selections merely, representing only three hundred and forty-eight letters.

MR. FISHER UNWIN has arranged for the publication in his "Story of the Nations" series of a volume on 'Feudal England,' by Miss Mary Bateson.

THE forthcoming number of the *Classical Review* will contain a letter communicated by Dr. Granger, of Nottingham, in which the writer questions the value of the classics as a means of stimulating the love of literature or training the literary instinct.

THE subject of Waterloo being before the public in reference to the part taken in it by the Dutch-Belgian troops, it is of interest to learn that a fresh description of the battle from the pen of a specially competent authority is approaching completion after the labour and researches of many years. The writer who hopes to say a final (?) word on the absorbing subject of the great struggle is Col. Baron Stoffel, the celebrated French *attaché* at Berlin before the war of 1870, whose warnings were unheeded by his Government. Every summer for many years past Baron Stoffel has taken up his residence for several weeks, and even months, at Genappe, and his examination of the ground of the campaign has been most minute. At least the first portion of the work will soon be ready for publication.

THE index to the first ten volumes of 'Book-Prices Current,' which has been in course of compilation for some time, is now completed, and will be published by Mr. Elliot Stock very shortly. The index is so arranged that under any one author's name all the copies of his works sold during the decade are brought together, and varying prices and states are seen at one view. The work contains in all 33,000 distinct titles

and over 500,000 references, Shakspeare alone including over 1,100.

WE are glad to hear that the latest accounts of the health of Mr. W. J. Stillman are more satisfactory. For the first time since he fell ill in February he is now able occasionally to leave his house for a short drive on fine days.

MRS. EGERTON EASTWICK, whose 'Rubies of Rajmar' appeared under the name of Pleydell North, is about to issue under her proper name a novel of religious life, to be entitled 'Beyond these Voices.' It will be published by Messrs. Burns & Oates.

THE Education Department have published (price 1*d.*) a good translation of the "Decree" on the 'Simplification of French Syntax.' That famous document was not so clear as are most French productions, and though we know that, provided we still say "mon amour," we may make "nos folles amours" feminine in the plural, we are left in doubt as to whether an "ordinary eagle," as, for example, Lord Milner in his capacity of "the eagle of South Africa," is masculine or not. We shall now expect a decree by Sir John Gorst proclaiming, in the interest of the colonies he once adorned, an amnesty for the Scotch-Irish-American-Australian users of "woulds" and "shoulds."

MAX O'RELL'S new book 'Her Royal Highness Woman' is being translated into German and Swedish, and will shortly appear in Berlin and Stockholm.

THE Executive Committee of the Assistant Masters' Association passed last Saturday several amendments to the new Education Bill, and also regretted that Dr. Gow, their chairman, "should have found, after sixteen years' successful head-mastership, that the taking of orders is a necessary preliminary to further professional advancement."

ACUTE scepticism has again broken out in Glasgow over Robert the Bruce, hero this time not of verse, but of parchment prose. In the Exhibition the Archæological Section comprises a charter of November 12th, 1314, by King Robert to Eleazir, a Jew of Aberdeen, of lands in that county yclept the Hich Prestes Stans, granted on account of Eleazir's distinguished valour in the storming of the castle of Aberdeen. Critical antiquaries impugn the alleged Eleazir, chiefly because of the unheard-of character of his tenure: "Reddendo quolibet anno ad festum Pentecoste tria prepucia aurata in Scaccarium nostrum solvenda." Meanwhile, at the first blush, the noes have it. Exchequer Rolls have been searched in vain for signs of any collection of the articles above mentioned, gilt or ungilt, for the royal treasury!

PROF. KUNO FISCHER, at the general meeting of the Goethe Society, announced that the late Grand Duke Carl Alexander shortly before his death took pains to leave on record his own personal recollections of Goethe. These were partly dictated and partly written by himself. Some excerpts from them were read by the professor. During the Goethe festival at Frankfort in 1899 earnest applications were made to the Grand Duke to give a permanent form to his memories of the poet, so that they might not die with him or be preserved only by oral traditions. These recollections will be preserved either in the Goethe-Schiller Archiv or the Goethe National Museum, but it is to be hoped that they will soon be published.

AT Heidelberg Miss Louisa Pound, of Lincoln, has achieved the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, "multa cum laude," by her dissertation 'On the Comparison of Adjectives in English in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries.'

IT is satisfactory to learn that the archives of the Thomasstift of Strasburg, which are of the greatest importance for the history of the Reformation, are henceforth to be placed among the State archives, in order that they may be rendered easier of access. The Stift, however, retains its right of property.

THE Parliamentary Papers of the week include the Report of the Comptroller-General of Patents, &c. (3*d.*); National Gallery, Scotland, Report (1½*d.*); Wellington College Report (1*d.*); and Government Insurances and Annuities, Accounts, 1900 (½*d.*).

SCIENCE

THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY, GREENWICH.

THE Annual Visitation of the Royal Observatory was duly held on the 1st inst., being the first Saturday in June. It was particularly appropriate this year that the distinguished astronomer Sir William Huggins, being President of the Royal Society, was chairman of the Board of Visitors, to whom Mr. Christie, the Astronomer Royal, presented his usual report of the state of the Observatory and record of its activity, extending to the 10th ult. No further changes of importance have been made in the buildings and grounds. Some instruments belonging to the Observatory have been taken to Sumatra and to Mauritius (under the charge of Mr. Dyson and Mr. Maunder respectively) for the purpose of observing the total eclipse of the sun last month. The meridian observations were carried on with all accustomed regularity, but the reductions have been somewhat interfered with by changes in the computing staff.

The second ten-year catalogue of 6,892 stars for 1900 has been printed, and is in course of distribution; as we mentioned when recently noticing the volume of observations for 1898, it also forms an appendix to that volume. The principal feature in it, besides the fundamental stars, is the reobservation of all the stars contained in Groombridge's circumpolar catalogue for 1810. As a preliminary step to an accurate determination of the proper motions of these stars, a new reduction of the places in Groombridge's catalogue has been undertaken by the aid of the clock-star and azimuth-star places in Prof. Newcomb's fundamental catalogue, with results which seem likely to be very satisfactory. The new altazimuth, with its new chronograph, has been in use throughout the year as a reversible transit-circle in the meridian in four positions, for the better investigation of systematic errors and for observation of stars used for comparison with the planet Eros and fundamental stars; but it has also been occasionally used for lunar and planetary observations in the prime vertical and other azimuths. Occultations and other special phenomena have been observed with the equatorials. With the 28-inch refractor a large number of micrometric measurements of double stars, especially close ones, have been obtained, chiefly by Mr. Lewis. The most important work accomplished with the Thompson equatorial has been the photographing of the planet Eros during the recent opposition for determination of the solar parallax. Very satisfactory progress has been made with the work for the Greenwich zone of the astrographic catalogue, which is under the special charge of Mr. Hollis, and two-thirds of the whole of that for its measurement have been accomplished. The new star in Perseus was closely watched and photographed at Greenwich from the time when its discovery was announced. Regular work with the photographic spectroscope mounted on the Thompson equatorial had to be deferred until the end of March, on account of the observations of Eros and Nova Persei; since then several photographs of stellar spectra have been obtained, preliminary measures of which give satisfactory results, the spectroscope being now in good adjustment. The heliographic observations have been regularly continued under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Maunder; the minimum of solar spots is now past, and no Greenwich photograph indicated a spot from March 7th to the date of the Report, soon after which, it may be remembered, a large one appeared.

The magnetic and meteorological observations have, as for several years past, been under the charge of Mr. Nash. The former exhibit but few disturbances, and indeed there were no days of great magnetic disturbance. The observations were made in the new Magnetic Pavilion, which is free from any disturbing effect of iron on the instruments. Much attention has been given to the possible effect of disturbance from electric railways or tramlines, and it is hoped that conditions will be secured by which any injurious effect on the registers may be avoided, so that the work, which could not be conveniently transferred to another site, may still be efficiently continued at Greenwich.

With regard to the meteorological observations, the following particulars may be of interest. The mean temperature of the year 1900 was 50°·5, which is 1°·0 above the average for the fifty years 1841–90. During the twelve months ending April 30th, 1901, the highest temperature in the shade (recorded in the open stand in the Magnetic Pavilion) was 94°·0 on July 16th; that in the Observatory grounds on the same day was 93°·4. This is the highest shade temperature recorded in July since 1881, but it was twice exceeded in the sixty years 1841–1900, viz., in 1881 (July 15th) and in 1868 (July 22nd), on which days the temperature reached 97°·1 and 96°·6 respectively; and it was equalled in 1876 (July 17th). The month of December was exceptionally warm, the mean temperature being 45°·7, which is 6°·0 in excess of the fifty years' average. The lowest temperature of the air recorded in the year in question was 20°·4 on February 14th. The mean daily horizontal movement of the air in the same twelve months ending April 30th, 1901, was 298 miles, which is seventeen above the average for the preceding thirty-three years. The greatest daily movement was 973 miles on January 27th, and the least 72 miles on December 23rd. The greatest recorded pressure of the wind was 34·4 lb. on the square foot, and the greatest hourly velocity 54 miles, both on January 27th. The number of hours of bright sunshine was 1,513 out of the 4,457 during which the sun was above the horizon. The rainfall (also for the year ending April 30th, 1901) was 20·22 inches, which is 4·32 less than the average of fifty years; the fall has been less than the average in each year since 1894. The time-signal and chronometer service has been continued with all accustomed regularity.

Messrs. Dyson and Cowell are still Chief Assistants; the temporary absence of the former in the eclipse expedition to Sumatra is much felt. That and those to Portugal and Algeria at the end of May last year have been the only extraneous operations; but arrangements are being made for a new investigation of the longitude of Paris, and there has been much work in con-

nexion with the reduction and printing of previous longitude determinations. The printing of the volume for 1899 is in a forward state. In conclusion we may mention that M. Lœwy, the Director of the Paris Observatory, was a member of the distinguished scientific assemblage at Greenwich last Saturday.

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—*May* 23.—Sir W. Huggins, President, in the chair.—Prof. J. G. MacGregor was admitted into the Society.—The following papers were read: 'On the Presence of a Glycolytic Enzyme in Muscle,' by Sir Lauder Brunton and Mr. H. Rhodes,—'On Negative After-Images and their Relation to certain other Visual Phenomena,' by Mr. S. Bidwell,—'The Solar Activity, 1833-1900,' by Dr. W. J. S. Lockyer,—'A Comparative Crystallographical Study of the Double Selenates of the Series $R_2M(SeO_4)_2, 6H_2O$: Salts in which M is Magnesium,' by Mr. A. E. Tutton,—'On the Intimate Structure of Crystals: Part V. Cubic Crystals with Octahedral Cleavage,' by Prof. W. J. Sollas,—and 'Preliminary Statement on the Prothalli of *Ophioglossum pendulum*, L.,' by Dr. W. H. Lang.

GEOLOGICAL.—*May* 22.—Mr. J. J. H. Teall, President, in the chair.—Mr. G. Abbott exhibited some specimens of cellular limestone from the Permian beds at Fulwell, Sunderland, which he proposed to present to the British Museum (Natural History).—The following communications were read: 'On the Skull of a Chiru-like Antelope from the Ossiferous Deposits of Hundes, Tibet,' by Mr. R. Lydekker,—'On the Occurrence of Silurian (?) Rocks in Forfarshire and Kincardineshire along the Eastern Border of the Highlands,' by Mr. G. Barrow,—and 'On the Crush-Conglomerates of Argyllshire,' by Mr. J. B. Hill.

LINNEAN.—*May* 2.—Prof. S. H. Vines, President, in the chair.—M. Pierre É. F. Perrédès was admitted, and Messrs. W. H. Johnson and J. H. Holland were elected Fellows.—M. F. Crépin, Prof. F. R. Kjellman, Prof. A. S. Packard, and Prof. I. Urban were elected Foreign Members.—Prof. C. Stewart exhibited the egg and oviducal gland of *Scyllium catulus*, remarking on them and on the nature of the egg-shell of Sphenodon.—Mr. W. P. Pycraft read a paper on 'The Palate of the Neognathæ,' in which he traced the derivation of the neognathine from the more primitive struthious or palæognathine palate. The neognathine, he pointed out, differs from the struthious palate in that the palatines have shifted inwards to meet one another in the middle line below the pterygoids, with the distal ends of which they ultimately fuse. Further specialization of this type results in the segmentation of the pterygoid, the fusion of the segmented portion with the underlying palatines, and the formation of a joint at the point of segmentation—an apparent palato-pterygoid articulation. The palates of the Galli and Anseres reach the high-water mark of specialization in this direction, the hitherto more or less intimately related pterygoid and vomer being completely divorced, the latter depending entirely upon the palatines for support.—Mr. G. Massee communicated a second instalment of his 'Redescriptions of Berkeley's Types of Fungi,' and explained the circumstances in which such redescriptions under higher powers of the microscope had become desirable.—A discussion followed, in which the President, Prof. Farmer, Mr. Daydon Jackson, and others took part.

May 24.—*Annual Meeting.*—Prof. S. H. Vines, President, in the chair.—The Secretary reported the deaths, withdrawals, and elections during the past year.—Messrs. T. F. Bourdillon and L. S. Wright were admitted Fellows.—The President then announced that His Majesty the King had signified his consent to become the Patron of the Society, and in testimony thereof would be graciously pleased to inscribe his royal signature in the Society's album.—The Librarian's Report having been read, the President announced that the Society's collection of memorials of distinguished naturalists had been recently enriched by a presentation, from Prof. A. Newton, of the gold watch which had belonged to the late William Yarrell, a former Vice-President.—The Auditors' Report having been presented by Mr. H. Groves, the Treasurer thereupon made his annual financial statement. Referring to the resolution which had been passed at the last anniversary meeting on the subject of the large amount outstanding for arrears of subscriptions, he stated that the Council proposed an alteration of the by-laws dealing with the matter.—On the motion of Dr. F. DuCane Godman, seconded by Mr. T. Christy, the Report was adopted.—The following officers were elected: *President*, Prof. S. H. Vines; *Treasurer*, Mr. F. Crisp; *Secretaries*, Mr. B. Daydon Jackson and Prof. G. B. Howes. Mr. W. Carruthers, Mr. H. Druce, Prof. J. Reynolds Green, Mr. W. B. Hemsley, and Canon Norman were elected to fill vacancies in the Council.—The retiring President delivered his annual address, taking for his subject 'The Development of the Linnean Society during the Nineteenth Century.'—The Gold Medal was then formally awarded to Sir G. King, in recognition of his important services to botanical science. In his unavoidable absence on the Continent it was presented on his behalf to Mr. C. B. Clarke, who suitably acknowledged the honour conferred.—Obituary notices of deceased Fellows and Associates were presented.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—*June* 3.—Sir J. Crichton-Browne, Treasurer and V.P., in the chair.—Mr. H. J. Wood and Mr. J. T. Middlemore were elected Members.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.—*June* 5.—Prof. Sayce, President, in the chair.—The President, before proceeding to the ordinary business, referred in feeling terms to the great loss the Society had suffered by the death of Mr. Arthur Cates. A member from the foundation of the Society, Mr. Cates held a seat on the Council for many years; and when the severe illness of the late Mr. W. R. Cooper caused his continued absence from London, Mr. Cates saved the Society from more than trouble by at once accepting the position of Honorary Secretary. He was a Vice-President at the time of his death; and throughout a long number of years he had willingly given the Society the advantage of his knowledge, experience, and assistance. Another kind friend had also passed away, Mr. J. J. Tylor, who, though always suffering from ill health, had worked very hard to advance the study of Egyptology.—Several new Members were elected; and the President called attention to a work shortly to be issued under the auspices of the Society. It will contain a full description of, together with much interesting information connected with, some fragments of several unique Hebrew MSS. of the Bible dating from the tenth and eleventh centuries, as well as of a very rare example of a Samaritan scroll of the Pentateuch of very early date, all in the possession of Dr. Gaster. Included in the book are several plates of facsimiles in gold and colours, executed by Mr. W. H. Rylands, and specimens of full pages, as well as many of the unique and beautiful ornaments found in the original MSS.—After a few remarks from Dr. Gaster, referring to the MSS. and their publication, as well as the story how they had nearly been destroyed by fire, Prof. Sayce reviewed the various discoveries made during the past season in Egypt and elsewhere. The excavations carried on in different places by himself as well as others were described; and attention was directed to different points in the discoveries, and how far they affected and bore upon history. He pointed out how much has yet to be learnt, and unlearnt, with regard to the earliest portion of the history of ancient Egypt.

SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS.—*June* 3.—Mr. C. Mason, President, in the chair.—A paper was read on 'Concrete Subways for Underground Pipes,' by Mr. A. T. Allen.

ARISTOTELIAN.—*June* 3.—Mr. A. Boutwood, V.P., in the chair.—The Report of the Executive Committee and the financial statement were received.—The officers for the ensuing session were elected: *President*, Dr. G. F. Stout; *Vice-Presidents*, Mr. A. Boutwood, Dr. G. Dawes Hicks, and Mr. A. F. Shand; *Treasurer*, Mr. E. C. Benecke; *Honorary Secretary*, Mr. H. W. Carr.—Mr. Shadworth Hodgson read a paper on 'The Conscious Being.' After pointing out a certain fallacy lurking in the dictum "Cogito, ergo sum," at least as commonly understood and applied, it was argued that the distinction between perceiving and perceived, and not that between perceiver and perceived, was the immediate and ultimate datum of experience; and that consequently the idea of a perceiver had first to be constructed out of that experience. Three hypotheses concerning the nature of the agent upon which the existence and continuance of human consciousness, notwithstanding intervals of unconsciousness, depended, were then stated, and objections to them examined; and the conclusion was arrived at that consciousness must be held to depend immediately upon processes taking place in the neuro-cerebral substance of a living organism as its sole proximate real condition.—A discussion followed, in which Mr. Shand, Mr. Carr, and others took part.

PHYSICAL.—*May* 31.—Prof. S. P. Thompson, President, in the chair.—Two papers by Mr. A. W. Ashton, on 'The Resistance of Dielectrics and the Effect of an Alternating Electromotive Force on the Insulating Properties of India-rubber,' and on 'The Electrification of Dielectrics by Mechanical Means,' were read by Prof. Fleming.—A model imitating the behaviour of dielectrics, by Prof. Fleming and Mr. Ashton, was exhibited by Prof. Fleming.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MON United Service Institution, 3.—'Army Reform: the Necessity of an Advisory Military Board,' Major-General C. E. Webber.
— Geographical, 8½.—'Travels in Search of Waves in 1900,' Mr. V. Cornish.
TUES. Asiatic, 4.—'On the Prāmāṇya Authority of the Buddhist Agamas' (in French), Prof. L. de la Vallée Poussin.
— College of Physicians, 5.—'The Chemical Side of Nervous Activity,' Lecture I., Dr Halliburton (Croonian Lectures).
— Colonial Institute, 8.—'Impressions of the British West Indies,' Mr H. de R. Walker.
— Anthropological Institute, 8½.—'Yahgan Implements,' Mr. R. M. Middleton; 'Irish Copper Celts,' Mr. G. Coffey.
THURS. Royal, 4½.
— College of Physicians, 5.—'The Chemical Side of Nervous Activity,' Lecture II., Dr Halliburton (Croonian Lectures).
— Mathematical, 5½.—'Remarks on a Quartic Curve,' Mr A. B. Basset; 'The Theory of Cauchy's Principal Values,' II., Mr. G. H. Hardy; 'The Rational Solutions of an Equation,' Prof. Steggall.
— Society of Antiquaries, 8½.
— Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts.—'Our Highly Refined Forefathers in Pre-Roman Britain,' Dr Phene.
FRI. Astronomical, 5.

Science Gossip.

OBSERVATIONS of comet *a*, 1901, made at the Algiers Observatory by MM. Rambaud and Sy from the 17th to the 20th ult., are published in the number of the *Comptes Rendus* for the 28th. They were obtained with difficulty about 8 o'clock in the evening, whilst some twilight still remained, and the comet was within three degrees of the horizon before setting. It is described as having the appearance of a nebulosity with a nucleus of about the brightness of a star of the eighth magnitude. These were the most northern observations made except one on the 15th at the Lick Observatory, the latitude of which is only about half a degree greater than that at Algiers.

SWEDEN has suffered a serious loss by the death of the ethnologist Dr. Arthur Hazelius, on May 27th, in his sixty-eighth year. Dr. Hazelius was the founder of the Ethnographical Nordische Museum and of the unique and interesting Skansen, the open-air museum in the Zoological Garden of Stockholm, the result of nearly thirty years of labour, where the national life of old Sweden is represented in vivid fashion, not merely by means of buildings, but also by the festivals and music of earlier times. Dr. Hazelius's son has, it is stated, been elected to succeed him as Director of the Nordische Museum.

FINE ARTS

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—SCULPTURE.

IN the sculpture at the Royal Academy the work which claims the most immediate attention—an attention which cannot be denied even before one has reached the top of the stairs—is Mr. Onslow Ford's *Memorial to Her late Majesty Queen Victoria* (No. 1711), which it is intended to erect at Manchester. The architectural setting of the sculpture is, we think, altogether unfortunate. Massive supports of three different and incongruous varieties combine to uphold over the back of the throne a broken pediment. The angle at which the halves of this are set and the meagre proportions of the mouldings give them the ridiculous appearance of the folding lids of a box, out of which one expects at any moment some preposterous climax will emerge. The utter want of continuity in the style of this hybrid structure is still further seen in the quasi-Romanesque decorations of the side of the throne. With such a basis for the sculpture few designs could be expected to succeed, and Mr. Onslow Ford's figure of the Queen has surely succumbed. What makes his failure pathetic rather than offensive is the indication which it affords that he set out with the best intentions, for he has observed the necessity for planning such a design in large geometrical masses. The folds of the Queen's drapery falling on either side of the throne make a

huge diamond, of which the Queen's head is the apex. Having got this symmetrical and rigid design, the sculptor has then, working according to the best methods, mitigated the too obvious symmetry by slight variations. But unfortunately the grand style is not to be acquired upon the terms of such easy generalizations as have dictated these proceedings, and the geometrical formula and the figure which it encloses have not that intimate indissoluble coherence which marks a genuine artistic invention, and which alone can give either to figure or formula any æsthetic value. In treating the head Mr. Onslow Ford has rightly argued that searching and literal likeness must be subordinated to the necessity for large imposing effect; that the features must be modelled in massive blocks, so as to tell at a distance and compete with the scale of their open-air surroundings; but again his invention has failed him in trying to discover the symbol which would satisfy the two demands of likeness and imposing effect The deeply divided brow and the fleshy prominence in the middle of the forehead are but painful and laborious efforts to solve the problem.

Mr. Brock, in his portrait bust of *Her late Majesty* (1820), has not had to face a similar difficulty. Monumental effect is not here a first claim on the artist; subtlety of form and finesse of modelling are not out of place, and Mr. Brock's bust is distinguished by these qualities, and by the sureness of touch with which he has expressed his detailed investigations into the quality of flesh. It is not in any sense an inspired work, but it shows that its author has great facility and experience in the handling of his medium, and makes us think that, if we are not to be allowed an open competition for the great national monument to the late Queen, the choice of Mr. Brock is entirely respectable.

In sculpture, as in painting, Mr. Sargent's personality impresses us more than any other by its keenness and conviction. His *Crucifix* (1792) discovers a fresh and unprejudiced intelligence, more vigorous than refined, bent on one of the oldest and most intently explored problems in the whole range of art. That in such a subject he has been able to discover a new and appropriate idea which gives the possibility of a fresh sculptural design is something of a surprise, when we recall the far-fetched and pedantic symbolism of his Boston decorations exhibited some years ago in the Academy. The figures of Adam and Eve are not only well fitted into the angles at the foot of the cross, but their action is expressive and just. The drooping head of the Eve and the animalism, troubled by the effort after a dimly surmised spiritual ideal, of the Adam are indications of real imaginative insight. That Mr. Sargent has no fine sense of the quality of sculpture might be supposed from his indifference even in paint to the manner of expression. His modelling is of course direct and vigorous, but there is no suggestion of that beautiful and easily apprehended sequence of planes, one resolving into another in a harmonious progression, which is the mark of true sculptural feeling. The treatment of the drapery which binds the figures to the cross and then falls in a flat broad band over Christ's shoulder is an extravagant and gratuitous motive which tends to mar the design. The ornamental accessories, too, are somewhat clumsy adaptations of fourteenth-century models, and are yet another indication of the uncertain and undisciplined taste of the artist. In such matters he appears to rely on the quickness and alertness of his intelligence rather than on any innate feeling for appropriate form.

Though lacking the startling vigour of Mr. Sargent, Mr. Hamo Thornycroft possesses the sensitiveness to style and the scrupulous and scholarly manner which are so lacking in the former's work. Mr. Thornycroft's *Dean Colet* (1708), for St. Paul's School at West Kensington, strikes us as the best work we have ever seen by him and by far the most successful monumental design in this exhibition. The group of the dean seated between two kneeling scholars is severely symmetrical, but without any affected or ungainly rigidity; the poses have that ease and simplicity of line without which the notion of perpetuity in such a work distresses the imagination. The almost puritanical reserve of the dress fits the idea of character conveyed by the spare neck and chastened forms of the face. There is about the whole figure an air of tempered austerity, a genial asceticism which is as appropriate in conception as it is sympathetic in expression. Mr. Thornycroft has translated into bronze something of the peculiar charm of the lives of the greater humanists. No small part of the dignified effect of this work is due to the treatment of the material. In this monument the peculiar beauties of bronze—its smoothness, its warm dull lustre, and its suggestion of resistance without repulsion—are all cherished, whereas in almost all modern bronze work the artist merely transforms into that metal a design which was elaborated in a material the excellences of which lie in other directions.—It is the absence of this feeling for bronze that mars, we think, the otherwise successful design of Mr. Goscombe John's colossal statue of the late *Duke of Devonshire* (1735). Here the final bronze work is allowed to take on all the accidental sharply accented forms which come about so easily in the clay model.—The same criticism applies to Mr. Swan's *Puma and Macaw* (1818), which is admirable as a naturalistic study and is fine in motive. This, however, can hardly be set down entirely to Mr. Swan's credit, as those who know the statues in the garden of the Tuileries will recognize.

Two corbels in spandrils, *Summer* and *Autumn* (1712 and 1810), by Mr. Schenck, call for attention from the fact that they are so aptly designed for their architectural setting. The full and well-rounded forms, even if their simplicity verges on emptiness, have that architectonic feeling which is so essential if sculpture is not to mar the architecture which it adorns.

Many of our sculptors are working in the opposite direction to this, are giving up the bare and essential beauty of carved stone, and seeking to enliven it by an admixture of gilding, jewels, and enamel. The effect of these additions is, we think, distinctly to lower the appeal that sculpture makes to the imagination. It is true that colour applied in a few simple flat tints may even heighten the effectiveness of plastic form by modifying the raw crudity of white marble or the roughness of clay; but when the sculptor relies largely on the contrasts of different materials to help out designs which would fail to impress without such aids, he tends to captivate merely our curiosity and childish delight in variety and profusion of rich materials.

"THE CHIMES."

13, South Parade, Bath, June 1st, 1901.

IN a paragraph under the heading 'Fine-Art Gossip' in the *Athenæum* of to-day it is stated that the well-known house in which Mr. J. R. Herbert, R.A., lived for many years, and where he died, was called "The Chimes" as "a reminder of Dickens." This statement is erroneous. The origin of the name was Mr. Herbert's cherished recollection of the discovery, by an ancestor of his own, of an ancient church bell embedded in the sand on a sea-coast whose locality I do not remember. Two legends arose concerning this curious spoil of the sea, and each found ardent partisans. I regret that my memory is not more clear and better furnished, but I recall only that in one of those legends the great bell had been stolen from a church by pirates in want of metal, whose ship was promptly wrecked as a judgment upon the sacrilegious deed; while the other told how in ancient time a church had stood upon the spot now covered with sand and washed by tides, and how "the musical, magical bells" which had dwelt in its tower alone remained of the engulfed ruin. "The chimes" were rescued by the discoverer, and restored to their first condition; they are telling their old tidings somewhere now, I do not know where. It is nearly thirty years since Mr. Herbert told me the story of the name he gave his house, and added that he intended to commemorate the incident in a painting. He fulfilled that intention. The finding of the chimes was among the last of Mr. Herbert's works exhibited at the Royal Academy. I do not remember what was its title in the catalogue.

FRANCES CASHEL HOEY.

*** If Mrs. Hoey had known Mr. Herbert well, she would have been aware that he was accustomed to give more than one account of his actions and motives. The legend he related to her was amusingly characteristic. It appears to be a confused version of the Cornish tale, versified by Hawker of Morwenstow, concerning the bells of Bottreaux. What we repeated Mr. Herbert told many friends of ours. He exhibited no picture at the Academy (nor, so far as we can discover, elsewhere) answering to our correspondent's description.

SALES.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS sold on the 1st inst. the following works. Drawings: B. Foster, Heidelberg, 60*l.*; The Old Pier, St. Andrews, 88*l.* Pictures: F. Del Campo, The Piazzetta, Venice, 105*l.*; Beautiful Venice, 105*l.* V. Cole, A Quiet Pool, 152*l.*; Summer Showers, 105*l.* H. W. B. Davis, Tending the Flock, 162*l.* B. W. Leader, A Worcestershire Common, Evening after Rain, 178*l.* C. Burton Barber, Amateurs, 141*l.* E. Verboeckhoven, The Interior of a Shed, with ewes and lambs, 120*l.*

The Louvre acquired at the recent sale of the *atelier* Vollon a work of the highest historical and artistic importance, a portrait of Géricault by himself. When this portrait was put up for sale the first offer of 8,000 francs was almost immediately increased to 10,000 francs, and competition promised to be extremely keen. Four or five well-known collectors were anxious to obtain it, notably M. Gaston Bernheim, who, however, when M. Alexis Vollon publicly announced that the authorities of the Louvre were anxious to obtain it at the price of 10,000 francs, at once gave way.

One of the most striking and interesting exhibits in the Retrospective Section of the Petit Palais at last year's Exposition Universelle was the collection of "objets de vitrine" of the Marquis de Thuisy. This collection, one of the richest in private hands, was sold at the Hôtel Drouot on Thursday and Friday last week, producing a total of 275,000fr. The gold boxes sold at very high prices, one with miniatures by Van Blarenberghe, which was purchased for 11,500fr. at the Double sale twenty years ago, now reaching 21,000fr. A circular box enriched with enamels by Petitot, and with a portrait presumed to represent Mlle. de la Vallière, fetched 15,000fr.; a rectangular chased gold box, Louis XV. period, also by Petitot, and with a miniature believed to be of the Duc d'Anjou, sold for 10,000fr.; and a large circular gold box signed by Keibel, with a miniature by Van Blarenberghe representing 'La Cueillette des Fruits,' realized 10,500fr.

Large prices were paid at an auction for coins in Frankfort last week. An Egyptian gold octadrachm realized 680 marks; a Danish gold piece of the sixteenth century, 555 marks; a denar of Pepin the Little, 126 marks; a gold coin of the Abbey of Quedlinburg, 420 marks; a gold medal of King

Jerome, 420 marks; and a silver medal of Friedrich Magnus, Markgrave of Baden, 275 marks. The highest price was realized by a gold piece of the Markgraf Georg Friedrich of Baden, said to be unique, which was sold for 1,850 marks. A gold piece coined in Mayence, with the portrait of Queen Christina of Sweden, fetched 650 marks; and a gold coin of the cathedral chapter of that city, 270 marks.

Fine-Art Gossip.

TO-DAY at the Fine-Art Society's rooms is the private view of an exhibition of water-colours by Mr. Arthur Severn, and also of birds and animals in motion by Mr. John Guille Millais, whose talents in this direction are by this time familiar.

TO-DAY also Mr. Gutekunst opens a show of lithographs by Mr. H. Fantin Latour, mostly referring to musical subjects.

YESTERDAY Mr. R. Murdoch-Wright began exhibiting at the Continental Gallery his water-colours 'On and Off the Nile' and 'From Pillar to Post' (Venice).—Next Tuesday at Messrs. Dowdeswell's galleries is the private view of forty-five pictures in water colour by Mr. E. Fortescue-Brickdale, entitled "Such stuff as dreams are made of!"

MR. W. CHRISTIAN SYMONS is at work, in his Chelsea studio, on a series of cartoons commissioned for one of the chapels in the new Roman Catholic cathedral at Westminster.

AT a general assembly of the Royal Society of British Artists, held on Monday evening, the following were elected members: Messrs. E. W. Davies, H. Chadburn, J. E. Goodall, J. M. Borglum, Shirley Fox, J. D. Fergusson, John W. Allison, and Carton Moore Park.

THE Seventh Annual Report of the Trustees and Commissioners of the Board of Manufacturers in Scotland has been published, and gives details concerning the National Gallery of Scotland, the Royal Institution, the Scottish National Portrait Gallery, and other bodies. It seems that during the year ending with September last the National Gallery was visited by over 72,500 persons, all told. No important additions were made to the collection. There are 354 students in the School of Art, Edinburgh. The Royal Institution has received nearly 37,500 visitors; the Portrait Gallery nearly 20,000 during the year.

THE Report of the Art for Schools Association has some interesting statistics as to the popularity of the pictures it has introduced during the year to schools. Mr. Watts does not appear to be yet appreciated, but there is a large demand for M. Paul Baudoin's Decorative Frieze, Randolph Caldecott's 'Flight of Fieldfares,' and other excellent things. The removal of early Victorian horrors from scholastic walls is a laudable object, and the society, which has made steady advance since 1884 on broad lines, deserves the support of all friends of education.

AT the eighth International Art Exhibition at Munich, the catalogue of which contains 2,689 numbers, three "Ehrensäle" are set apart for three lately deceased painters — a Böcklin-room with 50 numbers, a Gysis-room with 105, and a Leibl-room with 64. Von Lenbach has again a small room to himself, hung with his portraits.

THE British Museum has lately acquired a unique example of ceramic art, remarkable for its artistic and technical qualities and of great historic interest from the inscription which it bears. In consists of a *faïence* bowl rather more than five inches in diameter, of extreme thinness and fineness of texture, and having polychrome ornament on the exterior similar to that found on Egyptian pottery of the New Empire and of Pharaonic times. On the interior is represented a seated figure of our Lord, His right arm extended. In the spaces above His shoulders are medallions containing profile portraits of the Emperor Constantine and his wife, the Empress Fausta. The inscription is beneath the rim, and runs: . VAL . COSTANTINVS . PIVS . FELIX . AVGVSTVS . CVM . FLAV . MAX . FAVST. A small portion of the edge of the bowl is missing, and consequently a part of the inscription. It has been suggested that the letters wanting at the commencement were originally FL, and those at the end A . AVG . VX . VIVAT . IN . DEO. All the ornamentation of the interior, including the inscription, is displayed in white on a pale fawn-coloured ground. A singular characteristic of the object is that the colour in the interior only shows when water is poured into the bowl; when dry it presents a uniform surface of toned white. The figure drawing is that of early Christian art, the technique is Egyptian—at least, no similar *faïence* of any other country has yet been discovered. As to the period when it was made, it is evident that it must have been after the time that Constantine announced his acceptance of Christianity, and it is scarcely likely that the portrait of Fausta would have been associated with that of the Emperor after her death, she having been privately executed for adultery. The object has been purchased and presented to the Museum by an association termed the "Friends of the National Collections," an association which promises to exert an important and highly beneficial influence on our national museums.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

COVENT GARDEN.—Opera: 'Much Ado about Nothing,' 'Siegfried,' 'Die Meistersinger.'
ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Recitals by Mr. A. Friedheim, M. Godowsky, and M. de Pachmann.

THE production of Dr. Villiers Stanford's new opera 'Much Ado about Nothing' at Covent Garden on Thursday, May 30th, was an event of considerable interest. To write a successful work for the stage is the desire of almost every composer, and with his 'Shamus,' produced at the Opéra Comique in 1896, Dr. Stanford certainly gained the ear of the public. The libretto of the new opera is from the pen of Mr. Julian Sturgis, who has arranged Shakspeare's comedy for operatic purposes with no little skill. The liberties which he has taken with the text are venial as compared with those taken by the many librettists who in the past have prepared books based on our poet's plays. In the necessary compression certain portions of the story suffer. In Shakspeare, for instance, how clearly the note of discontent, together with the cause of it, is sounded in the scene between Don John and Conrade; but how different an impression is conveyed of Don John's character from his first words in the opera, in which, bidding Borachio look out for Claudio, he speaks of the "merry sport" which he has to play with the latter. Then in the church scene Leonato's fierce words, "Do not live, Hero; for I, did I not think that thou wouldst surely die, myself would strike thee dead," sound strange from a man who a moment before, in listening to the accusation against his fair daughter, asks, "Are these things spoken, or do I dream?" In Shakspeare the workings of Leonato's soul, his grief and agitation, are strongly depicted before he utters the words, "Do not live, Hero." Every one, however, is (or is supposed to be) familiar with the play itself, so that by the aid of memory the characters and scenes may be filled out.

In the music there are many admirable qualities. There is an ease, a lightness, and a spontaneity about it which are really surprising, seeing that the composer might well have been tempted to make formal display of his harmonic and contrapuntal skill. He has used it in the right way—as a means, not as an end. Dr. Stanford's music at times seems to us to lack soul, and then again the influence of other composers argues against marked originality; but the manner in which he expresses himself is so direct, the varied moods are so appropriate, the contrasts so striking, that his work, though not masterly, is full of excellent, effective music, and is one of which the composer has good reason to be proud.

The question of the influence of other composers is altogether an uncomfortable one to discuss, and to composers always more or less distasteful. The reasons are not far to seek. It is a natural influence, and not only one from which the greatest writers have not been exempt, but one to which they have been peculiarly liable. Except in cases in which chapter and verse can be given for any borrowing—and of such Dr. Stanford is not guilty—any attempt to point out special passages in which influence, whether of Weber, or Wagner, or even older or more modern composers, is shown would prove unsatisfactory; what one feels most is generally most difficult to express in words. Then again, composers cannot hear their own music as others hear it, and are therefore apt to resent any mention of influence, as if it were in itself a direct denial of originality. The influence is inevitable, and the only question is as to degree. Dr. Stanford has absorbed much, assimilated much, but we do not find in his opera an individual style sufficiently strong to enable us to regard secondary matters quite in their proper light. Wagner, for instance, was long thought to have owed little or nothing to his predecessors. His great genius at first overwhelmed us. Now that his music has become familiar, we begin to trace in it the influences of Beethoven, of Weber, of Chopin, and others—to find even certain themes which may almost be described as borrowed; yet these things do not in the least affect our admiration for and appreciation of the composer.

In the first act of 'Much Ado about Nothing'—there is no overture—the opening chorus "Sigh no more, ladies," is fresh and pleasing; it is heard again at the close of the act, and in extended form at the end of the opera. The saraband at the festival in honour of Don Pedro is quaint and dignified. The second act contains a most graceful serenade sung by Claudio, and a love duet between Hero and Claudio, the principal theme of which has strength and beauty. The whole of the music in connexion with the cunning devices to make Beatrice and Benedick reveal their mutual love is not only extremely clever, but admirably suited to the situation. At the close of the act, when on the balcony Margaret impersonates her mistress Hero, the music becomes forcibly dramatic. There are representative themes in the opera, and here they are employed with due restraint, yet with strong effect.

The third act, though clever, is not altogether convincing, while the fourth act, in spite of the humorous Dogberry music and the fine characteristic chorus "Done to death by sland'rous tongues," is not equal in interest either to the first or second act—the latter, in our opinion, the strongest of the whole work.

The performance, under the direction of Signor Mancinelli, was highly satisfactory. Miss Suzanne Adams (Hero) sang charmingly, and Miss Marie Brema, although as Beatrice she had not a part thoroughly suited to her, sang and acted well. Mr. Coates was a good Claudio; Mr. David Bispham, a busy Benedick, deserves special praise for his clear enunciation. Herr Blass was amusing as Dogberry, and M. Plançon dignified as the Friar. Messrs. Rea, Griswold, and Foster took smaller parts, and with fair success. The chorus, principally from the Royal College, was heard to advantage. The opera was extremely well staged.

'Tristan und Isolde' was announced for Saturday, but at the last moment 'Siegfried' was substituted, in the last act of which Madame Ternina made her first appearance this season, and sang and acted with great force and brilliancy. — 'Die Meistersinger' was given on Wednesday evening. The performance was in many respects good, though never absolutely convincing. Madame Gadski is not an ideal Eva, but she sang extremely well. Herr Knote as Walther was disappointing both in voice and acting; the latter lacked life and dignity. There is a certain appropriate roughness in Herr van Rooy's impersonation of Hans Sachs; but the latter was poet as well as shoemaker, and that side of his character did not seem to us sufficiently brought out. Mr. Bispham, the Beckmesser, was at his best. Herr Lohse conducted with energy, but the orchestral playing was not altogether free from reproach.

Of many pianoforte recitals given during the past week we can notice only three, all of which took place at St. James's Hall. At the first (last Thursday week) Mr. Arthur Friedheim performed Beethoven's thirty-three Diabelli Variations. In the matter of technique he is fully equipped, and moreover his reading displayed great intelligence and feeling; several of the variations were, however, taken at too rapid a pace, whereby the music suffered. The work is certainly long, yet when given the repeats ought to be observed. Several numbers in the programme could easily have been spared for that purpose. Mr. Friedheim's performance of Liszt's Sonata was extremely brilliant.

M. Godowsky, who made his *début* in London about ten years ago, gave a recital on the following afternoon. His speciality seems to be Chopin, though not Chopin pure and simple. He considers apparently that the Polish composer belonged to a past when pianoforte technique was in its infancy. One of his Etudes, Op. 25, No. 4, the pianist played with the left hand alone. Others were freely transcribed and greatly increased in difficulty, while the two Etudes in G flat (from Op. 10 and Op. 25) were "combined in one Étude." Some of the playing was quite wonderful, especially in the first for the left hand. But why should tone poems be thus maltreated to show off the dexterity of a pianist? M. Godowsky's reading of Beethoven's Sonata in E flat, Op. 81A, was sound and interesting, though somewhat cold; but his rendering of Schumann's 'Études Symphoniques' was for the most part affected and not in the Schumann style.

M. Vladimir de Pachmann at the first of two recitals on Wednesday afternoon again proved himself a Chopin player of the first rank. His programme commenced with Bach's 'Italian' Concerto, which was interpreted in a remarkably clear, intelligent style, and with feeling. There was perhaps at times too marked an effort on the part of the interpreter to make his audience understand the composer's intentions, yet his reading was characteristic. The playing of the slow movement was most expressive and free from affectation. Mozart's dramatic Fantasia in C minor, on the other hand, was given in weak, sentimental style. Schubert's beautiful Impromptu, Op. 90, No. 3, was played with much delicacy, but with unnecessary additions. In the five Chopin Études from Op. 25 M. Pachmann won warm and well-deserved success.

Musical Gossip.

AT his violin recital at St. James's Hall last Monday afternoon Herr Kubelik played the solo in Mendelssohn's Concerto with enhanced effect as compared with his performance of the same work last summer. He threw a considerably larger measure of feeling and expression into his rendering of the slow movement, and made it evident that the higher interpretative qualities are fast developing. His phrasing was elegant and refined, while the execution throughout had no flaw. Herr Kubelik also played Beethoven's Romance in F, Wieniawski's Variations in A minor, and Paganini's 'La Campanella' with remarkable ability.

AT the second Richter Concert on Monday evening Mr. Willy Hess gave an excellent performance of Dr. Joachim's Violin Concerto "in the Hungarian style." The solo part bristles with technical difficulties, but over all these the player was victorious; and the reading was not only clever, but broad and intelligent. The rendering of the graceful and expressive Andante was most delightful. The programme included Liszt's curious and clever piece of programme music entitled 'Mephisto Walzer'; also the Tschaïkowsky 'Pathétique.'

AT their second and last concert on Tuesday afternoon Señor Sarasate and Madame Berthe Marx played Beethoven's 'Kreutzer' Sonata. It was thoroughly well performed and in the right spirit, yet we could not but feel that it is in music of a different kind that the artists exhibit their best powers. The programme included Bach's Sonata in E for violin and pianoforte, and various solos for each instrument. Señor Sarasate's refined playing and masterly technique won for him brilliant success.

MR. SCHULZ-CURTIUS regrets to have to announce some alterations in his arrangements for the Curtius Concert Club season. Mrs. Henschel is ill, so that the two vocal recitals which were to be given by Mr. and Mrs. Henschel have to be abandoned. Again, Herr van Rooy has been requested by Madame Wagner to attend the rehearsals for 'Der Fliegende Holländer,' so that he cannot remain in London until June 18th, the date fixed for his recital. These three concerts will therefore be transferred to the autumn series of concerts.

THE new Bechstein Hall was opened on Friday evening, May 31st. It has seating accommodation for nearly six hundred persons, and it is intended exclusively for chambermusic. At the inaugural concert M. Ysaye and Signor Busoni appeared, the vocalists being Mrs. Helen Trust and Herr Raimund von Zur-Mühlen. The music sounded well, although at times there was too much reverberation; but this may have been caused by the artists not feeling quite at home in the new building, which is handsome and commodious.

A SECOND series of the Leighton House chamber concerts will commence on the evening of Thursday, June 27th, at which Mr. and Mrs. George Henschel are announced to sing. The second concert will take place on July 4th, and the dates after that will be November 14th and 28th and December 12th. Many new works are to be produced. The permanent quartet consists of Messrs. A. Bent, E. Hopkinson, A. Hobday, and P. Ludwig.

MR. J. A. FULLER MAITLAND will deliver a lecture on Wagner's 'Parsifal' at 18, Mansfield Street, W. (by kind permission of the Hon. Mrs. Lyulph Stanley), in aid of the funds of the People's Concert Society. Musical illustrations will be given by Dr. W. A. Aikin and the lecturer.

A MOZART Musical Festival will be held at Salzburg (August 5th to 9th), on the same scale as the Mozart centenary of 1891. Two performances of 'Don Juan' will be given, and there will be also two orchestral concerts and one chamber concert. The Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra is engaged, and it will be under the direction of Herr Josef Hellmesberger.

M. CHARPENTIER'S 'Louise,' which has already achieved marked success at Paris, is to be performed at Berlin during the coming season, after which it is to be given at Hamburg, Cologne, Bremen, Nuremberg, and Elberfeld. The libretto is to be translated by Dr. Otto Neitzel, the well-known musical critic of the *Kölnische Zeitung*.

ACCORDING to *Le Ménestrel*, Mlle. Teresita Carreño, daughter of the distinguished pianist Madame Teresa Carreño, has made her *début* as a pianist at Stockholm, and with marked success.

HERR MAHLER, Director of the Vienna Opera, was re-elected conductor of the Philharmonic Orchestra; he has, however, declined the honour, and the post will be occupied by Herr Josef Hellmesberger.

A CYCLE of Wagner operas has been given at Magdeburg, and, according to the *Allgemeine Musikalische Zeitung*, with great success. Many artists connected with the Bayreuth festival plays took part in it. *Tempora mutantur!* Three-quarters of a century ago the Magdeburg theatre public was "cold and indifferent." It was in that city, by the way, that Wagner for a time was opera conductor; that he married his first wife Wilhelmine Plauer; and it was there also that the first and only performance of his 'Liebesverbot' took place on March 29th, 1836.

HERR HERMANN ZUMPE, the new conductor of the Munich Opera, has given two successful performances—the one of 'Lohengrin,' the other of 'Meistersinger.' He was at Bayreuth from 1873 to 1876, assisting, under Wagner's direction, in the preparations for the production of the 'Ring des Nibelungen.' Herr Zumpe was for a considerable time conductor of the famous Kaim concerts.

WILL Signor Boito's 'Nero' be produced during the forthcoming season at Milan?—that is the question! The author has just published the libretto, and this would seem to foreshadow the coming event. The composer, however, according to *Le Ménestrel*, has not yet said his last word.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

MON.	Madame Carreño's Pianoforte Recital, 3, St James's Hall.
—	Mr Sigmund Beel's Violin Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden.
—	Richter Concert, 8 30, St. James's Hall.
TUES.	Miss Lilian Devlin's Concert, 3, St. James's Hall.
—	Miss Hope Morgan's Vocal Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	Beethoven Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
—	Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden.
WED.	Herr Godowski's Pianoforte Recital, 3, St James's Hall.
—	Mrs. Helen Trust's Concert, 3.30, Bechstein Hall.
—	Herr W. Backhaus and Miss Elsie Southgate's Pianoforte and Violin Recital, 8, St. James's Hall.
—	Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden.
THURS.	Mlle. Girod's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall
—	Mr H Bauer's Pianoforte Recital, 3, St. James's Hall.
—	Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden.
FRI.	Mr. Aldo Antonietti's Violin Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	Royal Italian Opera Covent Garden.
SAT	Patti Concert, 3, Albert Hall
—	Mr. Frederick Dawson's Pianoforte Recital, 3, St. James's Hall
—	Purcell's 'Fairy Queen,' 3 30, St George's Hall.
—	Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

HER MAJESTY'S.—'L'Aiglon,' Drame en Six Actes et en Vers. Par Edmond Rostand.

COURT.—'Women are so Serious.' Adapted by Brandon Thomas from 'Celles qu'on Respecte,' by Pierre Wolff.

GREAT QUEEN STREET.—'A Lady from Texas.' By Mrs. T. P. O'Connor.

IT may be regarded as a happy coincidence that the first production of 'L'Aiglon' in this country has synchronized with the election of its author in France to the ranks of the Academy. Few men have achieved a world-wide reputation so rapidly as M. Rostand, who has now, at the age of thirty-three, been the recipient of honours for which the most fortunate have usually to wait until middle age. His first dramatic production, 'Le Gant Rouge,' given on August 24th, 1880, at the Théâtre de Cluny, was a failure. Since then he has marched from success to success. His various plays, with the exception of 'La Samaritaine,' the subject of which is prohibitive, have been given in this country. Knowledge of 'L'Aiglon,' the latest in order, produced on Monday at Her Majesty's, is not likely to extend beyond the French playgoer. The influence of the chauvinism with which the play is charged might be forgiven—needs, indeed, no pardon. The play, however, though its literary merits are high, is, from the English standpoint, both long and dull; its merits are of a kind to which we are not too sensible, and the splendid gifts of imagination it shows are marred by the absence of anything worthy to be regarded as action. L'Aiglon, as Victor Hugo called the son of Napoleon and Marie Louise of Austria—famous for a year or two as Roi de Rome, obscure for the rest of his life as Duke of Reichstadt, and known in biographical dictionaries, and there almost alone (until the appearance of the monograph by Henri Welschinger), as Napoleon II.—has been to most people a name and little more. So far as can be judged, the energies of Metternich and the Austrian Court were devoted to his nullification and effacement, and when prematurely he died, though some old-fashioned Governments—that of Austria included—heaved sighs of relief over a danger averted, and a few adherents to an old faith found themselves compelled to look elsewhere for a leader or a cause, his disappearance created little sensation. When M. Rostand made the Duke of Reichstadt the hero of a drama, he had practically a virgin page upon which to design whatever he chose. M. Rostand has chosen to make him a species of nineteenth-century Hamlet, irresolute of purpose, introspective, incapable of sustained action. Raleigh, when he heard King James I. spoken of as "a second Solomon," is said to have presumptuously and irreverently declared that he had one claim to the appellation, as the son of David. Whatever claim to be regarded as a second Hamlet is possessed by the Duke of Reichstadt should be derived from his widowed mother, Madame Neipperg.

In accord with a custom constantly observed at the Austrian Court, passages which might breed unrest in the mind of the captive prince—for such he practically was—had been excised from the books shown him, and all opportunities of knowing of the glories of his father had been removed. After the revolution of 1830, however, the minds of men turned to the fugitive at Schoenbrunn. Escaping the vigilance of Metternich, three messengers from Paris reach him. One, the Countess or Princess Camerata, is a Bonaparte and a cousin; a second, who prefers to remain anonymous, is a representative of the movement of Romanticism, who disguises himself as a tailor, and talks about the famous costume (including the red waistcoat) of Théophile Gautier. The third is an ex-sergeant of the Imperial Guard, who on his own initiative succeeds in getting near the young prince and firing his mind with the tales of Napoleonic triumphs. To the various representations made to him the Duke yields, consenting to depart for Paris as leader of the Bonapartists. He even contrives to win over the Emperor Francis to his scheme, but is checkmated by Metternich, who covers him with derision, and in the most genuinely dramatic scene of the play points out to him that he is no true son of Napoleon, but a descendant of the Hapsburgs, whose features and weaknesses he inherits.

By a stratagem the Duke escapes his guards, and contemplates and attempts a rapid flight into France. Anxiety for the Princess Camerata, who has changed clothes with him and incurred some peril in personating him, detains him for some minutes, during which the Austrian police muster, and surround and capture the fugitives, all of whom except Flambeau, the ex-sergeant of the Guard, who commits suicide, are quietly interned. All thought of flight is now abandoned and a couple of years later, in 1832, the youth expires, presumably of phthisis, while receiving the last sacrament in presence of the Court of Austria, and supported by the ministrations of three out of the four women by whom he is loved.

No pretence is made of telling a story which is composed of episodes and scarcely constitutes in itself a play. In the interviews of the Duke with his mother, the dialogue of which is admirably written, we see most of the pretended resemblance to Hamlet. The strongest scenes are those in which M. Rostand peoples again with conquerors or victims the field of Wagram, or when a cocked hat once belonging to Napoleon and an ex-sergeant of the Guard fill the mind of Metternich with fears as visionary and impressive as those inspired in the mind of Macbeth by the ghostly daggers. These scenes reveal the fantastic imagination in which M. Rostand has always been seen at his best. The versification is admirable, and the dexterity revealed in the use of the rhymed alexandrines in 'Cyrano de Bergerac' is once more manifested. Without being a great drama, the play abounds in great things. As the painting of an epoch it has been equalled by M. Sardou, and as pageantry it has been surpassed. No modern work has turned to equal account the national sentiment and the love of *la gloire* seldom long dormant in the French mind. In other aspects it is inferior to 'Cyrano de Bergerac,' with which it has much in common.

As much success as can be expected in the rendering by a woman of a male character is obtained by Madame Bernhardt as the Duke of Reichstadt. As the hero is at the outset little more than a child, his presentation by a female is conceivable. The impersonation may accordingly rank with the Lorenzaccio of the same artist and above the Hamlet. M. Coquelin's impersonation of Flambeau, the ex-sergeant, is a wonderful piece of acting, superior in all respects to that of M. Guitry, its creator, to whose style the character was but moderately suited. The general performance is creditable to a travelling company, the mounting admirable, and the piece a success.

It is difficult to attribute to pure accident the striking resemblance between two pieces produced on Friday and Saturday in last week at the Court and the Great Queen Street Theatres respectively. In both a wife neglected by her husband accepts the attentions of his military friend, to whom she becomes so attached as to seek to obtain a divorce for the purpose of making a fresh experiment in marriage; in both the lover is scandalized or dismayed at the suggestion, and strives to avoid the fulfilment of his share in the proposed arrangement; and in both the wife is disenchanted by the discovery that the very means of seduction to which she has succumbed are being employed upon her friends. Such questions as are raised by the resemblance deal with matters of ethics or courtesy rather than art, and may be dismissed. The treatment in the two cases is at any rate different. At the Court it is conventionally farcical; at the Great Queen Street house it is mock-heroical. Mr. Brandon Thomas has taken a bright piece of M. Wolff, produced in 1892 at the Gymnase with M. Noblet as its hero, and has treated it according to processes accepted by the English adapter if not by the English public. As regards the love-making to a friend's wife, matters have been left as they are in the original, and the wife of a man who cycles all day and snoozes all the evening pays a compromising visit to the bachelor chambers of her lover. For the other mistresses of the Don Juan are substituted *fiancées*, and all is supposedly proper. Rather elementary are these processes, but if the public does not object, or with its tongue in its cheek reads between the lines, no great harm is done. Actors such as Mr. F. Kerr, Mr. George Giddens, and Mr. Standing, Misses Ellis Jeffreys, Mabel Terry Lewis, and Constance Collier, give the whole brisk exposition; and the play, though it boasts little verisimilitude, amuses and, it may perhaps be said, delights.

With 'A Lady from Texas' matters are more dignified. We are among titled folk. The husband who neglects his wife is occupied with matters of State of interest

sufficiently pressing, since he is Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Lothario is neither very dangerous nor very much in earnest, though he is so irresistibly attractive that he has but to utter an unvarying formula and maid and matron fall into his arms. This he has learnt by heart, and, whatever be the circumstances attendant on the wooing, it is employed *verbatim et literatim*. He employs it, however, once too often when he tests its efficacy upon Mrs. O'Fish-Withers, a widowed lady from Texas. Not only is she, as a "prairie flower," proof against wiles such as are employed; she is, as a duchess elect, far too sagacious to give up to an adventurer charms that will adorn the peerage and dollars that will gild afresh a rather tarnished coronet. She is, moreover, a self-constituted female Paladin, whose mission it is to redress wrongs. She sends away accordingly with his tail between his legs the mongrel who has passed for a gay dog, reconciles the Chancellor of the Exchequer to his wife (if not to the taxpayer), reunites a young couple who have been all but separated, and is in the full sense a *dea ex machina*. This piece also is bright and exhilarating. Its humour is of the kind shown in Mr. Gilbert's 'Engaged.' Some modification might be made in the American heroine, who is a shade too—well, Texan. Miss Kitty Cheatham played the character fairly; and some clever actors—Mr. Leonard Boyne, Mr. Cartwright, Mr. Lowne, Miss Cynthia Brooke, and Miss Kate Phillips—exhibited earnestness, without being able to catch in every case the mock-heroic which is the atmosphere of the play.

Dramatic Gossip.

MR. BEERBOHM TREE, whose season closed on Saturday afternoon last, announced that Her Majesty's would reopen in October under his management, and mentioned Mr. Phillips's 'Ulysses' as a principal item in his programme, which, however, is likely to include another Shakspearean revival. 'Ulysses' is to be published in book form before being given on the stage.

THE campaign of Mr. and Mrs. Kendal at the St. James's will begin in September.

'THE QUEEN'S DOUBLE' has been withdrawn from the Garrick Theatre, which house is now closed.

THE next tenant of Terry's Theatre will be Mr. Yorke Stephens, who will produce there 'The Giddy Goat,' translated from the French by Mr. Augustus M. Moore.

A COPYRIGHT performance has been given at the Globe of 'The Huguenot Lover,' a romantic comedy in four acts, by Messrs. Max Pemberton and James McArthur.

A SERIES of afternoon performances of Shakspeare, under the management of Mr. Ben Greet, will begin on the afternoon of the 11th in the Royal Botanic Society's Gardens. These will be *al fresco* when the weather permits, and in the conservatory when it forbids.

MR. JOHN DREW, the well-known American comedian, is due in London during the present week, and will, it is anticipated, appear under the management of Mr. Charles Frohman.

MISS IRENE VANBRUGH has been engaged by Mr. Charles Frohman as his leading lady. It is uncertain, however, at which of his theatres she will appear.

AT a performance on Monday afternoon at the Criterion for a charity two or three novelties, or quasi-novelties, were given. One was a short farce, attributed in the bill to J. (*sic*) Anstey, and entitled 'A Short Exposure.' It showed the quaint revenge taken by a photographer, previously a poet, upon a hostile critic who had ignorantly blundered into his house, and was played by Mr. Eric Lewis, Mr. Dawson Milward, and Miss Ethel Matthews. In a more serious line was 'The Tables,' by Lady Bancroft, the scene of which is Monte Carlo and its lesson the dangers of gambling. In this appeared Mr. Hamilton Revelle, Mr. Gurney, Mr. Ivan Watson, Miss Beatrice Selwyn, and Miss Aïda Jenoure. Not quite a novelty is 'The Ninth Waltz,' a clever duologue by Mr. R. C. Carton, admirably played by Mr. Arthur Bourchier and Miss Violet Vanbrugh.

So far as English plays are concerned, the present season may be said to be moribund. It has never, indeed, been *viable*. Such dramatic novelties as are in store are wholly foreign, and there seems little probability that these will fulfil the expectations of the *impresarii* by whom they have been arranged.

NOTHING further will be done concerning the performance of an English rendering of 'Une Visite de Noces' and 'Mercedes,' of which we have spoken. Difficulties with the Censure are reported to be the cause of withdrawal.

AMONG the pieces to be given at Dulwich on the speech day a fortnight hence is a fragment of the 'Birds' of Aristophanes, with the Cambridge music.

A VISIT to the Imperial at Westminster confirms our opinion as to its fine appearance. The marble work in particular is highly effective, and the theatre is cool and comfortable without being draughty. The distribution of free programmes is a wise policy which we should like to see adopted everywhere. The whole show is a credit to Mrs. Langtry's management.

THE death has been announced of Stanislaus Calhaem, a sound actor, best remembered for his performance of Jacky in Charles Reade's 'It's Never too Late to Mend,' Princess's, October 4th, 1865. One of his last London engagements was at the Lyceum as the Clown in Sir Henry Irving's revival of 'Twelfth Night.'

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—R. G.—F. J. P.—I. G.—S. G.—W. S. P.—received.

C. DE S.—We have nothing to add.

R. H.—We cannot publish any more.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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HOSPITAL SUNDAY, June 16, 1901. Any Person unable to attend Divine Worship on that day is requested to send his or her Contribution to the LORD MAYOR. Cheques and Postal Orders should be crossed "Bank of England," and sent to the Mansion House.

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(Under the direction of Mr. J. S. SHEDLOCK),
TO-DAY, JUNE 15, at 3.30 o'clock.

Vocalists:
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Chorus:
THE PURCELL OPERATIC SOCIETY
(by arrangement with Martin Fallas Shaw and Edward Gordon Craig).
Instrumentalists:
Violin—Mr. SIGMUND BEEL. Violin 2nd—Mr. L. TAYLOR.
Viola—Mr. S. J. WAUD. 'Cello—Mr. C. CORRI.
Double Bass—Mr. J. H. WAUD.
Trumpets—Messrs. W. MORROW and J. SOLOMON.
Oboes—Messrs. W. MALSCH and P. R. ROWE.
Timpani—Mr. G. G. CLEATHER.
Harpsichord—Mrs. ELODIE DOLMETSCH and Mr. J. S. SHEDLOCK.
Explanatory Comments—Mr. E. F. JACQUES.
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Town Hall, Walthamstow, June 4th, 1901.

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SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1901.

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LITERATURE

China and the Allies. By A. Henry Savage-Landor. With Illustrations and Maps by the Author. 2 vols. (Heinemann.)

THIS is in many respects the most complete history of the recent crisis in China that has as yet appeared. Those circumstances of which the author has personal cognizance are accurately described, and he has carefully collected the facts relating to episodes (the siege of the Legations, for example) of which he has only second-hand knowledge. But it is to be regretted that he has not used equal discretion in transcribing Chinese proper names. It is admittedly difficult to avoid making mistakes of this kind, but a more hopeless confusion than he has contrived of the names of persons and places it would be difficult to imagine. If there are two emperors whose names are better known to Europeans than any others, they are those who were reigning during our campaigns in China in 1842 and 1860—Taokwang and Hienfêng or Hsienfêng. These two sovereigns he makes into Taokung and Sienfung. On different pages of his work he constantly spells the same name in different ways, and in one place he describes, and rightly so, Fei-ch'êng as the town near which Mr. Brooks was murdered, and on another page speaks of that being the name of the magistrate of the district. His references to Chinese history are equally unfortunate. On p. 277, vol. ii., he notices an image of Buddha which he tells us "was manufactured during the reign of Mu-uang (Muwang), of the Tchu (Chou) Dynasty." Muwang died in 947 B.C., and it is hardly necessary to mention that Buddha lived in the seventh and sixth centuries B.C.

It is the more surprising that Mr. Savage-Landor should have made a mistake as to the date of Buddha's existence, since the followers of the saint seem to exercise a peculiar fascination over him. He sees their hands in everything, and considers that the Boxer movement owes its origin to them. It will be remembered that he travelled in Tibet some years ago, when he suffered much at the hands of Buddhist priests; and possibly the recollection of this journey may have disposed him to give undue importance to the very impotent priests of China. The movement was in no sense religious. It was what Sir Robert Hart calls a patriotic uprising, and was directed against foreigners generally, without any regard to creeds and nationalities. The Buddhist priests had no more to do with it than any other section of the community, and less than most.

Apart from this bias, Mr. Savage-Landor's account of the Boxer raid is accurate and interesting, and he describes with just surprise the curious ignorance as to its aims and importance which prevailed at the British Legation. He quotes a telegram from Sir C. Macdonald (May 20th), in which that official said that the Government was "sufficiently alarmed" at the outbreak, and that he did not therefore think it necessary to send for an additional guard. "In fact," writes Mr. Savage-Landor,

"incredible as it may seem, it appears that our representative at Pekin always believed and concurred in the views of the last person who spoke to him, especially when he was being misinformed. Indeed, it is to be doubted whether on that date (May 27) there was any foreigner of any intelligence in China, other than officials, who was not fully aware that the Boxer movement was protected and supported by the Government."

Without accepting the personal references, which throughout the book are unnecessarily severe when Sir C. Macdonald is in question, we think that it must always remain a matter of surprise that better information was not available at the Legation. From all sides warnings were sent to the Ministers, and Father Favier's letter of monitory news, which Mr. Savage-Landor gives at length, is an instance of the valuable and unconsidered information which was before them.

Of Admiral Seymour's gallant attempts, in spite of overwhelming obstacles, to relieve the Legations the author gives a full and graphic account, and only in one instance does he, happily, make a mistake. In describing an attack on a village he states that while leading on his men Flag-Captain Jellicoe, of the Centurion, was "mortally wounded." His presence on the quarter-deck to-day fortunately refutes this rumour. But with this exception the record is trustworthy, and a valuable diary is included of the battles which raged around Tientsin. The havoc which was wrought during these engagements was terrible to witness, and many of the native buildings which were full of objects of art and beauty were ruthlessly destroyed. Of the ruin which overtook the Salt Commissioner's *yamén* we read:—

"Hardly ever have I seen a sadder and more impressive sight than this beautiful palace, with its fine decorations, being mercilessly destroyed by a terrific fire. Through the large picturesque gate, at the sides of which sat, impassive, two magnificently carved lions of red and green stone, with round eyes and curly tails and manes, I gazed upon a sight which brought vividly to my mind Dante's 'Inferno.' The waves of heat were almost blinding if one ventured too near, and, half choked by the smoke, one gazed in awe at the tongues of flame bursting through on all sides, devouring everything within their reach, and shooting up into the air, where they became lost in clouds of black smoke. The clash of collapsing ceilings, the crackling of furniture, and every now and then fearful explosions of cartridges—there were thousands and thousands of rounds in the palace—filled one's ears. A few dead Chinamen in the foreground completed the picture, a picture as diabolical as one may ever wish to see. Except for their main walls of masonry, houses in China are mostly of wood, so that in a comparatively short time the rich palace was in ashes."

Mr. Savage-Landor was not in Peking during the siege, and his account of the events of that tragic period is therefore second-hand. It is, however, carefully compiled, and supplies a very complete narrative of the attack and the defence. Full justice is done to the heroic conduct of the besieged foreigners, and a most interesting conversation with Bishop Favier on the subject of the successful defence of Petang, or the northern cathedral, is usefully recorded. "Petang," we are told,

"was probably the chief point of attack of the Boxers and Chinese Imperial troops on Europeans and Christian converts. Within the walls and barricades of Petang three thousand men and women of the religion of Christ withstood from beginning to end the fierce attack of the bloodthirsty mob outside, their only protection forty rifles, all counted, and about one hundred rounds of ammunition."

And yet for six weeks this garrison, feeble in everything but heroism, held out against daily and nightly onslaughts of the countless besiegers. Bishop Favier thus describes the first attack on the mission:—

"When the Boxers.....were within a few yards of our gate a scene of the wildest fanaticism took place. Diabolical incantations were made by their leaders, a number of men being quickly placed in a hypnotic trance. Joss-sticks and images were burnt, while prostrations and other exercises, accompanied by weird chanting, took place. When the mob had been worked into a state of uncontrollable excitement, a terrific rush was made by the Boxers for our front gate. On they came, believing themselves to be bullet-proof. They waved their swords, and stamped on the ground with their feet, yelling and gesticulating like madmen.....Three or four volleys from the Lebel rifles of our marines left more than fifty dead on the ground. A great many others were wounded. There was a stampede, but they sneaked back during the night and set fire to many houses around us."

The story of the defence of the Legations has been so often repeated that we need only refer our readers to Mr. Savage-Landor's vivid and accurate record of the events of that tragic time. Of the gallant garrison of the British Legation it is impossible to speak with anything but the highest admiration. We could wish that the same could be said of some of the troops of the relieving force. One of the evil consequences of war is that it breeds a brutal disregard for human life, and the atrocities which disgraced the capture of Peking will ever remain a blot on the name of foreigners in China. The chief offenders in this regard were the Russian Cossacks, and eye-witnesses bear irrefragable evidence of the brutal deeds of these men. Mr. Savage-Landor calls these statements "ridiculous stories," but throughout his book he is as enthusiastic in praise of the Russians as he is denunciatory of the Buddhist priests of China. We cannot help suspecting that a judicious act of civility on the part of

General Linievitch at the time of the march through the Forbidden City has something to do with his admiration for everything Russian. Being anxious to be among the chosen few who were to be allowed to march with the detachments through the city, he applied to General Barrow for permission to be among the number. This was apparently refused him, though eventually he succeeded in being present. "Personally," he tells us,

"fortune attended me. Being of a somewhat independent disposition, I never beg for favours. I happened to pay a friendly call on the Russian General Linievitch, when I was asked whether I should attend the procession the following morning. I answered that the General of my own country would not allow me to see it. Much astonishment was expressed by the Russians present, and, to use their own words, *it seemed beyond their conception that I, who had single-handed tried to do in Tibet what the allied nations were now going to do in China*, should be prevented by my own countrymen from attending the ceremony. An invitation was thereupon given me to ride into the palace by the side of General Linievitch, who, being the senior general, would be the first foreigner to enter the forbidden ground. I was proud beyond words at receiving such a great honour from the greatest of all generals in the field, and on so great a historical occasion."

The italics are our own.

The work is profusely illustrated. Many of the engravings add an interest to its pages, while others disfigure them.

The Life of the Bee. By Maurice Maeterlinck. Translated by Alfred Sutro. (George Allen.)

Mr. Sutro, who has had a good deal of practice at translating M. Maeterlinck's poetical prose, has reached here a high level of success. While his English is not always free from suggestions of foreign idiom, he retains to a large extent the delicate and intimate charm which admirers of the author by this time know so well. It may be somewhat of a surprise to see M. Maeterlinck descending to minute investigation of the bee, whose wonderful intelligence has confounded the seekers after evolution. But unlike most of his scientific predecessors, who are quoted pretty often, the author does not pretend to write a technical treatise. He will "speak of the bees very simply, as one speaks of a subject one knows and loves to those who know it not." And simply and lovingly he deals with the mysteries of the palace of honey and the eventful life of its laborious inmates: the formation and departure of the swarm; the foundation of the new city; the birth, combat, and nuptial flight of the young queens; the massacre of the males; and finally the return of the sleep of winter. To many these successive episodes, as also the laws, habits, and peculiarities of the hive, all vividly and gracefully depicted, if with unexpected accuracy of detail, will prove the more attractive pages of the book. Others will delight in the bold hypotheses of the writer, not unfrequently supported by his experience of twenty years' bee-keeping. The argument centres chiefly on the "spirit of the hive" and the "evolution" of the honey-bearing races. M. Maeterlinck naturally inclines to credit the bees with more than instinct, against the majority of recent apiarists, who preach a theory whereof the fatality and blindness recall the Cartesian automaton. He nevertheless readily admits that neither set of arguments is conclusive:—

"Who shall tell us, oh little people that are so profoundly in earnest, that have fed on the warmth and the light and on nature's purest, the soul of the flowers—wherein matter for once seems to smile and put forth its most wistful effort towards beauty and happiness—who shall tell us what problems you have resolved, but we not yet; what certitudes you have acquired, that we still have to conquer? And if you have truly resolved these problems, acquired these certitudes, by the aid of some blind and primitive impulse and not through the intellect, then to what enigma, more insoluble still, are you not urging us on? Little city abounding in faith and mystery and hope, why do your myriad virgins consent to a task that no human slave has ever accepted? Another spring would be theirs, another summer, were they only a little less wasteful of strength, a little less forgetful of self, in their ardour for toil; but at the magnificent moment when the flowers all cry to them they seem to be stricken with the fatal ecstasy of work, and in less than five weeks they almost all perish, their wings broken, their bodies shrivelled and covered with wounds.

Tantus amor florum, et generandi gloria mellis."

Hence, rising from these considerations to others of a more abstract and universal nature, M. Maeterlinck proceeds:—

"Yes, in all things, at all times, let us rejoice not in regions loftier than the truth, for that were impossible, but in regions higher than the little truths that our eye can seize. Should a chance, a recollection, an illusion, a passion; in a word, should any motive whatever cause an object to reveal itself to us in a more beautiful light than to others, let that motive be first of all dear to us. It may only be error, perhaps; but this error will not prevent the moment wherein this object appears the most admirable to us, from being the moment wherein we are likeliest to perceive its real beauty."

In fact, this book is, coming from its author, not the surprise that it would seem at the outset. It is not so much scientific as meditative and philosophic. The bees are credited with "will and intellect"; they possess extraordinary powers of arrangement, of forethought, of subordination to the general good which lead to reflections on human wisdom and destiny. M. Maeterlinck insists that

"the most trivial secret of the non-human object we behold in nature connects more closely perhaps with the profound enigma of our origin and our end, than the secret of those of our passions that we study the most eagerly and most passionately."

And so he is not merely Virgil's old man retired in a garden with the simple pleasures of horticulture (though we find an echo of Virgil's exquisite passage in these pages), but an investigator who sees in nature's smallest phenomenon the great mystery, the key to life and, for all its sadness, perhaps to beauty. M. Maeterlinck loves the mysterious. His thought seems like that of another weighty and beautiful master of prose, Sir Thomas Browne, who would rather not have things explained—a type of mind sufficiently out of tune with the modern zeal to analyze and despise, degrade all things to commonness, do away with all miracles. Tennyson had asked why it is

that nature lends such evil dreams.

To this later poet, too, nature is not cheering: all things in nature are sad, the sadder as one looks the closer. Our reflections, our search for the final cause, are to him "no more than our feeble cry," a phrase which echoes 'In Memoriam' again. The Tennysonian remedy is but a vague far-off good; but M. Maeterlinck says that we must study as deep as we may, even if the end be futile:—

"At the present hour the duty before us is to seek out that which perhaps may be hiding behind these sorrows; and, urged on by this endeavour, we must not turn our eyes away, but must steadily, fixedly watch these sorrows and study them with a courage and interest as keen as though they were joys. It is right that before we judge nature, before we complain, we should at least ask every question that we can possibly ask."

The poets, the masters of beautiful language, have often employed themselves in the criticism of life; but they have quarrelled with the men of science; they have found them wanting in vision and reverence, delighting in their hard facts, thinking that all things are explained because they have found out a little. A notable discussion left its mark in the fine lines:—

There was an awful rainbow once in heaven;
We know her woof, her texture; she is given
In the dull catalogue of common things.
Philosophy will clip an Angel's wings.

Of course it is not so to the deeper mind. M. Maeterlinck has shown in these pages that it is not so, that closer study leads to but greater awe; and the application of his beautiful prose, sad with the burden of the mystery, to a region which has hitherto been conquered only by the specialist, who cannot write as a rule what either the artist or the common man can read, is no slight boon. We have already given our readers a taste of his brilliant style. Here is one more. The sting of the bee has pretty associations with little lyrics about Cupid, but who could glorify it as M. Maeterlinck does?

"A legend of menace and peril still clings to the bee. There is the distressful recollection of her sting, which produces a pain so characteristic that one knows not wherewith to compare it: a kind of destroying dryness, a flame of the desert rushing over the wounded limb, as though these daughters of the sun had distilled a dazzling poison from their father's angry rays, in order more effectively to defend the treasure they gather from his beneficent hours."

It is a wistful book, with a sad beauty which recalls him who also wrote of the bees and touched the deeper issues of life with words which have left their mark on the poets of centuries.

Before the Great Pillage. By Augustus Jessopp. (Fisher Unwin.)

Dr. Jessopp's qualities as a writer are so well known to the public that it is needless to describe the general character of his latest volume. A collection of sketches, written it would seem *currente calamo*, always easy reading, frequently amusing, yet with no lack of real learning and purpose, this volume ought to be of service to the mass of persons who can read history if served up with plenty of sauce, but do not care to tackle it in its more serious form.

Some, however, may think that Dr. Jessopp is too fond of semi-humorous comment. This quality is most noticeable in the sketches of animal life with which the volume closes, though the remarks about the folly and harm wrought by the superstition concerning moles are really valuable. But on the whole we have nothing but praise for this book, which is likely to carry light into quarters that need it. Dr. Jessopp is a Broad, not a High Churchman, so that that portion of the public which cannot believe in an historian being honest if he does not agree with them will not be able to cavil at his estimate of "the great pillage."

The object which the doctor sets before himself is that of describing the genesis and growth of the parish in the Middle Ages. He brings out admirably the fact that Church property was of an extremely valuable nature, and belonged to the parish, not the parson. He may or may not have taken an unduly favourable estimate of the average parson in the later Middle Ages, but there can be no doubt of the correctness of his views as to the sense of pride and property which the humblest villagers had in their church and all its fittings, and the great sacrifices made to keep them up. His analysis of the income of the parish is of much interest, and his estimate of the great raid on parish property made in the sixteenth century contains little that is new to the student, but may bring home to the general reader something of what happened under the ring of swindlers who governed the country in the name of Edward VI., and give point to the statement that a large part of the changes of that period were simply "the robbery of the poor for the benefit of the middle classes":—

"I am not qualified to tell the story of those three or four years, which were chiefly taken up with the plunder of the poor by the rich. It is an unwritten chapter of English history, and has long been waiting to be told. But let one caution be offered to those who may set themselves to this great task.....Let them get rid of the old assumption that this monstrous robbery was a necessary part of what we call the Reformation. Religion had just about as much to do with this business as religion had to do with the September massacres at Paris in 1792. In the latter case the mob went raving mad with the lust of blood; in the former case the richer classes went raving mad with the lust of gain. The great pillage was nothing less than this—*the Disendowment of all the Parishes in England.* Nothing was left to the parish community but the bare walls of the church fabric, stripped of every 'thing of beauty' on which the eyes had delighted to rest. No church was allowed to retain more than a single bell. The beautiful art of campanology almost died out. The organs were sold for the price of the pipes; the old music, the old melodies, were hushed, for praising God in an unknown tongue was prohibited. The old gatherings in the gildhalls came to an end. It is nonsense, it is absolutely contrary to fact, to say that it was owing to the suppression of the monasteries that new devices were resorted to in order to save the poor from starving. Pauperism came in not by the suppression of the monasteries, but by *the Disendowment of the Parishes.*"

It is, of course, a fact well known to students that the dissolution of the monasteries was a far less flagrant piece of iniquity than the suppression of gilds and chantries and the shameless confiscation of their property that followed; but it is a good thing to have the matter stated in so uncompromising a way by an author who is read by the many.

The paper on 'Robbing God' is also of great value. Its common sense alone makes it a refreshing contrast to most of the matter written on either side in the Disestablishment controversy. The doctor is an "Establishment" man, but he is annoyed by the loose talk indulged in by "defenders" of the Church of England. He points out that if disendowment be robbing God, it is a form of robbery which has been indulged in with the approval and support and by the instrumentality of the Church; for endowments belonged to the diocese and the parish, and yet with the increase of monasticism there followed a steady alienation of tithe from parochial purposes to the monastery — an alienation which was directed and approved, if not by all the Church, at least by its most powerful leaders. He mentions further the fact that a little later a similar alienation of property that was originally parochial took place in the interests of the new centres of education, the universities. He urges the fact that in the Middle Ages "clerk" covered a member of any learned profession, and that money left to the Church might naturally come to be devoted to any cause other than that of immediate material profit. At the same time he leaves it perfectly clear on which side his own sympathies are now:—

"Base the title of the Established Church to her endowments upon considerations of the highest political expediency, and you choose ground from which it will be difficult to be dislodged. Appeal to the gratitude of our countrymen, and teach them what the Anglican clergy have been and have done for their ancestors and their fatherland in the past, and you will not appeal in vain. Nay, appeal to the hopes and fears of the future, if you will, and, rightly instructed, the nation will no longer surrender themselves to those who would make a desert and call it peace. But beware how you rashly and stubbornly insist that the formulæ, the ritual, the discipline, the general régime of the Church as by law established, are each and all equally and indubitably of Divine origin, and that to alienate one jot or tittle of her property is to 'rob God'!"

If these moderate and sensible words could reach the ears of the clerical (or lay) rhetorician, we should perhaps hear less exaggeration than we do from Church Defence platforms.

'The Cry of the Villages' is a weighty appeal to philanthropists to do something to brighten the life of the country. It is pointed out that while there has been an enormous development in the means of rational enjoyment and education provided for the working classes in towns, in villages nothing of the kind exists, and that after schooldays are over monotony is the lot of the countryman in his leisure hours. The evil effects of this on the village population are evident, and had we space at our disposal we should like to say more of the doctor's impressive plea that a little of the social energy so active in towns might be diverted to the country.

Two phrases about Nonconformists strike us as interesting, if not accurate. In one Dr. Jessopp, who hates the monks, compares not inaptly the extra-parochial privileges of the monastic orders to the position of Dissenters, and in another he says that among our Nonconformists nowadays no man is a "member of a Christian Church" except he be a "member of a Dissenting congregation." Either Dr. Jessopp's experience of Nonconformists must be very disagreeable or his pen has run away from his thought, for assuredly such a statement is grossly unjust to the great bulk of Dissenters.

Nietzsche as Critic, Philosopher, Poet, and Prophet: Choice Selections from his Works. Compiled by Thomas Common. (Grant Richards.)

IT were a useful task for the sociologist, evolutionist, or whatever he choose to call himself, to try to calculate for how long, how many millenniums more, the *odium theologicum* and its correlative the *odium anti-theologicum* will continue to play the foremost *rôles* in determining our politics, our social groupings, our philosophical systems, &c. For instance, the real *causa causans* of Nietzsche's system—to use that word somewhat loosely—must lie in the persecutions endured by some ancestor, or, perhaps, the petty persecutions and humiliations a long train of them may have suffered, at the hands of official Christianity. The whole essential basis of his creed—again with some apology for the substantive—is his dislike, hatred rather, which really amounts to an insane hatred, of Christianity and its moral system. Mr. Common, his translator and disciple, claims for Nietzsche the highest rank among evolutionists, just because he has, according to Mr. Common, accounted for Christianity, which is, we know, according to the "Nietzscheismus," the protective device of the weak and cowardly to persuade mankind at large to adopt a creed of pity (*Mitleid*, or fellow-suffering); a contrivance—to use our translator's words—serving the same purpose as "the ink of the cuttle-fish, the stench of the skunk, the venom of the serpent, and the various devices for concealment and disguise of cowardly creatures." (Does not the philosopher speak in the use of these illustrations?) On which it may be commented, first that the colour of the butterfly, of the partridge, &c., is also largely due to this desire of concealment; and, secondly, it may be asked, Why is it more "cowardly" of the mantis, say, to keep still and look like a stick, than of the beast of prey to pretend to be asleep or dead when the young gazelle comes down to water? Both are devices for self-preservation. And if there be a choice, it is more cowardly of the physically strong creature not to "play the game" than of the weak one. And here comes in the essential weakness in system not only of Nietzsche's "Nietzscheismus," but of that form of it which consists simply in the worship of physical strength and so forth. It may be a cowardly device, but it is a necessary one to the preservation of all mental or moral superiority, that physical strength should be acknowledged as not the supreme factor of existence. And nothing could show more clearly Nietzsche's prejudice (for it could not be his ignorance, albeit it may be that of many of his disciples) than his identification of "humanitarianism" with Christianity.

Buddhism and Stoicism both exalt this form of "cowardice" as much in their way as do the writings of the New Testament. And it is an interesting fact that a writer of the authority of Miss Julia Wedgwood in her 'History of the Moral Ideal' should, while rather holding a brief for Christianity, make it a reproach against the disciples of Zeno—Seneca, for example—that they mischievously exalted the doctrine of non-resistance; which same doctrine is for Tolstoy the very kernel of Christianity. Truth to tell, it is impossible to take Nietzsche seriously when he writes on this head. Pilate (he tells us, for instance) was the one sensible man of his *entourage*, because he could not be persuaded to think that it mattered whether there was one Jew more or less in the world. It is not easy to take Nietzsche seriously as a philosopher at all.

But he was certainly an admirable penman, far more deft than most of his fellow-countrymen (that deftness, by the way, springs from "coward instincts" probably; for was he not a Pole of a slave race, and no Teuton?), with immense acuteness on the critical side, and he rose sometimes to a very real eloquence and poetry. He was essentially an artist in words. And a good part of the force of his preaching, which is often persuasive æsthetically where it fails logically, lies in things which were not translatable, as, for example, in his handling of such a word as *Mitleid*, etymologically "fellow-suffering," but in general significance "pity." Another impossibility is the all-essential *Uebermensch*, who is rendered as the "overman" in many parts of this translation, though elsewhere better as the "higher man." Such things put immense, almost insuperable, difficulties in the way of the translator; and one may fairly say that Mr. Common has done as well as or better than could have been expected. The verse he would have been wiser to leave alone. It requires a poet to translate a poet, and only verse which is poetry (some of Nietzsche's is that) is worth rendering. Everybody, for instance, who knows Nietzsche at all knows that very simple, but solemn and impressive chant in the fourth book of 'Zarathustra' beginning

O Mensch, gieb acht!

It is sadly transformed in

O man! mark well.
What saith the Midnight with its knell?

And later:—

Woe saith: "Oh, go!"

where the "Oh" turns it into such a fearful bathos, suggestive of "No go." And in the prose even the renderings are not impeccable. Here are some passages very characteristic of Nietzsche's manner, which are rather spoilt by such un-English phrases as "good distrust," "thoroughly cooled spirits," "comedy of conceitedness," &c., which would not, we think, satisfy any reasonable taste in translation, much as the competent differ on such points:—

"And when the truth has once triumphed there, ask yourselves with good distrust [with a reasonable distrust], 'What powerful error has fought for it?'

"Incapableness of lying [an incapacity for lying] is still far from being love to truth. Be on your guard!

"I do not believe in thoroughly cooled spirits. He who cannot lie does not know what truth is."

The above is a passage from 'Zarathustra.' The following is from the 'Miscellaneous Opinions,' an additional part to 'Human, all too Human':—

"It is not true that a dying person is in general *more honourable* than a person in ordinary vigour; on the contrary, almost every dying person is liable to be allured by the solemn attitude of the company, and the restrained or flowing torrents of tears and emotions, to an alternating conscious and unconscious comedy of conceitedness. The seriousness with which every dying person is treated has undoubtedly been the very finest enjoyment of his life to many a poor despised devil, and a sort of indemnification and partial payment for much privation."

But in the bulk of the prose passages there is certainly enough—and well enough translated—to give the non-German-reading public the impression of an intellect of exceptional power, touched by insanity and so constantly in revolt that Nietzsche practically quarrels with everybody—Schopenhauer and Wagner, to whom he was more specially indebted, as well as Goethe and the stately spirits of the past. Any definite system it will be difficult for them to guess at from these extracts. What this astute critic says with a certain grain of truth about Carlyle—that he shouts his doctrines so vigorously in order to persuade himself that he believes them—is far more true of himself. Profoundly melancholy in himself, in his doctrines, and in his quarrel with everybody, Nietzsche is always shouting about joy.

Though, however, Nietzsche can hardly be treated as a systematic philosopher, his teaching has its place in the development, at any rate in the see-saw, of human thought. It would take too long to trace the points of its affiliation to the teaching of Schopenhauer, which Nietzsche thought he so utterly repudiated. The following passage on will power from 'Zarathustra' strikes the key-note in reality of Nietzsche's strongest influence on contemporary thought. It shows our translator at his best:—

"A catalogue of blessings is posted up for every people. Lo! it is the catalogue of their triumphs; lo! it is the voice of their Will Power.

"What they think difficult is laudable; what is indispensable and difficult they call good; and what relieves in the direst distress, the unique and most difficult—they extol as holy.....

"Verily, my brother, if thou but knewest a people's necessities, its land, its sky, and its neighbours, thou wouldst assuredly recognize the law of its ascent, and why it climbs up this ladder to its hope.

"'Thou must always be at the head and surpass the others; thy jealous soul should love no one except a friend'—that made the soul of the Greek vibrate: he thereby went on his way to greatness.

"'To speak truth and be skilful with bow and arrow'—to do so seemed alike estimable and grievous to the people from whom my name [Zarathustra] is derived—the name which is alike estimable and grievous to me."

At present the writer lives chiefly in the hearts of anæmic, over-nicotined, over-absinthed students in France and Germany, each of whom dreams that if he does what he likes and regards no one's feelings he is qualifying to become or is already the long-sought *Uebermensch*. But of course there is a better side in Nietzsche's teaching than this. Essentially it may be said to be an appeal to the honesty of individual conscience from the dishonesty of conscience hypnotized by "journalism" and public opinion so called.

Sheffield in the Eighteenth Century. By R. E. Leader. (The Sheffield Independen Press.)

SHEFFIELD has had its full share of historians, from Taylor and Goodwin and Hunter to the comparatively recent Gatty and the elder Leader; but they left room for this chatty and agreeable volume pertaining to the last century but one. In many respects the social and economic changes from the eighteenth to the beginning of the twentieth century seem much more considerable than those that were effected between the sixteenth and the eighteenth, and they certainly deserve to be chronicled. It is but seldom that a single volume helps us so vividly to realize the seven-league strides that England has taken in the last hundred and fifty years.

It was not until the eighteenth century was hastening to accomplish half of its circuit that it entered into the minds of the boldest business men of Sheffield to go forth to distant parts to seek markets for their wares. Joshua Fox, of Westbar, who finished his apprenticeship to his father in 1723, is said to have been the first Sheffield manufacturer to enter upon personal relations with London. Starting forth on foot, amidst the tears and apprehensions of wife and children and neighbours, he reached Mansfield by nightfall. There he rested, and had to wait the next day "until travellers met together in sufficient numbers to brave the perils of the Nottingham Forest, dreaded both for its robbers and for the intricacies of the road." When he did reach London, the excellence of his samples procured him many orders; and his success encouraged others to follow his example. Enoch Trickett, a genuine, broad "old Shevvielder," who was in partnership with his brother William—Master Cutler in 1771—as a file manufacturer, determined to try his luck in the metropolis. Arriving in safety, he entered a merchant's warehouse and produced his pattern files. The price was asked, and what discount was allowed:—

"'Discount,' he said; 'what 's that? Oi ne'er heard tell on it afore.' It was explained that by making an allowance of so much per cent. he would get an order, and on receipt of the goods money would be remitted in payment. 'Way, oi 've telled yo' t' price on 'em, an' beloike oi 'st expect t' brass for 'em.' Further explanations only elicited from him the indignant exclamation, 'Soa, yo' wanten me to gie yo' so much to buy t' foiles?' The terms on which an order would be given were again rehearsed, but Enoch's patience was exhausted, so 'lapping up' his files he said, 'Nay, lad, nay; oi can sell 'em for moor nor that at Breetmoor's onny toime, and tak' t' brass whooam wi' me when wee'v 'livered.' And Enoch formed so poor an opinion of London doings that thereafter he stayed at home."

It is strange, too, to be reminded of the difficulty of the transmission of money when cheques were unknown. To avoid the expense and risk of sending money to

creditors at a distance by a special messenger, a general system of barter was customary in dealing with even the best of the Sheffield firms. Tea, hams, spirits, cloth, cotton, drapery—in short, anything which customers produced or traded in—was the ordinary form of payment for Sheffield cutlery. Hence the cutlers often turned into general shopkeepers, and sold to the general public at fair prices. But the great evil of this barter principle was that it led to the payment of the workmen in goods instead of money, thus tethering labour by a perpetual debt. Mr. Leader says that cases are on record in which men were obliged to accept tea, in payment of wages, at as much as twelve shillings a pound, though even as far back as 1760 a fair price was eight shillings.

One of the last surviving of the old sumptuary laws, now almost forgotten, but considered of great importance in maintaining one branch of Sheffield trade, was that directed against covered buttons. The town dealt largely in horn buttons of different kinds for common wear, as well as in metal and plated buttons for the better class of coats, waistcoats, and gaiters. From 1720 to the end of the century the town annals show that there was considerable though fitful zeal, under the statute of 8 Anne, against the vendors and users of covered buttons. In 1791 a tailor was convicted in a penalty of 40*s.* a dozen for setting covered buttons on a gentleman's waistcoat, and the wearer in a like penalty for appearing in a garment thus adorned. General action was taken against offenders by the master and journeymen button-makers of Sheffield as late as 1802, but the magistrates gave so little encouragement to these prosecutions that the law, though it long remained unrepealed, fell from that time into desuetude.

No umbrellas were seen in Sheffield until the century was well advanced. Mr. John Greaves, merchant of Fargate, seems to have been the first bold man to use this protection, and on venturing into the streets thus covered was received with continuous shouts of derision. The ribs of this first umbrella—which is said still to be kept by his descendant as a curiosity—were jointed in the middle, so that the cover attached to them doubled back. The upper part of the stick was short, so that the whole when folded was only 14 inches long and could be stowed away in one of the capacious pockets then in vogue. When it was unfurled for use a jointed stick fitted into the upper part. When the above-mentioned William Trickett appeared with an umbrella, his brother Enoch joined in the general derision, remarking, "See thee, ahr Bill's gettin' a waukin' stick wi' petticots on."

Up to the beginning of the seventeenth century, as was customary in all English boroughs, the duty of keeping the streets clean and passable was thrown upon the individual householders. Sheffield first recognized, after a very partial fashion, its corporate responsibility for sanitation in 1623 by paying for the sweeping of the Lady Bridge and the pavement at the church gates. At the beginning of the eighteenth century a scavenger was appointed at a small yearly salary, and special charges were also incurred for clearing away rubbish and cleansing channels. By the dawn of the next century an elementary idea of keeping down the dust in the streets germinated in the minds of the town officials; in 1801 eight shillings were paid "for fitting an old cask for the scavengers to water the streets." The individual responsibility of the townsmen in connexion with the maintenance of the streets died a hard death. The inhabitants were liable to give personal service even by the legislation of 13 George III. in an Act for the amendment and preservation of the highways. Thus in 1783 one Joseph Frier was

"required, by yourself or by one sufficient labourer, provided with a mattock and a spade, to attend at the market-cross within the town of Sheffield, on the 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16 days of August next, by six o'clock in the morning of each day, in order to perform such duty upon the highways within the said township as shall be required by the Surveyor, and for every day's default therein you forfeit one shilling and sixpence."

Street lamps for Sheffield, at the general charge of the town, but on a very limited scale, were resolved upon in 1734. The number was increased in 1747, and the person employed to clean, light, and take care of the lamps was voted a salary of 4*l.* a year. Lamp-posts were bought in 1752, and by 1778 the yearly upkeep of the town lights amounted to the comparatively large sum of 72*l.* 5*s.* In 1809 the lamps, such as they were, were only lighted for one hundred nights, namely, between September 19th and March 25th, and even during that period the streets were unlighted when the calendar foretold a moon.

The townsfolk of Sheffield were singularly opposed to changes, and took every opportunity of demonstrating after a rough-and-ready fashion. In 1728 the eighth Duke of Norfolk wrote to his agent suggesting the raising of the price of coals from "my colliery at Sheffield" a halfpenny a pack-horse load, but adding that it would be well, "as the road is intolerably bad," first to mend it, "which would in some measure please them for the advanced price." But the people were anything but pleased at improvements made at their cost, and riotously resisted the rise. It had been the policy of successive dukes to put every impediment, as lords of the manor, in the way of other collieries securing access to Sheffield, but they were sometimes defeated in these selfish attempts to block out the competition of neighbours and of their own tenants by the closing of roads. The ninth duke, in 1774, took a more enlightened course. He adopted the then original means of facilitating the carriage of coals to the town by laying down a tramway of wooden rails two miles long, the coals being delivered at a depôt at the bottom of Park Hill. Though by this means fuel was cheapened, the populace, excited by the idle tales of the carters whose industry was endangered, saw in this some deep design to raise the price and interfere with labour. Serious riots were the result; several of the trucks used on the wooden road were broken up, one being dragged in triumph through the town, set on fire, and pitched flaming into the river. The loading stage was also destroyed, as well as the various buildings at the depôt. The Master Cutler and other leading inhabitants in vain attempted to reassure the populace, and the anti-tramway riots were renewed from time to time. Eventually, however, progress won the day, and the tramroad was relaid with iron rails. It has been contended, but with doubtful success, that this was the first tramway so constructed in the kingdom.

The section of these reminiscences that deals with the Cutlers' Company, and the political antagonism that existed between its strong Tory views and the Whiggery of the Town Trustees and the democratic sentiments of the people, is of special interest. The attendance of nobility and representative men at the annual Cutlers' Feast is a custom of long standing. In 1771 there were present at the feast the Dukes of Norfolk, Devonshire, and Leeds; the Marquis of Rockingham (who had been, and was to be again, the head of the Government); the Earls of Holderness, Scarbrough, Effingham, Bute (who had also been Prime Minister), and Stafford; Lord George Cavendish, Lord John Cavendish, Lord John Murray, the Hon. John Manners, and Sir George Saville. Towards the close of the eighteenth century the custom prevailed of a dinner for the ladies on the day following that for the gentlemen. In 1788 the Master Cutler invited 381 guests, whilst the Mistress Cutler had 268 to the ladies' feast. In 1790 the numbers had respectively increased to 390 gentlemen and 340 ladies. Fourteen gentlemen had the honour of being selected to dine with the ladies, of whom eight were to be bachelors. Custom required that every present of a buck or a doe was to be acknowledged by the return gifts (presumably to the servant of the donor) of half-a-guinea, a knife, and a razor. The toast lists were of an appalling length, and even after they had all been gone through and the Master Cutler and principal guests had withdrawn, "a select body of topers remained behind to drink far into the night."

Sheffield was foremost among the more democratic towns of the kingdom towards the end of the century in acclaiming, by ox-roasting, cannon firing, and immense processions, the triumph of "our French brethren over despots and despotism." In 1794 "The Society for Constitutional Information," composed of those who saw in the French Revolution a summons to Englishmen to rise on behalf of liberty, grew bolder, and held a great meeting on Castle Hill, where the crowd sang to the tune of the National Anthem a song beginning "God save great Thomas Paine." The Tories replied, regardless of grammar and decency, by giving as a toast at their convivial meetings :—

"May Tom Paine live for ever; may he never die nor nobody never kill him; but may he be put in a bag and hang swig-swag over hell's gate till doomsday. May the devil sweep hell with the enemies of the king, and afterwards burn the broom."

In the same year the reform party celebrated a proclaimed day of general fast by another great meeting, and the Government intervened, securing the conviction of several for sedition. These prosecutions did not really hinder free speech, but rather furthered it, and great meetings continued to be held on Crookes Moor. It is a great mistake to suppose, as most partially informed people do, that there was any

general agreement throughout England as to the wars in which our country was continuously engaged in the closing years of the eighteenth century. The annals of Sheffield afford one of the many proofs to the contrary. The numerous days of alternate thanksgiving and fast generally provoked considerable protests in all populous districts. Thus on the day appointed for a national thanksgiving in December, 1797, for threefold victories over the French, Spanish, and Dutch, those who flocked to worship found themselved confronted by this inscription attached to the church door:—

> Vile hypocrites, are these your pranks,
> To murder men, then give God thanks?
> Vile hypocrites, proceed no further;
> God will accept no thanks for murder.

NEW NOVELS.

Doom Castle. By Neil Munro. (Blackwood & Sons.)

THE author of 'John Splendid' has not entirely maintained the level of that excellent romance in his present story, which is slighter in texture, although the fabric is still tartan of the genuine dye. He has added to his portrait gallery a worthy figure in the gallant Frenchman who comes to the land of Lorne to avenge him upon a certain West Highland spy and traitor, who has signalized himself by a pitch of public and private profligacy unusual among the sinister plotters who haunted in the last part of the eighteenth century the intriguing purlieus of St. Germain's. The Comte de Montaiglon has introductions to the Baron of Doom, a Lamond of ancient race, who clings to his eerie Highland fortalice till the last acres are won from him by the civil processes which in those days superseded the eternal blood-feuds of an earlier time. The baron is a pathetic figure, not without much dignity and the garment of reserve with which a Highland gentleman will shroud misfortune. Faithful by his side stands his old manservant, a Fifeshire Caleb Balderstone, whose idiomatic utterances show the author's skill in Lowland speech and humour. But perhaps the character of Argyll's chamberlain MacTaggart, who turns out, after a series of rather squalid attempts on the life of the Frenchman at Doom, to be the veritable "Drimdarroch" of whom he is in search, is the most veracious.

The Wise Man of Sterncross. By the Lady Augusta Noel. (Murray.)

LADY AUGUSTA NOEL just lacks the literary force to sustain the strength of the excellent situations with which she provides herself. Chris Morland, or Leo Dunbar, as he should be called, is the victim of a foolish, but well-meant deception practised by one good woman upon another, and of an ill-timed confession of the same, whereby his career is spoilt and a great deal of misery entailed upon others. His rugged personality, burdened rather than blessed with a touch of genius, is decidedly interesting; but the author confesses her own inability to deal with it when at a critical moment she sweeps him ruthlessly out of the story, a sacrifice to sentiment and still more to convenience. Mrs. Shirley is one of the strongest studies of a miser that have appeared in modern fiction, while Chris's adoptive mother, with her ineffective water-colours, her helpless sentimentality, and withal her brave heart, is a very natural and pathetic character. True's childhood with all that pertains to it is charmingly described, but as a heroine she is of little more importance to the story, or in reality to Chris himself, than is the Wise Man, who looks on and criticizes. The author writes with great sympathy and comprehension of her fellows, and there are many pleasant and well-bred people to be met with in these pages; but a looseness of construction and too diffuse a style have a weakening effect upon the book as a whole.

The Second Youth of Theodora Desanges. By Mrs. Lynn Linton. (Hutchinson & Co.)

THE late Mrs. Lynn Linton was a remarkable woman, but not a great novelist. This last work of hers is by no means entertaining; it is an unconventional and terribly gloomy study of modern life. The Theodora Desanges of the title is an old woman who rises from a bed of sickness literally rejuvenated, and the story gives her experiences and her thoughts, the former of which show but a poor opinion of humanity, while the latter are inspired by pessimism throughout, for Mrs. Desanges, while young in physical appearance and feeling, remains mentally the agnostic woman of seventy:—

> "Here, then, I stand in that miraculous state of restoration which all others think would be such a supreme delight. And what am I but as one dead—a mere automatic husk from which the true vitalising principle has gone? I love nothing; I believe in nothing; I hope in nothing, and I fear no more than I hope."

It is a clever and depressing study, marred by the wholly unnecessary multiplicity of melodramatic incidents and by the way in which the author makes her youthful veteran rail with undue energy in the concluding chapter at the badness of modern taste—"the easy familiarity of the young men and the ungraceful masculinity of the young women." Such a woman as Mrs. Desanges is shown to be, having had such experiences as are chronicled, should have looked on these matters of social taste with her habitual indifference.

The Helmet of Navarre. By Bertha Runkle. (Macmillan & Co.)

WE had looked upon this particular style of romance as somewhat out of date, but it seems as though we are to have something of a recrudescence of it—and from America. 'The Helmet of Navarre' is a fairly good example of its kind. We have a youthful hero devoted to the fortunes of a ducal house, winning his way through the most terrible experiences, and helping forward the union of his master's son with the beautiful Lorance. The period is that when Henry of Navarre was at the gates of Paris and the power of Mayenne was waning. The St. Quentins are on the side of Navarre, and Lorance is niece of Mayenne—which is a brief way of saying that there are many episodes before the end is reached. We notice occasional words of a modern, not to say Transatlantic sort, which jar with the phraseology supposed to impart mediæval colour to a story; "toggery," too, is a curious word in the mouths of sixteenth-century folk. Despite such verbal faults and an excess of hairbreadth escapes, this is an entertaining story.

Lady Haife. By Neil Wynn-Williams. (Chapman & Hall.)

THIS work would have been the better of compression. There is too much of the nursery in it, although Lady Haife's little niece Violet, at any rate, is an interesting child. With the rather selfish Ernest we have less sympathy, and but little, we confess, with the morbid desire of the childless heroine to sever him from an affectionate mother. Mary Moore is a pathetic figure, but when she listens to the temptation Lady Haife sets before her we are not convinced. Two tragic incidents are in startling contrast with the generally tame level of the story.

In the City. By Alfred Hurry. (Macqueen.)

WHEN a lad of sixteen starts answering advertisements of "Wanted, a junior clerk," it behoves him to be careful, otherwise he may find himself, through no fault of his own, unless adaptability be one, in gaol. On coming out he may, indeed, turn over a new leaf, but the stigma of criminal is certain in the end to produce the very action in the absence of which originally it had been unfairly applied. 'In the City' is a well-written story of company promoters, good and bad. The plot is developed with great ingenuity, the reader's interest being equally divided between the Manassaland Concession, Limited, with its happy inception, rival concessionaires, and disastrous issues, and the love affairs of two young clerks, the successful termination to which balances the tragic failure of the millionaire. The characters are drawn with considerable insight into the essentials of human nature. The author evidently knows and loves his East-End, in which, despite the title, the greater part of the action takes place. Mr. Hurry is to be congratulated on a tale which is sensational without being unreal, and simple without being commonplace.

The Young Squire's Resolve. By Waldo Gray. (Fisher Unwin.)

THIS is a novel of a decidedly controversial cast. Whether or no we condemn Mr. Gray's judgment, we cannot help admiring his pluck, as the American said of the bull which charged a railway train. His hero is a young man of large fortune, derived from brewing, and a name, Frank Noble, which speaks for itself. When not "thinking of England and drunkenness or priestcraft," he is engaged in playing the violin, climbing in the Pyrenees, or making love to the daughter of a Protestant "pasteur" whom he has met there. The villain of the piece is a curate, who "was priestcraft incarnate from top to toe, without a vestige of manhood discoverable anywhere between his soft felt hat and silent boots," and who first cajoles and then succeeds the vicar, "an ardent advocate of muscular Christianity," only in the end to blossom out as "a father of the Holy Catholic Church." We have no hesitation in saying that chap. xxvii., whatever it may be

"based on," should not have been published, at least in its present form, to take no higher ground than that of good taste alone. Nor is it stated whether the nunnery in question is Anglican or Roman Catholic. The author takes himself too seriously. There are indications that, if he would leave the slaying of dragons, imaginary or real, to more competent St. Georges, he might be not unsuccessful in a plain tale of contemporary manners. "Hope springs eternal in the human breast" is printed as two short lines, an eccentricity of division which recurs.

The Wisdom of Esau. By R. L. Outhwaite and C. H. Chomley. (Fisher Unwin.)

A CLEVER story of Australian life. It opens in 1863, when a squatter's "run" has just been thrown open for selection under the Gavan Duffy Land Act, and for the most part follows the fortunes of one of the selectors, John Toland, who has left England in the hope of finding in Victoria a country where a farmer can own his land without any of the difficulties and restrictions attendant upon it at home; but Toland's land-hunger and his pride have to receive many shocks. He is well and consistently developed; and the authors have been no less successful with his patient, loving wife Ruth, and with the kindly cynic Conyngham. Incidentally, too, we have some realistic glimpses of Victorian life and scenery, and notably a powerful account of a disastrous forest fire and of the settlers' efforts to head it from their toil-won homes. The writers appear to know well the life with which they are dealing, have an interesting story to tell, and tell it in a distinctly readable fashion.

Horace Morrell. By Cecil Haselwood. (Drane.)

There is more faith, believe me, in honest doubt
Than may be found in half the creeds.

Such is the slipshod utterance, according to this writer, of "our dear late poet laureate." The literary calibre of the book may be conjectured. It is a pity it is so poorly put together, as it is an honest polemic for Protestantism in the Church of England, which rather lacks capable expositors.

BOOKS ON THE WAR.

MR. MORTIMER MENPES has turned out some pretty sketches of South Africa in his volume *War Impressions*, published by Messrs. A. & C. Black. We have already noticed his sketches from the art point of view. The text is not quite so good as that of some of the other books dealing with much the same experiences which we have recently noticed, but the volume as a whole forms an excellent illustrated record of the war. The portraits which are included in considerable numbers are of unequal merit. There is a whole series of portraits of Lord Roberts and of Mr. Rhodes, for example, and only one of each is at all good, while even in the one successful portrait of Lord Roberts the eyes (which are most characteristic) are missed. All the portraits of Lord Milner are failures; and, generally, few indeed of the portraits in the volume come near to the views of scenery in merit, though some of them are excellent. We hardly understand how Mr. Mortimer Menpes can turn out side by side some portraits so admirable and others so singularly bad.

Points which we notice in the text are the C.I.V. "learning to ride on a wooden horse"; the indiscriminate praise of the Army Medical Corps and of the hospitals; the fact that at the moment when supplies were shortest, and when horses and men were dying as a consequence of the loss of the great convoy, one of the doctors was allowed to occupy a whole cart with a cinematograph; and the author's view of the deficiencies of our staff officers. Of all our points of difference from Mr. Menpes, we are the most struck by his indiscriminate blessing of the hospitals, winding up as it does with the statement that the present war will cause the soldier "to have improved" his impression of the Army Medical Corps. We are concerned only with the truth, but of the dozens, if not hundreds, of able books upon the war which we have reviewed, there is hardly one which does not point out what is revealed by almost every private letter, namely, the roughness, pretty general dishonesty, and entire unfitness for their work of the orderlies employed under the Army Medical Corps during the war. The stealing of the comforts intended for the patients, which should have been treated, in our opinion, as murder in many cases, has been so common as to have become a sort of standing joke with nearly every writer. The author seems to dislike Mr. Burdett-Coutts, for it is difficult otherwise to explain his attack upon that gentleman, who, in the opinion of the public, has undoubtedly done good work, though it may possibly be in the wrong way. We do not think that it is the belief of any competent observer except Mr. Menpes that "the Army Medical Corps.....will occupy a far higher position in the army than it has ever done before," except in the sense—in which it is clear from the context that Mr. Mortimer Menpes does not mean his phrase—that the war will be followed by sweeping changes which may improve the constitution of the body for future wars. Of all points, that on which we most closely agree with our author concerns what he says about staff work. He describes officers who, with manners most distressing to colonial and irregular troops, if not to all troops engaged, have the habit of ending a day of march, in which they have performed no duties, by unnecessarily sending broken-down horses three-quarters of a mile round, because a waggon is three feet out of line and cannot otherwise be got into a more mathematical position. Mr. Menpes tells us very truly:—

"A staff officer is a man who should have a life's training.....He cannot be expected to slip into the position purely from decorative reasons at a moment's notice.....In any other army than our own the staff officer would be chosen on account of his special aptitude for what should be the most arduous and important duties. Nobody can imagine Prince Bismarck, or Count Moltke, or Napoleon, or General Grant, or even one of the great Japanese generals, going into a war without the most accomplished and the most suitable men possible being attached to his staff."

Mr. A. M. S. Methuen publishes, through what we believe is his own firm, Messrs. Methuen & Co., *Peace or War in South Africa*, a volume in which he takes a view of the war and of the Boers which generally is that which commends itself to Mr. John Morley and his friends. Mr. Methuen cannot be expected to know more about the technical details of the art of war than do our Ministers, and he falls into the same error as Mr. Brodrick with regard to the nature of "guerilla warfare": "That class of warfare is confined to the action of small bodies." Had he studied the great military writers or the history of the wars from which "little war," as contrasted with "great war," takes its name, he would have seen that some of the Spanish guerilla leaders against Napoleon had at times not fewer than fifty thousand men under their command, apart from the Spanish regular army, at times more or less under the control of Wellington. It is the character of the operation rather than the numbers in the parties which distinguishes "little," in the classical sense, from "great" war. The theory of "great war" cannot tolerate the sudden dispersal and re-formation of forces which is the main feature of "little" war. Mr. Methuen's statements are somewhat strong for the impartial observer who belongs to neither side. He charges the Ministry with having directly "manufactured the fable of a Dutch conspiracy." He appears to suspect Sir William Harcourt and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman of having been parties to a fraud upon the public in the case of the South Africa inquiry. "It is impossible to separate facts from fiction in a mystery so dark; but one thing is certain. There was a secret which it was deemed impolitic to expose." Mr. Methuen gives two maps showing the extent of effective occupation by British forces on May 1st in the present year as compared with September 1st of last year. These must not be taken too literally. The 1900 map is far too favourable to ourselves, in showing the country in which Lord Methuen was operating as in our effective occupation. The garrisons at Boshof, Jacobsdal, as well as in Taungs and other places to the south-west of Kimberley, were all virtually besieged, and the country for hundreds of miles in the occupation of the Boers. Mr. Methuen's map gives us the Boshof and Jacobsdal country as now in the occupation of the Boers; but so far as there has been any change in this neighbourhood, it has been rather favourable to us than unfavourable, though the latter would be gathered from these maps. In Cape Colony the Boers are again near the coast where they were in January, although the territory in question is partly marked as in our effective occupation and partly excluded from the map by the margin. Mr. Methuen greatly underrates the value of the mining rights which were the property of the South African Republic when he says of the concessions or mining rights, "The value of these rights has been exaggerated, and they probably will not realise more than 2,000,000*l.*" The value of the entire mineral rights of the late republic is put, on the lowest sane estimate, at a figure vastly higher than that of 2,000,000*l.* sterling. Mr. Methuen has his own terms of peace to propose: he wishes to promise that the two late republics shall be provinces in a federation "on the lines of that of Australia; each of the Boer States, however, retaining its local legislature," words which show that he has forgotten that the States of the Commonwealth retain their local legislatures. But it is difficult to see how, in the case of a population so hostile to our rule as Mr. Methuen shows the Boer people to be, such intensely democratic institutions could speedily be brought into working order. Moreover, any such scheme absolutely sacrifices the natives. Mr. Methuen in his excellent narrative somewhat misses the true literary flavour of at least two of his well-known parallels from the time of the American war. Lord North expressed, in a nobler style than that quoted from some inferior version, his terror at the selection of generals by the War Office; and Burke's refusal of an indictment against a nation was free, we think, from unnecessary words. Mr. Methuen is hardly justified in denouncing "ill-informed criticisms.....attacks on our artillery—the very branch of the army whose services have been most heroical and distinguished." With considerable knowledge of the literature on the subject, we have not noticed attacks on the artillery in this sense. All have pronounced the services of the artillery admirable, but Lord Wolseley and Col. A'Court and other less authoritative experts have stated that our artillery should have been armed with quick-firing guns before the war; and Col. A'Court, who occupied a distinguished position in Sir Redvers Buller's army, has

pointed out that our artillery in the present war has never been used against a good artillery on the other side, so that its services are no test of what it could do against a good modern artillery, such as that of France.

Authors are avenged on Mr. Methuen for the misprints made by printers in their books, for he himself has fallen a victim to his own firm in "Weddreburn." His book forms an excellent statement on his own side, but it is not for a literary journal to take sides in this great dispute.

ALFRED THE GREAT.

Alfred the Great. By Warwick H. Draper. (Stock.)—The Alfred millenary has much to answer for. We have already reviewed a book bearing the above title, to which several distinguished writers contributed, and we lately noticed one that deals with Alfred and the abbeys that he founded. The *raison d'être* of the volume before us is not easy to discover, but its prospectus informs us that much of the literature concerning Alfred "is overlaid with the laborious detail of excessive scholarship or vitiated by the faults of careless or ignorant research." Mr. Draper accordingly supplies, first a slight sketch of the king's life and reign, and then "seven studies" in which "an attempt is made to throw the light of modern methods of scholarship and research, more familiarly employed in Greek and Roman history, upon special phases of King Alfred's reign." The "sketch" is too slight to add much to our knowledge, but it plays occasional havoc with places and persons alike. On a single page Alfred's son-in-law Æthelred, ealdorman of Mercia, appears as "Eadred, earl of the Mercians"; while of the Danes who fled "into Essex, those who reached the Colne valley encamped on Thorney Island in that river." The river Colne will be searched in vain for that island, which is now the site of Westminster Abbey. On the next page Mr. Draper falls into an ancient trap by mistaking Chester for Leicester. While one of Alfred's daughters appears as Æthelgeofu, Æthelred, his brother and predecessor, is strangely disguised as "Ethered," who "tarried.....in impractical [*sic*] prayer," and Ælfwig, abbot of the New Minster, as "Alwyn." We further learn of Alfred that "it is a fact that by his invention of the shires he anticipated the principles of the County Council legislation of ten centuries later"—an anachronism added to the crude and more than doubtful assertion that Alfred invented the shires. When we turn to "the more critical studies" by which the sketch is followed, we discover that the basis of social classification was in Alfred's time the hide of "thirty to thirty-three acres," an estimate now generally abandoned; and on the opposite page that "Folcland" was "the standing treasury of the country," and, in fact, everything that Vinogradoff, as recognized by English historians, has shown that it was not. The "Witena-gemot," it seems, "was not a purely representative assembly"; but then we were not aware that it was "representative" at all, or that the "witan" were those of its members who were not bishops, courtiers, or ealdormen. We can give but one instance more of Mr. Draper's learning. "Students," we read in the prospectus, "will welcome a supplement dealing with the 'Materials for the History of Alfred,'" and the author rightly warns us, as to mediæval chronicles, that "the evidence of such authorities is not first hand, and must be carefully weighed before being accepted for what it is worth." He then proceeds to place at their head Florence of Worcester, as "the one writer prior to the Norman Conquest who treats of the time of Alfred," and who "was the contemporary biographer of King Eadward (1042–1051)." Florence, one of our best-known chroniclers, died, we need hardly observe, in 1118. He did not write before the Norman Conquest, and he had nothing in the world to do with the biographer of King Edward. After Florence, Mr. Draper explains, comes "Ethelwerd, late in the same century"! On the contrary, this writer lived a hundred years earlier, and several generations before Florence. These blunders are the work of a "late scholar of University College," but we hope that they are not fairly representative of modern Oxford scholarship in history. They make one, in any case, extremely distrustful of the writer's "critical studies." The bibliography, we may add, should certainly have included Sir James Ramsay's 'Foundations of England' (1898), which contains an account of Alfred's reign far more important than is found in some of the works comprised in it. The one commendable feature in Mr. Draper's book is his attempt to illustrate his subject from archæological evidence, in which he seems to have been assisted by Mr. Reginald Smith, of the British Museum. A short preface is contributed by the Bishop of Hereford.

Alfred the West Saxon. By Dugald Macfadyen. (Dent & Co.)—In "The Author's Apology," with which the volume opens, Mr. Macfadyen takes us into his confidence and tells us that "the book was undertaken at the request of a friend who found himself prevented, under doctor's orders, from preparing a life of King Alfred for this series in time for the millenary celebration of his reign." The series is one termed "Saintly Lives," and the author has evidently been overshadowed by this thought from beginning to end, and seems forced to introduce little tags from time to time to bring the story into harmony with this idea. Mr. Macfadyen is frank enough to admit his lack of qualifications for so serious an historical task, and complains of the "meagre historical equipment" of the local library of Hanley, where the work was written amid numerous and serious distractions. But why, then, should he attempt to cover some four hundred pages of a handsomely turned out and beautifully printed book on one of the greatest men these islands ever produced, especially as Alfred has already received suitable eulogies? There is a complete lack of assimilation of materials and weighing of divergences of statement. Apparently that is printed which seems striking or accords with the writer's own phase of mind. At the very opening, Roger de Hoveden's statement that Ethelwulf, Alfred's father, was Bishop of Winchester until compelled by necessity to become king is produced as if accurate. On the next page there is a crude and offhand declaration on the tithe question and Ethelwulf's testament, as if the matter was one on which all historical scholars were agreed. Probably the Hanley library did not include the works of the late Lord Selborne. At all events, whether right or wrong, the writer at the very outset raises a prejudice against himself by dogmatic assertions. In the description of Alfred's mother Tacitus's account of the Germans was sure to be quoted, and the famous pun attributed to Gregory as to the Anglo-Saxon children is brought into play; but it is a little surprising to find a reference in a foot-note to the part taken by the Boer women in the "recent war" as illustrative of the race from whom Alfred was descended on his mother's side. On p. 10 there is an account of the beautiful stole worked for Bishop Frithestan by Queen Ælflaed, and afterwards sent to adorn the body of St. Cuthbert. This stole, sacrilegiously removed from Cuthbert's coffin during recent years, and now exhibited in Durham Chapter library, is named here because Mr. Macfadyen thinks that the "deft fingers" of Alfred's mother did similar work. But the account of how it got to Durham, &c., is incorrect, or, at all events, improbable and incomplete. The number of minor mistakes is considerable and irritating. For instance, it is well known that there was a special rite for the anointing of Anglo-Saxon kings at the time of their coronation, and it was impossible that this could be forestalled by Pope Leo when Alfred was at Rome. When the Danes wintered at Nottingham, the writer quotes Asser as to the name signifying "the house of caves," but blunders in a note by saying that "the name has reference, of course, to the cave which is now called Robin Hood's Cave, which still exists in Nottingham, and was even used as a house in this century." Every one who knows Nottingham, or has read any accurate account of the town, will laugh at this. The Nottingham caves, or cave-houses, are still numerous; two more have been discovered within the last few months. A few pages further on it is stated that there is only one "White Horse" besides that in Berkshire. Such mistakes are not very serious, but their frequency checks the modicum of praise that certain passages might otherwise obtain. Considerable extracts are given from other writers, and in these Mr. Macfadyen shows taste and discrimination. We are glad to notice that he has read and appreciated Mr. Simcox's admirable account of 'Alfred's Year of Battles,' which appeared in the *Historical Review* during 1886. As to comparisons, Mr. Macfadyen's imagination runs riot. He sees in Alfred's strategy reminders of Baden-Powell's scouting and Lord Roberts's approach to Bloemfontein!

Sometimes, when letterpress is disappointing, relief is to be gained from the illustrations. But herein the contrary is the case. A beautiful illustration of the art of church building at Winchester soon after Alfred's death might have been given from the tenth-century Benedictionale, the gem of the Chatsworth library, wherein the wondrous new steeple of the cathedral church is portrayed; but no, the tower of St. Michael's, Oxford, is given as an example of the style. Has the author been at Winchester? If he had, we think he would scarcely have given the three Winchester photographs here reproduced. 'The Ruins of Hyde Abbey' is one, whereas no ruins of the abbey really remain; and if they did, they would have no possible connexion with Alfred's work, for Alfred was not even the founder of its predecessor on another site. 'The Ruins of Wolvesey Abbey' is the title of another, whereas Winchester never had an abbey nor a religious house of such a name. The third is the worst of all; it represents a flat tombstone in "Hyde Abbey Churchyard," and bears at the head a small wooden cross on which are the words "Alfrid R." The plate is lettered beneath "Supposed Resting-Place of Alfred's Bones." But the fact is that the meagre ruins of Hyde Abbey were rooted up in 1788 to build a county gaol thereon. Immediately in front of the site of the high altar a stone coffin wrapped in lead was uncovered, which with fair presumption was supposed to be that of Alfred. The lead was sold for two guineas, the coffin broken up to be used in the prison foundations, and the bones flung aside on a heap of refuse. It is necessary to state these facts, noted by eyewitnesses, lest the peaceful imaginary grave of Alfred, so beautifully depicted at the close of this unfortunate book, should be visited by pious pilgrims in the ensuing autumn when the millenary celebration is in progress.

Mr. Frederic Harrison has printed a lecture delivered at Harvard on *The Writings of King Alfred* (Macmillan & Co.), which will, it is to be hoped, lead writers or readers on this now popular topic to the best sources of information.

EGYPTOLOGICAL BOOKS.

The Mechanical Triumphs of the Ancient Egyptian. By Commander Barber, U.S.N. (Kegan Paul & Co.)—In this excellent little book Commander Barber deals with the means adopted by the Pharaohs for raising their colossal monuments, and manages in a very few pages to clear away most of the cobwebs that have been

spun round the subject. With the common sense and practical knowledge of the sailor, he shows conclusively enough for most people that the Egyptians had no mechanical secrets not known to us now, and that the quarrying and transport of the huge blocks of stone necessary for their larger works, the raising of masses like obelisks, and the construction of the Pyramids were all within the capacity of manual labour. He reaches on other grounds the conclusion already arrived at by Prof. Mahaffy from historical sources, that the teeming population of the Nile valley made it necessary for the Pharaohs to employ a very large majority of the population at the same time on public works if they were to be saved from famine and rebellion. He reminds us, too, that in hot countries, where vegetable food is largely used, man-dragging is not only the most efficient, but often the cheapest mode of haulage; and that machinery, when used without some motive force like steam or electricity, decreases in power as it increases in complexity. He gives good reason for thinking that the Egyptians were acquainted with the pulley and perhaps the screw, as well as the simpler lever, wheel and axle, and inclined plane. It is a pity that the book was not more carefully corrected for the press, especially with regard to proper names.

Libyan Notes. By David Randall-Maciver and Anthony Wilkin. (Macmillan & Co.)—Stirred up, they tell us, by the prevailing theory among Egyptologists that the earliest Egyptian culture came from Libya, Mr. Maciver and Mr. Wilkin (a young man whose early death is to be deplored) made an expedition to Algeria last year, in the hope of obtaining some decisive evidence on the point. They spent much time among the Chawía (*Anglicè* shepherds) of the Aurès valley and the better-known Kabyles, observed their customs, took many photographs, and measured their heads, with the result that they found it "impossible any longer to maintain the view that the prehistoric Egyptians were Libyans." With this conclusion we have no quarrel whatever, but we think the means by which they arrived at it something less than scientific. What reason have they, for instance, for concluding that the modern Berbers, to which stock both Chawía and Kabyles belong, are the representatives of the ancient Libyans? MM. Malbot and Verneau, who visited them some four years ago, thought that the existence of fair hair and blue eyes among them was due not to Libyan or "Amorite" blood, but to the infusion of a German or Gallic strain from the legionaries of the Roman and Vandal armies so often encamped among them. And the singular habit—not mentioned in the present memoir—of trepanning the skull for very trifling ailments, or perhaps for merely superstitious reasons, is not attributed by Herodotus to the Libyans, while there is some evidence for thinking that its existence among the Chawía can be traced back to the Stone Age. Nor is the argument the authors would draw from the fact that the negro type copied by them from the protohistoric slates of Hieraconpolis and Abydos does not at all resemble the Libyans depicted in after times at all convincing; for the thick-lipped and bulbous-nosed personages of the carved slates are plainly represented as being conquered by what were afterwards the dynastic Egyptians, and on the great slate of Hieraconpolis are shown other victims of a much more Libyan type. Nor, again, can much weight be attached to the argument from language founded on Prof. Erman's dictum that the ancient Egyptian was a Semitic tongue. Prof. Erman, though he has done much good work in philology, has proved himself singularly unfortunate as a prophet; and his warning in 1895 that the age of great archæological discoveries in Egypt was closed has been singularly falsified by events. Even if his Semitic theory were likely—as it is not—to be generally accepted, it would hardly help the authors' contention, for do not Arabic words (of which Chawía is itself an example) abound in Berber? We have been thus careful with Mr. Maciver and Mr. Wilkin's arguments because their book is an example of the fabled froglike desire to appear as an ox, too common lately among works of this kind. That the authors' visit to Algeria not only gave pleasure to themselves, but also afforded some valuable data for science in the shape of craniometrical notes, may be granted. The results thus obtained might fitly have formed the subject of a communication to one of the learned societies which exist for that purpose, or to a technical journal like the *Recueil de Travaux* or the *Zeitschrift für ägyptische Sprache*. But what necessity was there to publish them in a highly priced quarto, in which the parade of tables and diagrams hardly makes up for the lack of general interest, or for the carelessness which has allowed the plates of processed photographs to be bound without protection and therefore to print themselves off upon the text? In connexion with this we note that the references to the plates in Petrie's 'Naqada and Ballas' are here incorrectly given, and that in a column of "Phonetic terms (French)" there appear none but Arabic syllables.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

How Sailors Fight: an Account of the Organization of the British Fleet in Peace and War (Grant Richards), by John Blake, comes before us with an introduction of about 450 words by Capt. Hedworth Lambton, whose name appears prominently on the title-page as a sponsor of the book, and, by implication, responsible for the "tactical illustrations of the behaviour of modern fighting ships in action." It would be interesting, or, we might say, it is important, to know how far this responsibility extends—what value, in fact, attaches to the sponsorship. We incline to the opinion that the value is *nil*, and that the responsibility—serious enough—is limited to Capt. Lambton's having, with exaggerated good-nature, lent his name to a book which he had only glanced at in a cursory manner. It is impossible to suppose that any naval officer would approve of such expressions as "each man on the ship," "on a modern battle-ship," "on the Drake," "a cruise on a submarine," which are repeated over and over again; or of the statement that a seaman is now allowed as a daily ration, or rather as a drink with his dinner, "a gill of rum." But if we may suppose that Capt. Lambton is innocent of these and other atrocities of language or misstatements of fact, then also we may suppose him innocent of opinions, stated in an *ex cathedrâ* manner, which are certainly not generally held by the service; and of the graphic description of an imaginary fight between one English and two French cruisers. The opinions and the tactical illustrations are, in fact, Mr. Blake's; and we are unfortunately ignorant of the grounds on which Mr. Blake can claim to be recognized as an authority on technical questions which are still subjects of controversy. The chapters were very well as they first appeared in a sixpenny magazine, and might awaken the interest of the public to which they were then addressed; we cannot but think it a mistake to bring them out of their natural environment to pose as "naval literature."

Fact and Fable (Chapman & Hall) is the name which Miss Effie Johnson has given to a pretty little book for children just published. It deals, however, much more with fable than fact, for it contains only two stories which are not (so-called) fables; and the right of the first of these to be considered as fact is lessened by the writer herself in her preface, in which she says:—

"That the reader may have some adequate idea of the many interesting facts concerning ant and termite life generally, the writer has introduced into the following story characteristics from different species (there are over a thousand known species of ants), as though they belonged to the two with which this story deals, in order to represent an adequate conglomerate of ant intelligence."

This is surely a false principle on which to act, and the ways of even the common ants, which children can easily see and watch, represent an amply sufficient amount of intelligence to interest and indeed startle "the conglomerate of intelligence" of any number of such watchers. The illustrations are by Olive Allen.

GRANDEUR of scenery is not an unmixed advantage to a country. It gets to be looked on as a happy hunting-ground for the tourist and the artist, and people forget that it has a history, and perhaps a literature. How many, we wonder, of the hundreds who yearly swarm over the Brenner—to risk, some their necks among dolomite crags, some their personal property on Italian railways—know that they are traversing a region as rich in historical and political associations as any of the same extent in Europe? In Innsbruck they have perhaps heard stories of Frederick with the empty purse—"Friedrich m. d. l. T.," as Tyrolese writers affectionately call him—his extravagance, his friendly ways with the peasants, and so on; or have seen his bronze effigy in the Hofkirche. But few, we imagine, realize that he was, so to say, a pioneer in the great work of the fifteenth century—the breaking of the feudal nobility—and a most important figure in the constitutional history of Tyrol; or that the struggle was mainly fought out in the valleys of the Etsch and Eisack. Few call to mind, as the train dashes between the porphyry cliffs that enclose the defile of the Kuntersweg, how near they are to the homes of two men famous in the roll of early German poets. Yet, as we pass the little station of Waidbruck, the Vogelweide is close by on our right, Wolkenstein not many hours' journey off on our left—the cradles, one of the first (at any rate the most famous), the other of the last, of South German Minnesingers. It is with the later of these sweet singers that we are now concerned. In her *Oswald von Wolkenstein* (Dent & Co.) Madame Villari has sketched the adventurous life of the knightly minstrel, and incidentally some parts of Frederick's, for the two crossed each other's paths a good deal in this world, and Oswald's history is very largely that of the struggle between the Tyrolese barons and their overlord, to which we have referred. Madame Villari, indeed, makes the poet take even a more prominent share in this than do the regular historians of Tyrol. As a matter of fact, he seems to have played a comparatively subordinate part in the rising against Frederick. He may have been, as Madame Villari says, the leading spirit in the *Adelsbündniss* of March, 1407, but the documents do not appear to countenance this view; and as a matter of fact, at the time when definite hostilities broke out between Frederick and the chiefs of the Bund Oswald had been two years out of the country. His brother Michael was a far more important personage in its counsels; it is significant that when Frederick went to Constance he took Oswald in his suite, but not Michael. While Madame Villari gives the general history correctly enough, she is often inaccurate in details; and details are of consequence in a "monograph," as we suppose this would be called. For instance, she says, "The old 'Elefantenbund,' in which Friedrich himself was enrolled, was dissolved in 1406 and reconstituted as the 'Adelsbund an der Etsch.'" The "Elefantenbund" came into existence on August 23rd, 1406, and was dissolved in the following March. Frederick's name does not

appear among its twenty-one members. On the other hand, he did (cleverly enough) enrol himself among the members of the second and more dangerous league, which, says Prof. Jäger, contrary to the then prevailing custom, adopted no special name. Surely, too, Frederick's famous nickname was not "won" till several years after this. At this time his purse was at any rate full enough to allow him to offer the leader of the disaffected nobility a retaining pension of 500 marks, with a view of attaching him to his service. Coming to a later part of the story, it is a little misleading to say, in relating the events of 1417, "Now that Heinrich von Rottenburg had been crushed, the Starkenberg brothers were the most influential nobles in Tyrol." At least, few would gather from this that Heinrich had been in his grave these six years. However, the story is well told in the main, and travellers through the Etschland will find that the ruined castles which guard every valley and crown every eminence of that "fabulous" district gain wonderfully in interest if they will take Madame Villari's little book as a companion. The illustrations, from photographs by Gratl, of Innsbruck, are somewhat too faint, but give a fair idea of the scenery amid which Oswald sang, mused, caroused, and fought. The castle of Greifenstein is a typical fortress of South Tyrol. With regard to its local name of "Sauschloss," we would suggest a more probable derivation than the story of the fat porker thrown over the walls to the besiegers. Every one who is at all familiar with Tyrolese colloquialisms knows the "pejorative" prefix *Sau-*. If Frederick, baffled by the impregnable crags of Greifenstein, did not make insulting remarks about "dieses Sauschloss," he was not so good a Tyrolese as we take him to have been; and the name would most likely stick.

As "Buffalo Bill" has already published an autobiography, and as, according to his sister, "with the fondest expectation he looks forward to the hour when he shall make his final bow to the public and retire to private life," although "it is his cherished desire," before that hour arrives, to perform in a fresh field greater exploits than any he can yet boast of, the only excuse that can be offered for the publication of *The Last of the Great Scouts: the Life-Story of Col. William F. Cody*, as told by his sister, Helen Cody Wetmore (Methuen & Co.), is that it is likely to be a saleable article. The excuse, however, will serve. Whether written by Mrs. Wetmore herself or by a more expert bookmaker, this volume is for the most part amusing, and one about which no trouble needs to be taken in trying to separate the fact from the fiction of which, beyond a doubt, it is also composed. All its value is in its romancing. If "Buffalo Bill" were as mythical a person as William Tell, or Robin Hood, or Jack the Giant-killer, or as much a creation of the story-teller as any one of Fenimore Cooper's heroes, the book would lose none of its interest. Such bald and presumably authentic statements as those concerning the locality and date—Le Clair, Scott County, Iowa, and February 26th, 1846—of Col. Cody's birth, his experiences as manager of the "Wild West" show, and so forth, seem almost out of place in a narrative full of improbabilities. The story opens briskly with the prophecy of "a celebrated fortune-teller," told to his mother before her marriage, that his name "would be known all over the world, and would one day be that of the President of the United States"; and its unfulfilled portion may yet come true. Meanwhile there is enough to astonish us in the stories of wholesale slaughtering of Indians and of daring adventures as a scout during the American Civil War before the more familiar and prosaic tale of the showman's successes is reached.

La Légion Klapka, un Épisode de la Guerre de 1866, par le Major Z*** (Paris, Librairie Militaire, R. Chapelot), is an account of Bismarck's Hungarians based on a recent publication at Vienna. The French writer, who is evidently a well-known Jewish military author, sympathizes with the Austrians, who caught one member of the legion, sentenced him to hanging, reduced the sentence to shooting and then to ten years' imprisonment, and finally were made by Bismarck to let him off as an officer of "Prussian partisans." Similar favour was not granted in 1870 by the Prussians to a similar body, Baron de Malortie's Hanoverians.

AMID the crowd of books, good, bad, and indifferent, on China, two reprints may be recommended of standard value: *Society in China*, by Prof. R. K. Douglas (Ward, Lock & Co.), with a chapter on recent events; and *Sir Harry Parkes in China*, by Prof. Stanley Lane-Poole (Methuen). Both of these volumes contain new prefaces, and at their present cheap price should meet a wide demand.

Felix Holt has been added to the capital "Warwick Edition" of George Eliot (Blackwood).

WE have on our table *Cassell's Pictorial Guide to the Clyde* (Cassell),—*Dickens as an Educator*, by J. L. Hughes (Arnold),—*Dent's School Grammar of Modern French*, by G. H. Clarke and C. J. Murray (Dent),—*English Cathedrals*, by the Rev. T. Perkins (Bell),—*The Picture Shakespeare: Julius Cæsar* (Blackie),—*Mr. Epictetus, Jun., his Book, wherein is set forth a Common-sense Philosophy*, by B. Walker (Heywood),—*The Philosophy of the Short Story*, by B. Matthews (Longmans),—*How to Write a Novel* (Grant Richards),—*Gardening for Beginners*, by E. T. Cook (Newnes),—*Outdoor Games: Cricket and Golf*, by H. R. Lyttelton (Dent),—*Bonanza*, by E. G. Henham (Hutchinson),—*The Great Noodleshire Election*, by J. A. Farrer (Fisher Unwin),—*The Lover's Replies to an Englishwoman's Love Letters* (Low),—*The Missing Answers to an Englishwoman's Love Letters* (Simpkin),—*Collaborators, and other Poems*, by A. W. Webster (Stock),—and *Lays of Love and Travel*, by Nyrac (Skeffington).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Gilbert (G. H.), The First Interpreters of Jesus, 5/ net.

Law.

McCallin (W.), Introduction to Medical Jurisprudence, 8vo, 4/ net.
Poore (G. V.), A Treatise on Medical Jurisprudence, 12/ net.

Poetry and the Drama.

Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, 32mo, 2/6 net. (Bibelots.)
Lusus Regius, being Poems and other Pieces by King James ye First., now first set forth by R. S. Rait, 42/ net.
Rudland (M.), Poems of the Race, cr. 8vo, 3/6
Wordsworth (William), Selections from the Poems of, edited by N. C. Smith, 12mo, 1/6 net.

Music.

Bache (C.), Brother Musicians, cr. 8vo, 6/ net.

Political Economy.

Walsh (C. M.), The Measurement of General Exchange Value, 8vo, 17/ net.

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Armitage (C. H.) and Montanaro (A. F.), The Ashanti Campaign of 1900, 8vo, 7/6
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Venn (J.), Caius College, Cambridge, cr. 8vo, 5/ net.
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Blashfield (E. H. and E. Wilbour), Italian Cities, 2 vols. 12/
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Philology.

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Virgil, Æneid, Book 4, edited by A. H. Allcroft and A. E. W. Hazel, cr. 8vo, 3/

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Proceedings of the Society for Psychical Research, Vol. 15, 1900-1, 8vo, 10/
Wells (F. M.), The Suburban Garden and What to Grow in It, 12mo, 3/6 net.

General Literature.

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FOREIGN.

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Bibliography.

Leiningen-Westerburg (Graf zu), Deutsche u. österreichische Bibliothekzeichen, 12m. 50.

History and Biography.

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SIR W. BESANT.

SIR WALTER BESANT had been in failing health since the beginning of the year, and consequently his death cannot be said to have been altogether a surprise to his friends, however they may have tried to blind their eyes to the fact that the strain he had habitually put upon his powers must sooner or later end either in death or in his condemnation to the position of an habitual invalid. The end that has come is the end he would have wished. It cannot be doubted that so active and strenuous a man had no wish to survive his powers.

Born in 1836, and educated at Cambridge under the eye of his brother, the Senior Wrangler of 1850, Walter Besant was eighteenth Wrangler in the Tripos of 1859, and two years afterwards sailed for Mauritius as Vice-Principal of the Royal College there. At Mauritius he formed a warm friendship with the late Mr. Dykes Campbell, afterwards the biographer of Coleridge, and spent a good deal of his spare time in the study of French literature; but a few years after his arrival there he suffered from the fever which broke out in the island, and was consequently glad to return to England. In London he brought out his first book, his 'Studies in Early French Poetry,' which from its pleasant style obtained a certain success, but showed at the same time that the writer had hardly made himself sufficiently acquainted with the advances in the study of early French which had been achieved in France and Germany under the influence of Diez.

Besant became secretary in 1868 of the newly established Palestine Exploration Fund, and this led him to pay attention to the geography of Palestine. In conjunction with Prof. Palmer he wrote a history of 'Jerusalem, the City of Herod and Saladin,' and to a series styled "The New Plutarch," of which he was joint editor, he contributed a life of Coligny. Some years later he published a biography of his friend Prof. Palmer, a delightful book, which was appreciated even by the Philistine.

By the time the latter appeared he had made a reputation as a novelist. At first he was exceedingly doubtful what view the Committee of the Exploration Fund would take of their secretary's efforts in fiction. In order to preserve his anonymity, he left the making of all the publishing arrangements to his partner James Rice, and tried zealously to conceal his share in the novels. Often a friend, on knocking at the door of his room at the office in the Adelphi, would hear, before he cried "Come in!" his desk close with a sharp bang, thus concealing the French novel which amused the secretary's leisure or the manuscript of his own forthcoming work from the gaze of any visitor who desired information about the exploration of the Holy Land. But speedily the success of his books was sufficient to enable him to avow his authorship, and the rewards of literature in time became so considerable that he was able to renounce his secretaryship.

As a novelist Besant made his first success, as has been remarked, in collaboration with James Rice. He had tried his hand earlier, writing a story which the publishers rejected, and which he had the good sense to burn. Rice, who was about seven years his junior, became proprietor and editor of *Once a Week* in 1868, and Besant contributed occasional short stories. In 1871 the editor, who had also written a bad novel or two, showed his contributor the first few chapters of 'Ready-Money Mortiboy,' and it was agreed between them that they should join forces in completing it. The definite idea, the plot and characters, were Rice's, and so probably was much of the quaint humour and accurate observation. It seems reasonable to say, in the light of Besant's subsequent and independent work, that he either shared with or caught from Rice his definite freshness of idea and bold characterization, to which he added his own circumstantiality, amounting at times to a tedious stress and iteration—a trick, it may be, inherited from Anthony Trollope. The Rice-Besant novels extended over a period of ten years, and include 'My Little Girl,' 'With Harp and Crown,' 'This Son of Vulcan,' 'The Golden Butterfly' (printed serially in the *World*), 'The Monks of Thelema,' 'By Celia's Arbour,' 'The Chaplain of the Fleet,' and 'The Seamy Side.' 'Ready-Money Mortiboy' was published for the authors on commission; from 1875 Messrs. Chatto & Windus became their publishers. Some of the best traits in these collaborations were doubtless due to Besant; in any case we may note what appears to be their spontaneous continuance after Rice's death in 1882. But the final judgment, we imagine, must be that the novels published up to this date have an advantage in point of literary spirit and verisimilitude over those written by Besant alone. They are not deep and not great, but they form as pleasant a body of reading as can be found outside Dickens.

Besant's independent stories include 'The Revolt of Man,' 'All Sorts and Conditions of Men,' 'All in a Garden Fair,' 'Dorothy Forster,' 'Children of Gibeon,' 'For Faith and Freedom,' 'The Ivory Gate,' 'The Rebel Queen,' 'The Fourth Generation,' and 'The Lady of Lynn'—which last is in course of serial publication. He is said to have left behind him another story of the eighteenth century—an epoch to which he was specially attracted when he found himself in the historic vein. Though he made most money out of what we may call his East-End series, he himself, perhaps with true insight, preferred the romances which he had set in earlier times and circumstances, where the strain of faithful transcript from life was less severe. The best of all his novels he held to be 'Dorothy Forster,' which carries us back to the Old Pretender and the Earl of Derwentwater. The most popular and effective of his stories, from any other than a literary standpoint, was 'All Sorts and Conditions of Men,' published in 1882, of which something like a quarter of a million copies have been sold in this country and America. The effect produced on the public mind by this novel, and the 'Children of Gibeon' and others which succeeded it, was not a little remarkable. They appeared at a time when the expression of sympathy between the West and East Ends of London had already begun to bear fruit, and when the University settlement in Whitechapel had fully justified its existence. Besant's East-End novels hit the mood of the moment, and there can be no doubt that they contributed largely to the practical outcome of a philanthropic movement. Judged by literary canons, they must be regarded as somewhat too artificial in their construction, and the leading characters, which typify altruistic virtues with some success, do not always produce the illusion which one expects from genuinely artistic creations. This particular vein of Besant's was at once most effective and least convincing. Its ethical and practical purpose was sometimes too conspicuous as a matter of literary form, but it may be pleaded that the purpose was nearly always achieved.

To many Besant was best known by his share in the work of the Society of Authors, to which he gave an immense deal of time and attention, from no other motive than a desire to benefit other men of letters. He certainly had no reason to complain of his own literary gains. Yet the subject long occupied his mind. Some years before he founded the Society he had published a novel anonymously through Messrs. Blackwood. Issued in one volume, it had run through four editions—none of them large, however—in a reasonably short space of time; but, naturally enough, the profits to be divided between the author and his publishers were not considerable; and when speaking of the smallness of the results, and showing us the accounts, he pointed out with what extreme fairness the latter were drawn up. Unfortunately, when he started his Society, he did not long retain this reasonableness of view. He drifted into a habit of considering that not merely were there rogues in the trade, but that practically all publishers somehow took an unfair advantage of authors. He forgot that in a joint venture the capitalist must usually obtain a greater share of profit than the man who does not furnish the capital, and he seemed to imagine that somehow the natural effect of economic laws could be altered in favour of the author. No doubt his work was useful in driving swindlers out of the publishing world, but he also created much bitterness of feeling. Yet all the time his motives were thoroughly honest, and his endeavours to obtain just treatment for authors were devoid of any taint of self-interest.

Of late years he had been engaged, at the head of a considerable staff, in preparing 'A New Survey of London,' of which an account appeared in the *Athenæum* last year. In the course of his labours he threw off the pleasant volumes on 'Westminster,' 'London,' 'South London,' and 'East London' which have appeared at irregular intervals, but the great work itself was not quite completed when the pen dropped from his hand.

A most warm-hearted, sympathetic man, he was always ready to assist any literary craftsman by advice and encouragement, and, if need be, with money, and his death means the loss of a man who was never weary of well-doing, and who, if he sometimes wrote hotly, was prompted by the best of motives and was essentially kindly and generous.

THE PUBLISHERS' CONGRESS AT LEIPZIG.

EACH international Congress of Publishers is characterized by a growing importance, both in the attendance and the subjects which are brought forward for consideration and discussion. At the Congresses which were held at Paris in 1896, at Brussels in 1897, and at London in 1899, subjects of international interest to authors, publishers, and booksellers have not only been capably discussed, but in many instances arrangements have been concluded which have been to the mutual advantage of the book trade of the various nationalities represented. The fourth Congress opened at Leipzig on Sunday, June 9th, when the President, Herr Albert Brockhaus, gave a reception to the various delegates attending the Congress.

The business meetings were inaugurated by the delivery of the presidential address, in which Herr Brockhaus welcomed the delegates and spoke of the work of the Paris Congress, which introduced the metric system, and of the Congress which led to the Berne Convention. He announced the division of the present meeting into two sections, instead of three as heretofore: (1) authors' and publishers' rights; (2) administrative and purely technical questions of the book trade. A third section was, however, added, to consider the music trade. He suggested that a fourth section, for the art trade, would soon be required. He announced this year 400 members, as against 215 in London, 138 in Brussels, and 200 in Paris. M. Émile Bruylant and Mr. John Murray were appointed Honorary Presidents, as well as Herr Carl Engelhorn, recently chief director of the Börsenverein der deutschen Buchhändler in Leipzig, and M. René Fouret (of Hachette & Cie.), who took the place of M. Georges Masson, a former distinguished President, whose loss was deeply deplored. He also announced that the President of the Leipzig Chamber of Commerce had consented to be an Honorary President; while the Rector of the University and several other distinguished guests were present.

Amongst the delegates and members attending the Congress were Messrs. E. Bruylant, O. Forst, and E. Vandeveld (Belgium); T. Brown (China and Japan); F. Baedeker, J.K. Bielefeld, K. C. Engelhorn, K. O. Harrassowitz, K. W. Hiersemann, Dr. H. Meyer, Dr. F. B. Tauchnitz, Dr. Karl Trübner, and A. Twietmeyer (Germany); MM. F. Brunetière, R. Fouret, L. Layus, and P. Ollendorff (France); Dr. W. Hoepli (Italy); and Messrs.

D. C. Heath and G. H. Putnam (America). Messrs. John Murray, F. Macmillan, W. Heinemann, T. Fisher Unwin, R. T. Wright (Cambridge Press), T. Houlston, G. Duckworth, and the English secretary, Mr. E. G. Fairholme, were among the representatives from London.

HUCHOWN.

Cambridge, June 4th, 1901.

MR. GEORGE NEILSON'S "expiscation" of Huchown is excellent sport. The patient angler may be forgiven if he occasionally mistakes the particular eddies in which the great prize may be expected to rise.

I venture to think that Mr. Neilson's latest effort will not prove successful. He assumes (1) the identity of authorship of 'Troy,' 'Titus,' and 'Morte Arthure'; and then (2) proceeds to arrange the poems chronologically: "'Titus' follows and uses 'Troy'; the 'Morte Arthure' follows and uses the 'Titus';" "the limits of dates for the three works are therefore 1358 and 1376."

It is not possible to maintain this identity of authorship. 'Morte Arthure,' on linguistic, metrical, and other grounds, must be differentiated from the other poems. 'Titus' belongs to the South-West (the first six hundred lines contain about a dozen instances of the prefixed *y-*, evidently not due to the scribe, but original); 'Troy' is a Northern poem, belonging to a period when the final *e* had already well-nigh ceased to be pronounced; 'Morte Arthure' shows just the contrary characteristic. If Huchown died in 1376, he had probably been dead some ten years before the 'Troy' was written. These linguistic criteria help to strengthen the very great probability that lines 8053-4 of the poem refer directly to Chaucer's 'Troilus,'—

Turne him to Troilus & takke there ynoughe

(cf. Skeat, 'Troilus,' p. lxvi); its date would therefore be at least after 1380.

Nor from the standpoint of style could the 'Morte' have been later than 'Titus': the former poem, though more ambitious and planned on a grander scale, does not show an equal command of the alliterative instrument; at times one feels a sense of disappointment at certain recurring weak tags ("what the lykys," "wham them lykys," "when the lykes"); there is greater strength in the short 'Titus.' I doubt whether half a dozen similar characteristic weaknesses could be found in the whole poem. The "correct," though poor 'Troy' shows a different touch altogether. It is quite possible that 'Titus' owes something to 'Troy'; and herein rests the value of some of Mr. Neilson's parallel passages. But one must be very cautious in dealing with alliterative tempests, battle scenes, and descriptions of armour; there was much that was common property to these old poets, of whose work we have in all probability lost a very large proportion.

Mr. Neilson completes the initial stage of his propositions by asking and answering further questions, all tending to confirm his view that the 'Morte Arthure' followed 'Titus'; but surely the author of the former poem might very well know his Hegesippus or Josephus without having composed an alliterative poem on the subject of the destruction of Jerusalem. Mr. Neilson's answers to his questions are, however, altogether inconclusive, or at least they would conduct us "to most *preposterous* conclusions."

While hazarding this brief criticism, I desire, in common with other students of the subject, to thank Mr. Neilson for his splendid championship of the elusive poet "Huchown of the Awle Ryale." The linguistic difficulties which have caused our esteemed expert Mr. Henry Bradley and other distinguished scholars to doubt the Scottish origin of the 'Morte' are of a most perplexing character. There is, I venture to think, but one satisfactory solution of the problem, if (as seems incontestable) the 'Morte' and 'Susan' are both by the same author, namely this: that the Scotch poet, having no native traditions of alliterative poetry of a high order, deliberately set himself the task of imitating the great school of West-Midland English alliterative poetry, to the extent of even copying its practice in the matter of the grammatical *-e* (much in the same way as later on other Scotch poets fell under the spell of the great East-Midland Englishman Chaucer). This would explain 'Morte Arthure,' and may also explain the puzzling rhymes of 'Susan.' Briefly, I would suggest that Huchown was a disciple of the school of the West-Midland author of 'Gawain,' and that the 'Morte' bears the same relationship to the 'Susan' that the great romance of 'Gawain' does to the great lyric of the 'Perle.'

I. GOLLANCZ.

Clarendon Press, Oxford.

MR. NEILSON'S letter printed in the *Athenæum* of June 1st is a singular mixture of valuable fact and worthless speculation. His proof that the author of the 'Titus' copied extensively from the 'Troy,' though not altogether new, is thankworthy in its completeness. When he claims to have demonstrated that the 'Troy,' the 'Titus,' and the 'Morte Arthure' were written in that order, and are all by one hand, one can only marvel at his notion of what constitutes proof. What he has really shown, unwittingly and against his will, is that the author (or reviser) of the 'Titus' plagiarized from the 'Morte Arthure' as well as from the 'Troy.'

The only documentary evidence as to the authorship of the versified translation of Guido's 'Troy' is that of the table of contents, which refers to a passage (not now extant) in book xxxvi., containing "the nome of the knight that causit it to be made, and the nome of hym that translatid it out of Latyn into English." We have here a distinct statement that the translation (like 'William of Palerne,' which contains an exactly similar passage) was made by a scholar at the command of a patron. This testimony, which is in perfect agreement with the internal evidence of the style, is tacitly rejected by Mr. Neilson. He invites us to believe that one of the foremost nobles of the Scottish kingdom, a busy statesman, lawyer, and courtier, could find leisure and motive to render Guido's Latin into more than 14,000 lines of verse, besides producing a mass of other translated and original poetry nearly equal in amount. Such an astounding proposition would seem to require very weighty proofs; but, so far as I can see, not even the semblance of evidence has been offered in its favour.

Mr. Neilson has somehow persuaded himself that he proves the priority of the 'Titus' to the 'Morte Arthure' by simply showing that the two poems have certain features or incidents in common. Two of the four points which he adduces, however, pretty clearly prove the contrary of his proposition. The dragon banner and the description of the arming of Arthur belong to the Arthurian tradition, being found in Wace and his successors. They are therefore in their proper place in the 'Morte Arthure,' and their introduction in the Jerusalem story, with some of the phrases of the 'Morte Arthure,' is an obvious mark of imitation on the part of the author of the 'Titus.' According to Mr. Neilson, the reason why the poet of the 'Morte Arthure' used these incidents in the right place was that he had previously used them in a wrong place. Mr. Neilson's other two points are simply irrelevant. His question why in the 'Morte Arthure' the vows are taken on the Holy Vernacle is sufficiently answered by remarking that the words *avowe* and *vernacle* alliterate in *v*. The Vernacle was so familiarly known in the fourteenth century that no other explanation is necessary. As to the shaving of the ambassadors, the incident has its obvious suggestion in the Old Testament, and the assertion that it was transferred from the 'Titus' to the 'Morte Arthure,' instead of *vice versâ*, is quite arbitrary. Of course, if Mr. Neilson had shown that this incident was found in the Latin source of the 'Titus' story, the fact would have been a real, though not a weighty, argument on his side; but he has not even attempted to do this.

The enthusiasm of fancied discovery is a dangerous thing. Nothing else, I am persuaded, could have led so able a man as Mr. Neilson to imagine that he had proved his case by such arguments as those contained in his letter. However, he is rendering valuable service in his minute comparison of texts; and if his perseverance in this good work is dependent on the continuance of his mistaken views, I am tempted to wish that he may long retain them.

HENRY BRADLEY.

ROBERT WILLIAM BUCHANAN.

THE death occurred on Monday last of Robert Buchanan, journalist, critic, novelist, and dramatist. He was born in 1841, and came to London in 1860 as, to use his own words, "a literary adventurer, with no capital but a sublime self-assurance," and starved in what David Gray called a "dear old ghastly bankrupt garret." He was, however, befriended by Sydney Dobell and the future Lord Houghton, and as early as 1861 was reviewing for the *Athenæum*, for which he wrote for several years. He contributed, for instance, a judicious criticism of 'The Ring and the Book' in 1868. In 1871 came the furious attack by "Thomas Maitland" on Swinburne and Rossetti in the *Contemporary Review*. Rossetti, to whom the results of the onslaught were disastrous, replied in our own pages. Violent writing was unfortunately only too characteristic of Buchanan. He was always at war with somebody, and spent much of his energy in making himself impossible to his friends and well-wishers. The bitterness of his early struggles was some excuse for this, but the years after he had made his position might well have brought more wisdom, more moderation of tone and language. His contempt for all contemporary criticism may be seen, for instance, in his 'Look Round Literature,' in 1886, and 'The Devil's Case,' in 1896, when he became his own publisher for a time. In this poem he was a Lucifer railing against

the cliques of Heaven,
Who for ever and for ever
Roll the Log and praise the Lord.

It was the lifelong complaint again of no fair criticism or recognition, false gods everywhere, a literary Inquisition! It was hardly surprising to find such assertions resulting in the record that

the laws of Earth and Heaven
Seemed one vast Receiving Order.

Buchanan left singularly little praise of his contemporaries. To Charles Reade only was he generous. It is not necessary, nor would it be desirable, to write out the long list of his aversions. Such a man made it difficult for others to appreciate him. He did not, however, lack official recognition, being pensioned in 1870 "in consideration of his merits as a poet."

His energies were too much dissipated to secure permanent success in any line. As poet his possibilities were greatest—he was poignant, if pungent; he showed a genuine lyric gift, a *cri du cœur* which put him above many lauded bards of to-day. His 'Undertones' (1860) and 'London Poems' (1866), which led the public to regard him as one of the rising poets, were never followed by any great poetic advance; he was too impatient and probably too facile

to be anything but unequal, yet his claim that he preached spiritual things to a materialistic generation may be easily underrated to-day. In his more ambitious poetry, such as 'Napoleon Fallen,' he was unequal to his theme. Showing great ability in many departments, he was an adept at echoing the thoughts and modes of his day; and his originality has often been questioned. When Science was the new gospel and Humanity was writ so large, he was a philosopher after Lewes and George Eliot; Reade influenced him as novelist; as poet he had evidently read Heine. His most effective work was, perhaps, in adaptations for the stage. His novels, which will not last, if they are not already forgotten, were melodramatic, but effective enough. 'The Shadow of the Sword' and 'God and the Man' were the best of them. Froude found 'Foxglove Manor' "the worst novel he ever read." A great fighter, confident in his own powers and ever ready to strike, Buchanan had his generous side too, and aspirations to higher things. Pity it was that his life did not answer to his ideals. It has the pathos of unresting work, of limited achievement, of misunderstanding. He has gone where *sæva indignatio* can vex him no more.

DR. GARDINER, OLIVER CROMWELL, AND MAJOR-GENERAL OVERTON.

I.

WITH hearty concurrence in the high estimate most ably expressed in the *Athenæum*, No. 3829, of Dr. Gardiner's third volume of the 'History of the Commonwealth,' still it may be noticed that occasionally he regards the Protector's career too exclusively from the Protector's point of view, and disregards the feelings and opinions of his subjects. Subjects are an all-important item in the stock-in-trade of a chief magistrate, and their opinions, especially regarding their Protector, are an equally essential ingredient in the story of his Protectorate.

Dr. Gardiner, for instance, maintains towards Major-General Overton, "the upright and blameless Overton," "who was," to use Mr. Morley's words, "arbitrarily flung into prison without trial" by the Protector, a tone of distant dryness that would have been to him most highly acceptable. Overton was a noble example of a true Puritan soldier; he was "bound to" Milton, "these many years past, in a friendship of more than brotherly closeness and affection." He was seen standing firmly, again using Milton's words, "in that memorable battle of Marston Moor, repelling amid thick carnage on both sides the assaults of the foe."

This was the man who was immured by the Protector throughout his lifetime in rigorous imprisonment, because, as Dr. Gardiner suggests, Cromwell deemed that he might "possibly" be induced to become a conspirator against the Government. An apology for an act of illegal severity that depends upon a "possibly" calls for an apology on its own account. Dr. Gardiner, moreover, leaves wholly out of sight a wrong, more grievous even than wrongful imprisonment, which the Protector inflicted upon Overton. The condemnation passed by Parliament on Overton's imprisonment is also not mentioned.

Dr. Gardiner does not seek for any other justification of Cromwell's conduct. If he locked up Overton because the republican principles to which he was faithful were a perpetual and active menace to the Protectorate, that danger was more rife than history reveals. If Overton was imprisoned because he was personally distasteful to the group of army officers who created the Protectorate—and Cromwell, acting as their spokesman regarding Overton, told Col. Hutchinson that "we do not like him" ('Memoirs,' Bohn's edition, p. 311)—then the matter of Overton was a precursor of the Dreyfus affair.

This is the Protector's case as against Overton. The major-general was, during the closing months of 1654, in command, under Monk, of the troops quartered in Aberdeen. Overton was undoubtedly aware that six officers, a private soldier, and an army chaplain met in Aberdeen, December, 1654, and addressed a circular to their "Christian friends in General Monk's regiment," urging them "to assert the freedom of the people in the privileges of Parliament"; but he made no report to Monk regarding that meeting and the circular. Monk recalled Overton from Aberdeen, put him under arrest, shipped him off to London, and "on the day of his arrival, January 16th, 1655, Overton was committed to the Tower, and he remained a prisoner there, and elsewhere, for more than five years" (vol. iii. p. 75).

That failure of duty is the only fact proved against Overton. To no definite act on his part, however, Dr. Gardiner ascribes Overton's imprisonment, but to this cause. His name was brought before the Government by an incoherent and fragmentary document, very fully set out by Dr. Gardiner (vol. iii., n. 1, p. 72), headed 'Notes of Major Wildman's Plot by Secretary Thurloe.' The notes profess to give a summary of the deliberations of a group of notorious Levellers in London during the autumn of 1654, and contain these words:

> "Begin with a mutiny of the troops in Scotland, and then his [Monk's] person seized, and put in Edinburgh Castle which they were sure of, forced Overton to command."

These last four words are only interpretable as expressing the hope of the plotters that the major-general might be compelled to head the mutineers; and Dr. Gardiner supposes that

> "it was this possibility which made Overton really dangerous. An efficient soldier, so infirm of purpose as to be the plaything of conspirators with whose general objects he sympathized, was scarcely the man to be left at large."

Dr. Gardiner takes for granted that Overton was "infirm of purpose," and we, in our turn, may take for granted that Dr. Gardiner has some proof for that assertion. Be this as it may, no justification is possible for the disgraceful use that Cromwell made of that suppositional implication of Overton in the mutiny, to which I venture to give the publicity that Dr. Gardiner has withheld.

It may be remembered that during March, 1655, an abortive royalist insurrection took place, of which the rising at Salisbury was the most conspicuous incident. Although the Levellers' mutiny was apparently timed for the winter of 1654, and Overton was consigned to the Tower some two months before the rising took place, still he was thus by the following official document brought into connexion with that event. The "Declaration of His Highness by the advice of his Council showing the reasons of their proceedings for securing the Peace of the Commonwealth upon occasion of the late Insurrection and Rebellion," published October, 1655, contains this statement:—

> "Another thing which the enemy had laid as necessary at least to keep company with their intended insurrection, was that part of the army in Scotland should have mutinied, surprised their generals, thrown off their officers, and marched up to London under the command of Major-General Overton, who was designed for that purpose."

The purport of these words is clear. Overton was held up and exhibited to England as a renegade, a traitor of the worst type; as a general officer who would head a mutiny, lead his soldiers against their comrades, and let them loose upon their fellow-citizens. Overton, moreover, who was undoubtedly an "upright and blameless" republican, was charged with treachery towards his brother mutineers, and as intending to bring them into line with the forces of the Royalists.

A public accusation on presumably just grounds of a man wholly unable to defend himself is, according to the common law of human kind, a grave offence. What, then, is the magnitude of the offence that Cromwell committed against Overton? Speaking as the chief magistrate of the nation, of a man whom he had himself consigned to a living grave, Cromwell accused Overton of being a treacherous soldier, citizen, and republican; his sole warranty for that charge being statements contained in those unauthenticated notes, and an anonymous letter addressed to Monk. And Cromwell knew when he made that charge that for it he had no other foundation. Judge Advocate Whalley was sent to Edinburgh to collect evidence against Overton by examination of his papers and his republican associates. Whalley was quite unsuccessful. He was forced to inform the Protector that "though he had much trouble with the officers to obtain their depositions," and had omitted nothing "of his duty to his uttermost ability," he could obtain no information against Major-General Overton, except that he had seen the letter addressed to the "Christian friends" in Monk's regiment before it was put into circulation, and did not warn him thereof.

Why did Cromwell do this grievous wrong to himself and his prisoner? This may have been the cause. If Overton's imprisonment did not cause amongst the Protector's subjects deep indignation and resentment, they would have been most unworthy Englishmen. They were not so unworthy. They did feel strong resentment, though they could not give expression to their indignation during Cromwell's lifetime; and he may have felt that it was desirable that he should justify himself in that matter. He did not dare to produce Overton in a court of law; he blackened his character. Whatever was his motive, put it how you may, the Protector's offence against his prisoner was a breach of common justice and of the instincts of common humanity.

Overton evidently was a difficulty to the Protector. He did not dare to try him, he did not dare to let him out; and as time ran on he did not dare to leave him in the Tower. It was there, as Dr. Gardiner tells us, that Overton was first imprisoned, and then "elsewhere." For "elsewhere" read "the Castle of Jersey." The Protector, in January, 1657/8, apparently feared that danger might arise from the illegal commitment of the prisoners detained in the Tower; that their imprisonment might be brought before the judges. Overton, according to popular notion, intended to apply for a writ of *habeas corpus*. Accordingly, "Oliver P.," by warrant "given at Whitehall, 8 Jany., 1657," directed the Governor of the Island of Jersey to receive into his "charge the body of Robert Overton, Esquire"—he had, it may be presumed, been cashiered from the army—and also the bodies of four Royalists.

Overton, thus put out of sight, was not out of mind. When England was set free by the Protector's death Parliament sent for Overton. He was received when he entered London by an enthusiastic crowd of admirers, "some in coaches, some on horseback, some with their wives, others on foot." Overton, "who was brought so weak by four years' imprisonment that he could scarce go over the floor" of the House, was heard at the bar. All that he asked for was that he might hear the charge brought against him. Oliver Cromwell's warrant was laid upon the table, and Parliament resolved (March 16th, 1659) that the commitment and detainer of Robert Overton, Esq., being by

> "warrant under the hand of the Chief Magistrate alone.....wherein there is no cause expressed, is illegal and unjust, and that he be discharged of his imprisonment."

It may be urged that an event in the year 1659 does not appertain to a volume devoted to the years 1654-6, and that Dr. Gardiner is writing the history not of Overton, but of Cromwell. Yet to a historian the end of a transaction is present with the beginning; and the judgment passed by Parliament on the Protector's imprisonment of Overton was a "coming event" that cast its shadow over England during the years 1655 and 1656. It shows what his subjects thought about the prisoner and the Protector. How could they help regarding Cromwell as a hypocrite? He habitually posed as the Protector of the people of God, whilst he was, year after year, treating with cruel injustice one of the most eminent among those who, to use Cromwell's words, "had been instrumental by God to fight down the enemies of God and of His people."

Nor can it be maintained that the statement in the "Declaration of His Highness" charging Overton with complicity in mutiny is of such slight significance that it might be left unnoticed. It was one of those miserable expedients to which Cromwell was driven for the maintenance of his Government, and illustrates the force of the necessity which sank him so low. Cromwell was not a man who would have inflicted, save by compulsion, an act of mean injustice upon any one, far less a brother soldier. Yet somehow he was compelled to hold up one of the heroes of Marston Moor to the scorn and hatred of his brethren as a traitor and renegade, whilst wholly unfurnished with any substantial evidence in support of that monstrous accusation.

If Dr. Gardiner shrinks from the matter of Overton, how will he be able to face the case Sir Henry Slingsby, another of Cromwell's prisoners, who was tempted on to the scaffold by his gaolers, acting under the Protector's direct and minute instructions?

Similar examples can be given of an occasional unfortunate obscurity in Dr. Gardiner's narrative, especially as regards the way in which the Protector was regarded by his subjects. The reappearance and re-enforcement on these pages of the notion that Cromwell's agents tricked and tempted the Royalists into the insurrection of March, 1655, may also be permitted, although, according to Dr. Gardiner, it has been effectually snuffed out by Mr. Firth, as evidence as yet unused in the contention, drawn from the pages of a well-known historical authority, can be cited in its support. REGINALD F. D. PALGRAVE.

SALES.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE commenced the sale of the Barrois collection of manuscripts, the property of the Earl of Ashburnham, on Monday, the 10th inst. Very high prices were realized, of which we report the chief. Antiphonale of St. Germain des Prés, written by C. Mercier, a monk of the monastery, 1729, and finely illuminated, 101*l*. Le Livre du Comte d'Artois, fifteenth century, eighty-four miniatures, 455*l*. Sermones S. Augustini et quædam alia, sixth or seventh century, 315*l*. Historia S. Augustini, with drawings from which the early block-books were made, 655*l*. Boëthius cum Expositione Roberti (Grosseteste) Episcopi, fifteenth century, with illuminations, 540*l*. Boëthius en François, par Jehan de Meun, &c., illuminated, fifteenth century, 108*l*. Anglo-Norman and other Charters (1,179), A.D. 1269-1771, 305*l*. Chastellain, Mistericuse Fiction faicte en Trois Personnages pour Pierre de Bresze, Prisonnier à Loches, fifteenth century, 138*l*. Comestor, La Bible Historiée, seventy miniatures, fourteenth century, 390*l*. Dante, Commedia, fourteenth century, from Lord Guilford's collection, 630*l*. Dialogus Creaturarum, with original paintings of subjects afterwards reproduced in wood in the early printed editions, fifteenth century, 350*l*. Vie du Vaillant Bertrand du Guesclin, miniatures in *camaïeu gris*, fourteenth century, 1,500*l*. Evangelistarium, eighth or ninth century, illuminated, with an ancient ivory plaque in the binding, 700*l*.; another, ninth century, with an ivory plaque in the binding, 320*l*. Evangelia Quatuor cum Prologis S. Hieronymi, ninth to tenth century, with an ancient ivory plaque in the binding, 490*l*. Évangiles en Français, fifteenth century, with miniatures, 175*l*. Gaces de la Buignes, Roman des Deduis de la Chasse, fourteenth century, 102*l*. Gilles li Muisis, Abbé de S. Martin de Tournay, Œuvres Poétiques, fourteenth century, 660*l*. B. de Glanville, Propriétés des Choses, par Jehan Corbichon, fourteenth century, with miniatures, 295*l*. Le Livre du Gouvernement des Princes, 120 miniatures, fourteenth century, 685*l*.

Messrs. Hodgson included in their sale last week the following: Smith's Catalogue Raisonné, 5 vols., 42*l*. Dodsley's Annual Register, 143 vols., 25*l*. 10*s*. Naval Architects' Transactions, 43 vols., 22*l*. Boswell's Life of Johnson, first edition, 2 vols., 7*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*. Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield, first American edition, 2 vols., 8*l*. 7*s*. 6*d*. Tennyson's Mariana, 6 leaves, privately printed, 1863, 11*l*. 15*s*. Lewis Carroll's Alice in Wonderland, first edition, 8*l*. Rawstorne's Gamonia, 10*l*. 5*s*. Surtees's Sporting Novels, 5 vols., 10*l*. 15*s*. Combe's Dance of Death, &c., 3 vols., 9*l*. 15*s*. Cooper and Scott, Impressions from a Set of Silver Buttons, 5*l*. 10*s*. Walton and Cotton's Angler, by Nicolas, 2 vols., 6*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*.

Literary Gossip.

MR. FISHER UNWIN has in preparation for early publication in his "Story of the Nations" series a volume on 'Buddhist India,' by Prof. T. W. Rhys Davids, the secretary and librarian of the Royal Asiatic Society, and formerly Professor of Pali and Buddhist Literature at University College, London. His previous works are mostly concerned with Buddhism, the volumes on 'Buddhism,' 'Buddhist Birth Stories,' and 'Buddhist Suttas from the Pali' being among the most important. The present volume commences in the preface with the seventh century B.C., and treats, among other things, of the kings, the clans, social life, the village, the town, trade and commerce, manufactures and industries, literature and the fine arts, religion, political history, and religious history.

THE following degrees will be conferred at the forthcoming June Commencements of the University of Dublin: Sir Edward H. Carson and Mr. Hannis Taylor, late Minister of the United States to Spain, will be made LL.D.; Prof. Samuel Dill and Mr. A. J. Evans, D.Litt.; Prof. W. Burnside and Mr. W. E. Wilson, D.Sc.; and Mr. Francis J. E. Spring, M.A.I.

THE Cambridge University Press is preparing to publish school editions of the plays of Sophocles, abridged, under Sir Richard Jebb's supervision, from his larger editions.

WE are sorry to hear that Mr. Stillman's health is not so good as we thought. So far from driving out, his peregrinations are limited to walks (with assistance) between his bed and the invalid chair at the other end of his room.

THE King of the Belgians has conferred the cross of Officer of the Belgian Order of Leopold on Col. De Bas, Director of Archives in the Dutch Department of War, for his vindication of the Belgian and Dutch troops at Quatre Bras and Waterloo contained in his work on the campaign of Prince Frederick of the Netherlands.

THOUGH the endowment of the London University may be said to "hang fire," it is not amiss to take note of the gradual accretion of small funds available for matriculated students. The trustees of the endowed charities of St. Dunstan have decided to offer three exhibitions of 60*l*. a year for three years to students (in need of assistance) who are placed highest in the honours division at matriculation.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Governors of Owens College, Manchester, was held last week, to consider what action that College should take with regard to the movement now in progress to dissociate University College, Liverpool, from the Victoria University, and to establish a separate university in that city. A resolution, which had already been agreed upon without opposition by Council and Senate, was unanimously adopted to the effect that, while offering no opposition to the effort to establish a university in Liverpool, the College considered it essential that in the event of the setting up of such a Liverpool university there should be established an independent university in Manchester not liable to be associated with any college outside that city. In other words, if the remarkable success of University College justified the movement for a Liverpool university, the much stronger position of Owens College required that it should similarly be made into a university for Manchester. This involves going back to the demand of Manchester over twenty years ago. The original petition of the Owens College, of which the Victoria charter was the result, was for the establishment of a local Manchester university. It was only in deference to the opposition of neighbouring cities that the College accepted the Victoria charter for a federal university with its seat in Manchester. In this connexion it may be added that 90,000*l*. has already been promised to Owens College in response to the jubilee appeal for at least 150,000*l*.

THE company responsible for the *Sphere* is going to bring out on Wednesdays an illustrated sixpenny journal of society and the stage entitled the *Tatler*, which Mr. Clement Shorter will edit. The first number will appear in about a month's time. Mr. Shorter has already made a success of the *Sphere*, and those who know his wonderful powers of work will not be surprised to see him score in another field.

MR. JAGGARD writes concerning his 'Index to Book-Prices Current':—

"The *Athenæum* is usually so exact that I feel tempted to point out a slight inaccuracy or two in your last issue. In the unexpected and kind note on my forthcoming 'Index' it records that 'varying prices and states are seen at one view.' To be veracious the sentence should run, 'references to varying prices,' &c. Again, extensive though the work is, there are not 'over 500,000 references' employed, but 'numerals'—a very different thing."

WE regret to hear that Mr. Charles Kent was not well enough to be present with the Boz Club last Saturday on the occasion of

their visit to Gadshill. Although better, he still suffers much from the effects of his accident.

THE Lord Mayor will be accompanied by the Lady Mayoress and the Sheriffs on the occasion of the Newsvendors' Dinner on the 25th inst. Among those who have promised to be present are General Sir Ian Hamilton, Sir John Leng, M.P., Mr. Gilbert Parker, M.P., Sir H. Burdett, and Mr. Cecil Harmsworth.

AN effort is being made to establish a Jewish university in New York, on the basis of the existing Hebrew Union College and Theological Seminary. Dr. Singer appeals to the Jewish public in America for the provision of the necessary funds. It is an interesting fact that English Jews are at the same moment considering the best mode of participating in the advantages of the University of London.

THE death is announced of the distinguished writer Count Puymaigre in his eighty-sixth year. The Count, who exercised no small influence on the intellectual life of Lorraine, wrote some original poetry, but he was pre-eminently a critic. His translations from Spanish and Portuguese possess considerable merit.

THE Bibliothèque Nationale is only keeping about 2,000 of the 30,000 pamphlets, &c., on the French Revolution which the Trustees of the British Museum handed over to the great French library some time ago. Those which have not been retained were already in the possession of the Bibliothèque Nationale, and have been placed in the keeping of the Bibliothèque Historique de la Ville de Paris at the Musée Carnavalet, of which M. Gérard is the librarian. This residue fills thirty large cases, and before this sudden influx of 28,000 items can be conveniently stored away a special money grant will have to be made.

THE eighth yearly general meeting of the Gesellschaft für deutsche Erziehungs- und Schulgeschichte was held last week in the Rathhaus of Berlin. The President (Dr. Fischer) announced that an imperial subvention of 30,000 marks had been granted for the year 1901, and that an appeal had been made for increasing the grant next year to 50,000 marks. Prof. Fechner then reported upon the progress of the literary work of the society in each of its groups during the past twelve months, especially on the advance of the great 'Monumenta Germaniæ Pædagogica.' A first volume of the 'Schulordnungen' of Hesse will be ready in 1903. Schulrath Israel, of Dresden, is engaged upon a Pestalozzi bibliography. The first portion of a 'Geschichte des geographischen Unterrichts im Zeitalter des Humanismus und der Reformation,' by Prof. Votsch, of Magdeburg, will be ready this year. Prof. Kragsala, of Dorpat, is engaged upon the collection of letters and writings by the German colleagues of Comenius. A first volume of a history of the education of the princes and princesses of the house of Hohenzollern is in the press, and the second volume will soon follow. A similar work upon the education of the princes in Weimar is in preparation, and also a history of the schools in Frankfort-on-the-Main and a history of the University of Frankfort-on-the-Oder, by Prof. Bauch, of Breslau. The second volume of the great 'Bibliographie des gesammten Erziehungs- und Bildungswesens in den Ländern deutschen Zunge' has just appeared, and embraces the school literature of the year 1897.

THE Parliamentary Papers likely to be of the most interest to our readers this week are: Historical MSS. Commission, Report on the MSS. of Mrs. Frankland-Russell-Astley, of Chequers Court (2*s.*); Elementary Education, Return showing for each Public Elementary School in England and Wales the Number of Scholars, the Annual Grant, &c. (8*s.* 9*d.*); Statistical Tables relating to the Colonial and other Possessions of the United Kingdom for the Year 1897–8 (6*s.* 10*d.*); Education, Ireland, Annual Report for 1900 (5*d.*); Census, Ireland, Preliminary Report (2½*d.*); Statutes made by the Governing Bodies of Sidney Sussex College and Christ Church (½*d.* each); Report on the Endowed Charities of the French Protestant Church of London (3*d.*); and the Annual Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records (1*d.*).

SCIENCE

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL. — *June* 6. — *Annual Meeting.* — Sir W. Huggins, President, in the chair.—The following gentlemen were elected Fellows: Prof. A. W. Alcock, Mr. F. W. Dyson, Mr. A. J. Evans, Prof. J. W. Gregory, Capt. H. B. Jackson, Mr. H. M. Macdonald, Mr. J. Mansergh, Prof. C. J. Martin, Major R. Ross, Prof. W. Schlich, Prof. A. Smithells, Mr. M. R. O. Thomas, Mr. W. Watson, Mr. W. C. D. Whetham, and Mr. A. S. Woodward.—The following papers were read: 'The Electric Response of Inorganic Substances, Preliminary Notice,' by Prof. J. C. Bose,—'Skin-currents: Part I. The Frog's Skin,' by Dr. Waller,—'Vibrations of Rifle Barrels,' by Mr. A. Mallock,—'The Measurement of Magnetic Hysteresis,' by Messrs. G. F. C. Searle and T. G. Bedford,—'A Conjugating "Yeast,"' by Mr. B. T. P. Barker,—'Thermal Adjustment and Respiratory Exchange in Monotremes and Marsupials: a Study in the Development of Homo-thermism,' by Prof. J. C. Martin,—'The Elastic Equilibrium of Circular Cylinders under Certain Practical Systems of Load,' by Mr. L. N. G. Filon,—'The Measurement of Ionic Velocities in Aqueous Solution, and the Existence of Complex Ions,' by Mr. B. D. Steele,—and 'The Spectrum of η Argus,' by Sir D. Gill.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—*June* 5.—Mr. Blashill, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. E. W. Fry sent photographs of the Romano-British pottery recently discovered at Walmer, and a plan of the site with some interesting notes.—Among the exhibits were two antique candlesticks of iron of peculiar construction, probably of Dutch origin, shown by Dr. Winstone, who also exhibited some leaf-shaped and some barbed arrow-heads with modern mounts.—Dr. W. de Gray Birch read a paper on 'Some Aspects of the Life and Times of King Alfred the Great,' in which he pointed out that the celebration of the millenary of Alfred would have been one of the more prominent events of the year had it not been for other imperial causes which had acted adversely in this respect. As it was, however, London, by a special exhibition in the British Museum, and Winchester, by a special congress, were preparing to honour Alfred's name and fame, and thus the two cities with which Alfred was very closely connected would be doing something to remind us of his time. Dr. Birch recapitulated at some length the familiar story of the king's life, brushing away many apocryphal stories that have grown up round the hero, and devoted considerable time to a critical exposition of the archæology of the "Alfred Jewel" and other cognate relics of the art of the Anglo-Saxon goldsmiths and enamellers, and to a description of the numerous literary works with which Alfred occupied himself. The paper showed that a standard edition of the *opera omnia* of Alfred, embracing all that the king wrote and all that the ancients had written of him, would be a far more fitting memorial of this millenary than a fanciful statue of doubtful portraiture, or a building set up in all the gilded glory of twentieth-century architecture.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE. — *June* 5. — Sir H. H. Howorth, President, in the chair. — Prof. Boyd Dawkins gave an account of the exploration of the cairn at Gop, near Prestatyn, on the east side of the Vale of Clwyd, and of the cave discovered close by. The cairn, called locally the tomb of Queen Boadicea, consisted of a pile of blocks of limestone 330 ft. long, 223 ft. wide, 416 ft. high. A shaft was sunk in the centre to the level of the solid rock, and from this three driftways were carried along the line of the rock to a distance of 30 ft., with but negative results, the only remains met with being a few bones of sheep or goat, hog, and ox or horse, of the usual prehistoric refuse-heap type. The stones were too loose to allow the exploration to be carried on further without timbering, and it was found impossible to explore the heap satisfactorily without removing the whole of the stones. The cairn probably marks the position of the sepulchral cave which was discovered below at a distance of 141 ft. The site of this cave was marked by a fox earth which completely covered the entrance. On cutting into it the broad opening of the cave was revealed, filled with three distinct deposits. On the rocky floor of the interior of the cave was a stiff yellow clay, from 1 ft. to 2 ft. thick, belonging to the Glacial Period, and without any fossil remains. Above this was a layer of grey clay 2 ft. thick, containing the remains of the cave hyæna, bison, stag, reindeer, roedeer, horse, and woolly rhinoceros. Above this, and extending to the roof of the cavern, was a prehistoric accumulation, containing bones of the domestic animals used for food by man, about 6 ft. thick, proved by the associated pottery to belong to the Bronze Age. It was largely a refuse heap, accumulated during the time it was occupied by man. As this was worked away towards the inside a large number of bones were met with underneath slabs of stone, and when these were removed a wall became visible, built of rubble stone, about 4 ft. high and 4 ft. long. This proved to be one of three walls of a sepulchral chamber, the fourth being formed by the inner wall of the cave. Inside were the remains of upwards of thirteen skeletons, of various ages, which had been buried, in successive times, in a contracted posture. Associated with them were fragments of pottery of the Bronze Age, two links of jet or Kimmeridge coal, and a carefully ground flint flake, looking almost like the blade of an ivory paper knife. Examination of the skulls proved that the predominant type was that of the long oval-headed inhabitants of the district in the Neolithic Age, while two were round heads belonging to the later Goidelic conquerors of Britain in the Bronze Age. One of these was a female skull. This association of the two races in one family vault affords clear proof that at this time the fusion of peoples had begun which has been going on ever since, a fusion in the course of which the Iberic tongue gradually became obliterated. In later times the arrival of the Brythonic peoples caused, in its turn, Gaelic to give way to the Welsh tongue, and to be represented mainly by isolated names of places and rivers. Prof. Dawkins thought it very probable that the cairn was made to mark the site of the family sepulchre.—Mr. E. W. Brabrook read a paper on 'Mediæval Lavatories,' illustrating his subject with a drawing of the twelfth-century example at Christ Church, Canterbury. He gave a list of remaining examples, chiefly monastic, divided into two classes: those with circular or octagonal plan, and those with rectangular plan. Of these the first class contained all the earlier examples. Referring to the lavatories at Canterbury and at Mellifont, visited in 1900 by the Institute, he noted the persistency of the opinion held by a former generation of antiquaries that these buildings were baptistries. At Canterbury the authorities went so far as to place a font in the upper chamber there, by way of restoring the building to its original use! The description of the great lavatory at Durham, from the 'Rites of Durham,' gave an excellent idea of the magnificence of these structures in the larger monastic houses. Of the second class, with rectangular plan, a very fine specimen existed at Gloucester in the north walk of the cloister, complete except for the lead linings of the water-trough. This form was the usual one for domestic lavatories, which were sometimes very large, as in the case of one of which it is recorded that a hundred knights and ladies could wash there at the same time.

ZOOLOGICAL.—*June* 4.—Dr. W. T. Blanford, V.P., in the chair.—A communication by Dr. R. Broom, on 'The Structure and Affinities of the Anomodont Genus Udenodon,' contained an account of a number of specimens from the Lower Karoo beds of Pearston, South Africa, which the author referred to the

dicynodont genus Udenodon (Oudenodon). One of these, a small skull, was shortly described as the type of a new species (*U. gracilis*). A second specimen, which included a large part of a skeleton, but with a very imperfect skull, was believed to belong to the same species, and was likewise briefly noticed. The author also described the structure of the skeleton of Udenodon as deduced from his own specimens, the particulars of the skull being taken from several specimens, while the account of the rest of the skeleton was largely based upon the one small specimen above alluded to. In considering the affinities of Udenodon the author supported the opinion hitherto held that it was only a slightly modified Dicynodon, in which the teeth had failed to be developed. The bones of Udenodon and Dicynodon, taken together, were said to show marked affinities with the theriodonts and the mammals, and less marked affinities with the primitive forms (Pareiosaurus, rhynchocephalians, plesiosaurs, and chelonians), but only remote affinities with the higher reptiles.—A communication was read from Mr. Oldfield Thomas, giving the history of the specimen of *Rhinoceros lasiotis*, Sclater, which had lived for thirty-two years in the Society's gardens, and stating that he was of opinion that it was not deserving of specific rank, but should be considered rather as a subspecies of *R. sumatrensis*. The generic nomenclature of the rhinoceros was also examined, and it was proposed that the existing species of this family should be divided into three generic divisions — Rhinoceros (to include *R. unicornis* and *R. sondaicus*), Diceros-rhinus (to include *R. sumatrensis* and *R. sumatrensis lasiotis*), and Diceros (to include *R. simus* and *R. bicornis*). It was shown that, if it were found necessary to divide the species *R. simus* and *R. bicornis*, the former, with its fossil allies, should bear the name Cœlodonta.—Mr. G. A. Boulenger read a paper on a small collection of fishes from the Victoria Nyanza which had been made by the order of Sir H. H. Johnston. Six species were enumerated and remarked upon, two (*Labeo victorianus* and *Discognathus johnstoni*) being described as new.—Mr. F. E. Beddard described six new species of earthworms of the genus Benhamia from tropical Africa.—Some notes were read from Mr. J. G. Millais on the capture of a specimen of Bechstein's bat (*Vespertilio bechsteini*) in the neighbourhood of Henley-on-Thames. So far as was known, this was only the second occurrence of this species recorded in Great Britain.—Mr. H. R. Hogg read a paper on the Australian and New Zealandian spiders of the suborder Mygalomorphæ. The author adopted the nomenclature of M. Simon, and stated that of the seven subfamilies of this suborder into which M. Simon had divided it, six were represented in Australia and New Zealand, the only absentee being the Paratropidinæ of South America.

CHEMICAL.—*June* 6.—Prof. Thorpe, V.P., in the the chair.—The following papers were read: 'A Laboratory Method for the Preparation of Ethylene,' by Mr. G. S. Newth,—'Oroxylin,' by Messrs. W. A. H. Naylor and C. S. Dyer,—'Some Relations between Physical Constants and Constitution in Benzenoid Amines: II.,' by Messrs. P. Gordon and L. Limpach,—'The Constitution of the Acids obtained from α-Dibromocamphor,' by Messrs. A. Lapworth and W. H. Lenton,—'The Decomposition of Chlorates: IV. The Supposed Mechanical Facilitation of the Decomposition of Potassium Chlorate,' by Mr. W. H. Sodeau,—'Condensation of Phenols with Esters of the Acetylene Series: V. Homologues of Benzo-γ-pyrone,' by Mr. S. Ruhemann,—'On the Action of Sodium Methoxide and its Homologues on Benzophenone Chloride and Benzal Chloride,' by Mr. J. E. Mackenzie,—'Preliminary Note on Hydrides of Boron,' by Messrs. W. Ramsay and H. S. Hatfield,—'Gum Tragacanth,' by Mr. C. O'Sullivan,—'Optically Active Dimethoxysuccinic Acid and its Derivatives,' by Messrs. T. Purdie and J. C. Irvine,—'The Influence of Solvents on the Rotatory Powers of Ethereal Dimethoxysuccinates and Tartrates,' by Messrs. T. Purdie and W. Barbour,—and 'Note on a Kerosine Oil Blowpipe,' by Mr. A. Richardson.

PHILOLOGICAL.—*June* 7.—Rev. Prof. Skeat, V.P., in the chair.—Dr. J. A. H. Murray made a report on the progress of the 'Oxford English Dictionary.' J is now all printed, and, with part of K, is on its way to America, and will be published here on July 1st. About three-fourths of K have been sent to the Clarendon Press, and vol. v. (I, J, K) will be completed by October 1st. Mr. Bradley has begun vol. vi. (L, M, N); Dr. Murray's assistants have begun work at O for vol. vii.; and the third editor, Mr. Craigie, has sent to press the beginning of Q. Dr. Fitzedward Hall's death has been a great loss to the 'Dictionary,' but his lists of words have been handed over, and his son will lend the books to which these refer to readers for the 'Dictionary.' Each reader will be furnished with slips on which the date and title of the book sent him are printed, so that he will have only to look out each word in the list and copy a short passage for it. Other helpers who have died are Dr. Hulme and Mr. Anderson. Twenty sub-editors have died, and all the staff who were on the 'Dictionary' before its move to Oxford. Mr. Brandreth, Miss Brown, Mr. Bartlett, Mr. Robertson-Wilson, and others are still at work. Mr. Wm. Payne, of Cuckfield, has sent 20,000 quotations, mostly before 1600. Miss Poynter has read at the Bodleian, sorted slips, and helped generally. Dr. Furnivall has sent many bundles of quotations. Both J and K, though the shortest couple of letters, were very difficult. They are supplementary to G and C, and the references to these took up much time. The initial article of J, now in print, gives much information on the history of the letter, which was only a form of the final *i*, "filij." The letters *i* and *j* were first differentiated in printed Spanish small letters, as in Minsheu, 1597. In England Richard Day and Geo. Bishop printed *i* and *j* in small type in the sixteenth century. In Cotgrave's famous French dictionary, 1611, the roman type has *j*, the italic has not. After 1625 *j* gradually came in. The sound of initial *j* did not exist in Old English; at the end of words it came in in the eleventh century. From the sixteenth century *j* words were introduced—*jack*, *jerry*, *just*, &c., all plebeian words of unknown origin. But our oldest *j* words are from Old French in the eleventh century—*juggler*, *justice*. Native *j* words are later —*jib*, *jig*, *jilt*, *job*, *jug*, *junk* (old rope), &c.—and mainly onomatopœic. Many *j* names have become common words, like *jockey*, *jumbo*, &c. "John Company" is from the Dutch East India Company, not the English. *Joss* is Portuguese *deos*, Javanese *deyos*. *Judex* and *jus* have many derivatives, of which Dr. Murray gave the history of *judge* and *justice*. Though the Romans had dropped *k*, and English did not have it originally, yet Christianity introduced it through its "Kyrie eleison." In Old English *c* was used for *k* except in *Kent*, *kin*, and *kyning* occasionally; but after the Norman Conquest *k* came in before *e*, *i*, *n*. Under *ka* Dr. Johnson has seven words, some of which are also spelt with *c*. The 'Oxford Dictionary' *ka* words take twenty-one columns. Dr. Murray dealt with several *k* words, and was warmly thanked for his services to the 'Dictionary.'

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

TUES. College of Physicians, 5.—'The Chemical Side of Nervous Activity,' Lecture III., Dr Halliburton. (Croonian Lectures.)
— Statistical, 5.—Annual Meeting.
— Zoological, 8½.—'Observations on some Mimetic Insects and Spiders from Borneo and Singapore,' Mr. R Shelford; 'Further Researches upon the Molluscs of the Great African Lakes,' Mr. J. E. S. Moore; 'The Collections of Birds made by Dr Donaldson Smith in Northern Somali-land,' Dr. R. B. Sharpe
WED. Meteorological, 4½.—'The Eclipse Cyclone, the Diurnal Cyclones, and the Cyclones and Anticyclones of Temperate Latitudes,' Mr. H H Clayton; 'The Seismograph as a Sensitive Barometer,' Mr F N Denison.
— Geological, 8.—'Intrusive Tuff-like Igneous Rocks and Breccias in Ireland,' Messrs. J R Kilroe and A McHenry; 'The Use of a Geological Datum,' Mr. Beeby Thompson.
— Microscopical, 8.—'An Examination of the Abbe Diffraction Theory of the Microscope,' Mr. J. W. Gordon
— Anthropological Institute, 8¼.—'The Spirit of Vegetation,' Mr. Tregear; 'Japanese Gohei,' Mr Aston.
THURS Royal, 4½.
— College of Physicians, 5.—'The Chemical Side of Nervous Activity,' Lecture IV., Dr. Halliburton (Croonian Lectures.)
— Chemical, 8 Ballot for Fellows; 'The Direct Union of Carbon and Hydrogen,' Part II., and 'The Decomposition of Hydrocarbons at High Temperatures,' Messrs W. A. Bone and H. D. S Jerdan; 'Ammonium and other Imidosulphites,' Messrs E. Divers and M Ogawa; 'Nitrilosulphates,' Messrs. E. Divers and T. Haga; 'The Sugars from Cellulose,' Mr. H. J. H. Fenton; and five other Papers.
— Linnean, 8.—'The Freshwater Algæ of Ceylon,' Messrs. W. and G. S West; 'Coprophilous Fungi,' Messrs. G Massee and E Salmon; 'Revision of the Genus Hypericophyllum, Steetz,' Mr. N E. Brown.
— Society of Antiquaries, 8½.—'The Recent Discovery of an Alleged Law of Numa,' Prof. E C. Clark.

Science Gossip.

THE death of Mr. William Walton removes a notable old Cambridge tutor who had long outlived his contemporaries. He graduated in 1836 at Trinity, and speedily gained a reputation as a mathematical coach and tutor, especially at Magdalene and Trinity Hall. Among his pupils was the present Master of the latter foundation. He published a 'Treatise on the Differential Calculus' in 1845, and from 1848 to 1858 various collections of problems in geometry, hydrostatics, hydrodynamics, and mechanics.

IN answer to the appeal for funds to commemorate the late Mr. G. J. Symons, the well-known meteorologist, over 700*l.* has been subscribed. This will be devoted to the issue of a gold medal, which will be awarded biennially for distinguished work in meteorological science, irrespective of sex or nationality.

GEOLOGISTS have been sadly shocked by the news of the murder of Prof. G. Bleicher, of Nancy, whose work had done much to elucidate the structure of the Vosges. In early life Dr. Bleicher had served in the French African army, but more than twenty years ago he settled in Nancy as Professor of Natural History in the École Supérieure de Pharmacie. At the time of his death he was also director of this school. Prof. Bleicher was the author of numerous memoirs on the geology and prehistoric archæology of Alsace and Lorraine.

WHAT must take its place in the first class of misprints has lately appeared in a collection of papers printed by a Surrey press. The author is described as "Fellow of the Epidemological Institute of Chemistry; Pathological Hunterian Society." Four separate bodies were surely never so mixed before!

THE Report of the Army Medical Department has just been issued as a Parliamentary Paper, at the price of 2*s.* 1*d.*

FINE ARTS

The Early Age of Greece. By William Ridgeway, Disney Professor of Archæology in the University of Cambridge. Vol. I. (Cambridge, University Press.)

PROF. RIDGEWAY has already earned his spurs as a scholar of originality and learning, and one who carries out the motto prefixed to this book: ὅπῃ ἂν ὁ λόγος ὥσπερ πνεῦμα φέρῃ, ταύτῃ ἰτέον. His book on 'The Origin of Metallic Currency' ran counter to the dearest theories of the "symbolic" school of numismatists; but the most conservative of them have been forced to admit that there is much truth in it, and his views are certainly becoming more widely accepted. The present work is in some respects even more bold, attempting as it does not merely to overthrow the latest theories on the Homeric question, but also to resuscitate the Pelasgi and assign to them the credit of the Cyclopean works of Mycenæ, the exquisite gold work of Vapheio, and last, but greatest, the Homeric poems themselves, with "the noblest measure ever moulded by the lips of man." Merely to believe in the Pelasgians was thought not so long since the mark of a madman. Prof. Ridgeway has indeed the courage of his convictions.

To prove his case he first collects and sifts the facts known about the civilization called Mycenæan. Taking each centre in turn, he shows that the same main characteristics are seen in each, that they spread over the mainland of Greece, the Ægean islands, Italy, and parts of Africa and Asia Minor, and that, whilst the remains are sporadic or of late introduction in the outlying parts, the most important, which belong to the flower of the Mycenæan culture, are found in the Ægean area. Legends are then brought in evidence to prove that the Peloponnese was the centre of influence. He infers that the remains, which are everywhere so much alike, were the work of one race, and that that race developed its culture on the south of the Greek peninsula. Next comes the question, What was this race? and the rival claims of Phœnicians and others having been considered and dismissed, he examines the legends current in Greece about the prehistoric population, and decides that the Pelasgi

were the authors of the Mycenæan culture. A discussion of the Homeric age leads to the conclusion that the heroes of the Iliad were Achæan conquerors who had entered into the inheritance of their predecessors. The Homeric armour, round shield with a boss, iron lance or sword, helmet, greaves, and cuirass, is at variance with the Mycenæan, which consisted (as the tombs and legends prove) of oblong shield made of hide, bow or short sword, without helmet or body armour. Here he falls foul of Reichel, and has no difficulty in demolishing the arguments by which he attempted to identify Homer's men with the Mycenæans. An examination of the Central European finds at Hallstatt and elsewhere, where armour identical with the Homeric has been found, suggests that the Achæans came from that quarter. Ethnology again comes to his aid, and he gives reason for thinking that the Pelasgi were a small dark race, while their Achæan conquerors, as indeed Homer says, were tall and fair-headed. The latter he identifies with the Celts. Burial customs are also found to agree in Hallstatt and in Homer, and to differ in Mycenæ. Finally, the Homeric dialect is examined, and its peculiarities explained in a most ingenious fashion as due to the Pelasgic dialect, which, from a comparison of Arcadian and Cyprian, appears to have been a variety of Æolic.

It is impossible here to do more than indicate the main lines of this argument; but we frankly confess that it has made a strong impression on us. No doubt Mr. Ridgeway may have here and there gone a little too far in identifying various dark-haired tribes as one, and so with the fair tribes; and some of the argument is not very clearly stated—that, for instance, about the types of safety-pin brooch, which cannot be tested without fuller illustration. Perhaps he has not sufficiently explained the Zeus of Dodona, whom Homer calls Pelasgic and Mr. Ridgeway Achæan, and more is reserved for the second volume. The effects of climate upon physique may be as great as is here assumed, but the case can hardly be said to be proved. But with the main argument we are fully in accord. The finds, both in Greece and elsewhere, on which it is largely based, appear, so far as we can test the matter, to be accurately stated, and no material evidence seems to have been ignored. Mr. Ridgeway does not forget, for example, the warrior vase of Mycenæ, with its helmets and round shields, but points out, quite truly, that it was found in the lower city amidst remains of the end of the Mycenæan age, when, according to his theory, the Achæans were already dominant. In this part we can hardly believe that his position will be seriously questioned. We think the legends are most likely to be the battle-ground with his opponents. Although the tendency of every discovery during the last generation has been to rehabilitate the Greek legends of early times, yet the contempt for them dies hard, as appears clearly enough in the scant courtesy shown to early Roman history. But they have never been critically examined before in the light of archæological discoveries, nor has any one so successfully illustrated them by the way in which historical heroes, like Alexander or Charlemagne, are treated in saga and song; and when so examined, their consistency with themselves and with the finds is indeed remarkable. It is no small confirmation of their value that by following them Mr. Ridgeway has been enabled to explain better than any of his predecessors the origin of the Homeric poems. As was long ago pointed out, these poems are not the rude ballads of a young race, but the last bloom of a declining civilization; and Mr. Ridgeway suggests that the Achæans, who obtained the strong places of Southern Greece not by conquest, but by marriage, may well have availed themselves of the hereditary bard of the old kingly house to sing their own praises, just as the English nobles did in Ireland.

Language is another problem on which new light is thrown by the present essay; and here again the known facts of more modern history are employed. The labialism in certain Greek dialects has long been a vexed problem, and it is suggested that, while the conquerors adopted the speech of the conquered race, they impressed some modifications upon it, as the Normans did upon English. Amongst these would be labialism, which was a mark of Celtic. Thus the Athenians discarded ἴκκος for ἵππος, while the older form (though Mr. Ridgeway does not mention it) survives in the northern name Perdiccas. Then, again, scholars have never explained why the Athenians should have used Doric for the choral parts of their plays. Mr. Ridgeway suggests that this was really the old Attic—in fact, the Pelasgian of the common people—preserved in religious hymns, which would naturally be conservative. The "Doric" of tragedy has, in fact, little in common with the Doric dialects, except that α is retained for η. We may perhaps add a further item of confirmation in the colloquial use of εἰ with the subjunctive, so common in Aristophanes, who faithfully reflects the popular idiom, this point being also noteworthy in the Homeric poems. By Mr. Ridgeway's theory both would come from a common source.

A number of smaller points which are explained by the new theory can only be alluded to. We now see reason for the three classes in Sparta, nobles, periœci, and helots, in the three races, Dorian, Achæan, and Pelasgian; for similar facts in Crete, Thessaly, and South Italy, and for the absence of them in Attica. We see a plausible reason for the recognition scene in the 'Choëphorœ,' if the hair of the nobles were light, of the folk dark; and perhaps for the footprint, if there were a marked difference in stature between the two. We see why the Homeric names are so hard to explain etymologically, and the great Athenian and island names so easy. And, not least, light is thrown on the dark places of Greek religion, which we hope to see more fully illuminated in the concluding volume. We may say, however, that an investigation on wholly different lines has led us to the conclusion which Mr. Ridgeway appears to have reached, that the common people in most parts of Greece had a worship of the dead quite distinct from that of the great gods who afterwards largely absorbed the functions and privileges of their predecessors.

It may be worth mentioning, in reviewing a book of this sort, that some of the references are wrong. That on p. 153, note, should be "Plutarch, Vit. X. Or. 843 E"; on p. 205, note 5, read "Paus. viii. 5, 3."

NOTES FROM ROME.

ON the 12th of last March some rather interesting traces of the old gardens of Sallust were discovered at the corner of the Via Lucullo and the Via Sallustiana, where the Sisters of St. Joseph are building a new wing of their convent. At the depth of 38 feet, and at 60 feet from the junction of the two streets just named, a headless statue was lying, exquisitely carved in Greek marble of fine texture and rich tone. It represents a young woman wearing the Doric woollen peplum, sewn on the right side up to the height of the shoulders, with the apoptygma—namely, with the top of the peplum folded over all round. This fold, which descends generally to the level of the hips, was known to archæologists as the διπλοΐδιον, but its real name was ἀπόπτυγμα. The figure belongs to a Peloponnesian type, produced, it seems, at the beginning of the fifth century B.C., of which several specimens have already been found, collected, and described by Amelung and Mariani (*Bull. Com.*, 1897, p. 169; *Roemische Mittheil.*, 1900, p. 181), the best preserved of the whole set being the one discovered at Castelli, the ancient κίσαμος in the island of Crete, and now preserved in the museum of the Syllogos of Candia. The new replica, which measures five feet in height without the plinth, was found lying among the remains of one of the edifices of the Sallustian gardens—built partly in the reticulated style, partly in "opus quadratum"—together with other fragments of statuary, several amphoræ, and two whole columns, one of africano, fluted, one of cipollino, plain. The edifices must have bordered on the little river Petronia, the underground course of which can still be followed from its springs in the Piazza Sallustiana down the Via di S. Nicolo da Tolentino, the Piazza Barberini, and the Via del Tritone, to the Piazza Colonna, where its traces are lost.

In the Via dell' Aracœli, opposite the Palazzo Astalli, a fragment of a stone pedestal has come to light, on which the words COSOLED.....ONE CAPTOM can still be traced. It is very little, but enough to allow us to classify this fragment with a special set of records which commemorate the capture of Greek or Sicilian cities in the third century B.C. and the removal of their most celebrated works of art to Rome. Such are the pedestal of M. Fulvius Nobilior, discovered in 1867 near the temple of Hercules Musarum, upon which had been placed the statue of one of the muses captured by that victorious leader at Ambracia, A.U. 567; that of M. Claudius Marcellus, found near S. Pietro in Vinculis, which supported another splendid work of art removed from Henna in 543, &c. The name of the conquered city cannot be made out in the newly found fragment; we only know that it ended with the letters .....ONE.

Outside the Porta S. Paolo, near the city walls, a stone altar has come to light, with a bas-relief representing a four-wheeled cart drawn at high speed by two mules stimulated by the cracking of the whip of their driver. The inscription states that the altar was offered *ex voto* by a muleteer named Severus to Epona, the goddess of stables, grooms, and pack animals, whose intervention had saved the grateful man from an accident not specified. A little further on, on the road to Ostia, several tombs have been excavated dating from the middle of the second century, and belonging to the gens Claudia (Ti. Claudius Theophilus, Ti. Claudius Hilarus, Claudia Charis, &c.).

The Carmelites are building the hundred and

thirty-first monastery erected in Rome under Italian rule, viz., since the year 1870. It occupies a large tract of ground right outside the Aurelian walls, in the triangle formed by the Corso d'Italia, the Via Salaria Vetus or Pinciana, and the Via Salaria Nova. This triangle has become the terror of epigraphists, on account of the vast number of totally uninteresting epitaphs which it contains. Over eight hundred have been put aside since the construction of this Carmelite convent began two or three years ago. Among the forty-seven discovered in these last days in the foundations of the chapel there is one describing how a "collegium" had been formed among the freedmen and servants of L. Tarius Rufus, under the presidency of a certain Agrypnus, who was physician to Quinta, wife of Tarius; how the doctor had died at twenty-seven, and how his "mater calamitosa" (a new and charming expression of sorrow) had put up at her expense the funeral tablet. A second tablet belongs to a banker from Reate named C. Flaminius Atticus; a third to an imperial freedman who was a "cælator" by trade, viz., an engraver, a chiseller, or worker *en repoussé* of gold and silver plate. It seems that artists of this kind were always included in the list of the imperial household, like the "Amiantus Germanici Cæsaris cælator" mentioned in No. 4328 of the 'Corpus Inscr. Latin.' Pliny speaks of a Clodius who had attained such perfection and fame in the art of chiselling precious cups that they were named from him "vasa clodiana"; and No. 9222 of the 'Corpus' sings the praises of a M. Canuleius Zosimus who had outdistanced all his contemporaries in the "cælatura clodiana," and although he had had the control of large quantities of precious metal ("multum ponderis auri et argenti"), he had died with clean hands ("concupiit ex eo nihil unquam").

A fourth tombstone belongs to a young man of twenty-three, named Grattius, who had been kicked and beaten to death ("indigne subiectus morte nefanda, occisus calce et manibus") by a ruffian, to whom the victim wishes an even worse fate ("hoc opto! moriare malis exemplis cruciatus").

Parliament has sanctioned almost unanimously the purchase of the Ludovisi museum of statuary, which has thus become the property of the nation. It will be exhibited, very likely, in the casino of the Villa Borghesa, together with the Borghese marbles. I have just heard of another excellent scheme. The State is contemplating the purchase of the Farnese Palace, with the view of arranging in its spacious halls the National Gallery of Pictures, for which, after the latest additions, there is no more room in the overcrowded Corsini Palace.

The collection of Papal coins formed by the late Cardinal Randi has been purchased by Pope Leo XIII. and added to the Vatican "Medagliere." It numbers about 6,000 pieces, including many rare and some unique specimens, mostly collected in 1862, when the Government of Pius IX. introduced the French monetary system into the States of the Church. At that time silver or gold coins dating from the sixteenth or seventeenth century were still in circulation, including scudi, testoni (30 baiocchi), papetti (20 baiocchi), giulii (10), grossi (5), and mezzi grossi (2½). It was not a rare occurrence by any means to receive in exchange for a gold doppia or sequin silver pieces dating from the time of Paul III., Clement VIII., or Urban VIII. I still keep in my own collection a few rare specimens which came into my hands in this way. When the French monetary system was adopted in 1862, and the Papal currency retired from circulation, Cardinal Randi was allowed to pick up whatever pieces would suit his purpose by simply refunding to the Treasury their face value in silver or gold. And thus the finest and rarest productions of the Cinquecento medalists were bought by Randi by the pound!

The archæological exploration of the islands of Giglio (Igilium) and Giannutri (Dianium) in the Tuscan Sea has just been completed by Prof. Pellegrini, of the Florence Museum. The island of Giglio belonged to the Ahenobarbi branch of the Domitian family from the time of the Republic, as we are told by Cæsar ('De Bell. Civ.,' i. 34). Here they built a villa or a shooting lodge on the hill now called Del Castellare, behind the tower of Giglio Marina, and here several brick stamps have lately been found, inscribed with the name of the celebrated Domitian kilns. These kilns occupied a large district at the foot of the Vatican Hill and on the plain which we call the Prati di Castello (the old Domitian gardens), and became Crown property through the two Domitiæ Lucillæ, senior and junior, marrying into the imperial family. There is no doubt, therefore, that the villa of Castellare was built with materials specially shipped from the Tiber.

Far more important are the remains described by Pellegrini on the west coast of Giannutri, in the inner recess of the Cala Maestra, at the foot of the Poggio del Cannone, which rises 255 feet above the level of the sea. The remains, which have a sea frontage of 900 feet, had been identified by former explorers with a temple of Diana, for no other reason than that suggested by the name of the island, called Ἀρτεμίτα by the Greeks and Dianium by the Romans. They include a reservoir for rain-water, living rooms, store-rooms, baths, habitations for servants and slaves, and a round belvedere in the highest portion of the grounds, to which the five granite columns and the corresponding marble capitals lying in that neighbourhood seem to belong. All these antique structures have lately been explored by the brothers Oswald and Walter Adami, of Leghorn, who have undertaken the colonization and cultivation of the half-deserted island, and who have lodged themselves and their staff of servants and workmen in the very rooms of the palace raised and inhabited by the Domitii Ahenobarbi twenty centuries before.

Following in the footsteps of King Victor and Pope Leo XIII., the municipality of Rome has just started its own collection of coins in a room of the Palazzo de' Conservatori, next to the Gallery of Bronzes. The task of sorting, arranging, and exhibiting scientifically this remarkable collection has been entrusted to the well-known numismatist Camillo Serafini, who is also the keeper of the Vatican "Medagliere." It contains, among other items, the Campana collection of Roman gold coins, which the city rescued from the Mont de Piété in 1872; the Bignani collection, bought in 1889; the Stanzani collection, formed by that distinguished architect while residing in Russia; and lastly, the gold, silver, and bronze coins collected since 1870 from municipal excavations.

RODOLFO LANCIANI.

SALES.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS sold on the 4th inst. the following engravings. After J. Hoppner: The Duchess of Bedford, by S. W. Reynolds, 43*l.*; Mrs. Whitbread, by the same, 31*l.*; The Sisters (The Frankland Children), by W. Ward, 109*l.*; Psyche, by H. Meyer, 39*l.* After Sir J. Reynolds: A Bacchante (Lady Hamilton), by J. R. Smith, 43*l.*; another example, 325*l.*; Mrs. Braddyll, by S. Cousins, 57*l.*; Lady Caroline Montagu as Winter, by J. R. Smith, 96*l.*; The Duchess of Devonshire, by V. Green, 65*l.*; Mrs. Bunbury, by J. Watson, 92*l.* After G. Romney: The Duchess of Marlborough, by J. Jones, 67*l.*; Emma (Lady Hamilton), by the same, 241*l.*; Hon. Mrs. Beresford, by the same, 53*l.* After Sir T. Lawrence: Countess Grosvenor, by S. Cousins, 29*l.*; Master Lambton, by the same, 57*l.* After J. Ward: Selling Rabbits, and The Citizens' Retreat, by W. Ward, 25*l.* After G. Morland: St. James's Park, and A Tea-Garden, by F. D. Soiron, 141*l.*; Fox-hunting, by E. Bell (set of four), 37*l.*; The Deserter, by G. Keating (set of four), 93*l.* After W. Bigg: Dulce Domum, and Black Monday, by J. Jones, 33*l.*; The Soldier's Widow, and The Sailor's Orphans, by Dunkarton, 35*l.* By W. Ward: Louisa Mildmay, 49*l.*

The same firm sold on the 8th inst. the following works. Drawings: V. Cole, The Harvest-Field, 50*l.* W. A. Nesfield, Glen Rosie, Isle of Arran, 54*l.* R. T. Waite, Lewes Mill, 126*l.* J. Downman, Lady Hildyard, 99*l.*; Miss Saltren, 99*l.* B. Foster, Waiting for the Ferry, 78*l.*; Crossing the Ford, 346*l.* F. Goodall, Felice Ballarini reciting Tasso to the Fishermen of Chioggia, 50*l.* A. W. Hunt, A Woodland Glade, 84*l.* T. S. Cooper, Tonford Manor, Kent, 199*l.* P. de Wint, A Coast Scene, Minehead, 199*l.*; Kenilworth Castle, 173*l.* Pictures: T. S. Cooper, The End of November, 1872, 262*l.* W. P. Frith, Mr. Honeywood introducing the Bailiffs to Miss Richland as his Friends, 194*l.* G. Vincent, A Woody River Scene, 136*l.* H. Dawson, The Cornfield, 136*l.* W. Müller, The Acropolis, Athens, 420*l.* W. Etty, Aurora and Zephyr, 210*l.* E. W. Cooke, French Herring Boats running into the Port of Havre-de-Grâce, 210*l.* J. F. Herring, sen., Boroughbridge Horse Fair, 173*l.* J. N. Sartorius, The Death of the Fox, 105*l.*

Fine-Art Gossip.

THE Pastel Society are holding the private view to-day of their exhibition in the Royal Institute Galleries.

IN consequence of the success of Messrs. Colnaghi's exhibition in aid of the Princess of Wales's Appeal Fund, Sir Seymour Haden has consented to forego the opening of their second show of his own work for a fortnight, so that it will begin on the 29th.

MESSRS. FOSTER sold, for comparatively small sums, on Wednesday last, the 12th inst., three of the frescoes, by Mr. Watts, that were detached from the walls of the original Little Holland House, Kensington, by peeling them off on linen, just before that once well-known building was pulled down. The subjects represented were 'From Spenser's "Faerie Queene,"' 'Dante,' and 'Dante and Virgil.' Other frescoes by the same hands, which were detached from the same building, are still existing in private possession.

THE death is announced of the eldest son of the late C. R. Leslie, R.A., Mr. R. C. Leslie, who was well known as a painter of sea-subjects. Latterly he took to writing, and produced 'A Marine Painter's Log' and a 'Waterbiography.'

MR. WATTS is now, and for some weeks past has been, at Limner's Lease, and engaged in completing his full-length, life-size portrait of Tennyson. This is not that portrait of the Laureate which the R.A. proposed some time ago, representing his friend as he once saw him, walking near Farringford in sunlight with a peacock on each side of him.

MRS. HOEY is quite right about Herbert's picture mentioned last week, and we are sorry to have been misled by the fact that his name disappears from the list of Academicians in 1887. He contributed the work in question to the Academy when he had retired in 1889, and it was called 'A Voice from the Deep.'

MR. ORCHARDSON has just been elected a foreign Associate of the Académie des Beaux-Arts. His work is well known in France, where he obtained a medal as far back as 1867.

THE talented landscape painter Hans Sandreuter, whose death in his fifty-first year is announced from Basle, was a pupil of Böcklin. He was recently awarded a Gold Medal for

painting at Dresden, and his picture was purchased for the Dresden Gallery. Many of his works are at present being exhibited at Paris.

ON May 26th, the four hundredth anniversary of Benvenuto Cellini's birthday, a memorial tablet was affixed to the house in the Via Chiara at Florence where the artist was born. On the same day a bronze bust of Cellini was unveiled on the Ponte Vecchio. Both ceremonies were attended by the municipal authorities of the city, numerous artistic, literary, and other societies with their banners, and a great crowd of citizens.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

COVENT GARDEN.—Opera: 'Tristan und Isolde,' 'Lohengrin.'
QUEEN'S HALL.—Verdi Memorial Concert.

A PERFORMANCE of 'Tristan' was given at Covent Garden on Friday last week. Fräulein Ternina was the Isolde, and these simple words express exactly the impression which she created; she did more than play the part; the impersonation of the now haughty, now tender, now sorrowful maiden, was ideal. A great artist is a creature of moods and circumstances, and cannot, therefore, always display his or her powers to the best advantage. On this particular evening Fräulein Ternina not only sang magnificently and acted in the most subtle, vivid, yet restrained manner, but she evidently inspired all around her. Herr van Dyck, for instance, was at times uncertain in intonation—an old weakness, from which he has been singularly free this season—but he strained every nerve, sang with great intensity, and acted with all dignity and passion. During the performance certain moments in connexion with these two artists seemed to call for special mention; yet on looking, or rather thinking, back we felt that they were parts of a whole which should not be destroyed by detailed praise. Then there was Miss Marie Brema as Brangäne, and at her best, and Herr van Rooy, a sturdy Kurwenal. It seems ungracious to speak last of the conductor and orchestra, though such is the custom, and in many operas they certainly occupy a subordinate position. In 'Tristan' they are of paramount importance; on them depends whatever success is achieved on the stage. We have already recognized the merits of Herr Lohse, the conductor, though we have occasionally found the orchestral playing untidy, as in the performances both of 'Siegfried' and 'Die Meistersinger.' On the 'Tristan' evening, however, there was a marked change. We would not speak of Herr Lohse as an inspired conductor, but he is intelligent, thoroughly understands Wagner, and on this occasion he had his forces well under control; the result, therefore, was highly satisfactory; the orchestral playing was, in fact, the best which has been heard this season.

On Tuesday 'Lohengrin' was performed, with Fräulein Ternina as Elsa. Any part which this gifted lady undertakes is sure to be interesting; as the gentle, loving, and somewhat weak-minded maiden she could not, however, create so strong an impression as on the previous Friday. 'Lohengrin' is in many respects a wonderful work, yet in listening to it after the storm and stress of 'Tristan,' and especially after a great performance, we realize more fully than ever to what daring heights Wagner rose through the power of his genius. The 'Meistersinger' may be—nay, probably is—the most healthy of Wagner's art creations, but 'Tristan' is assuredly the most astonishing. Herr van Dyck represented, and we believe for the first time, Telramund, and in an impressive manner, especially in the second act; in the first his facial expression was somewhat impassive. Miss Marie Brema was the Ortrud. Her conception of the part is good. Here and there, however, we become conscious that she has painfully studied the character, and that she is trying to bring out to the full the composer's intentions, and that very anxiety results at times in over-emphasizing the means. Herr Knote as Lohengrin sang extremely well; it was the best appearance he has made this season. Herr Blass proved a dignified king. Some of the chorus-singing, by the way, was woefully out of tune. Herr Lohse conducted.

The Verdi memorial concert given at the Queen's Hall on Saturday afternoon did not attract the multitude; there was a good though not full house. The name of the composer is specially associated with the stage, and yet his contributions to sacred music are of interest and even importance. The 'Requiem' which was heard on this occasion is the work of a man of earnest thought and sincere feeling; it is highly dramatic, but there is in it a certain feeling of staginess; in other words, Verdi practically devoted his life to the theatre, and this influenced his style. Then, again, nationality is a factor to be considered, and even the form of religion to which a composer adheres. With regard to the latter an interesting comparison could be drawn between the sacred music of sturdy Protestants, like Handel and Bach, and Catholic composers whose view of the part which art plays in the service of the Church is more objective, more sensuous; the Catholic creed permits—nay, induces—music of a softer, more ornate kind. The performance of the 'Requiem' was exceedingly good, especially as regards the choral singing. The soloists were Madame Sobrino, Miss Marie Brema, Signor Anselmi, and M. Plançon. They all sang well. In the concerted music, however, their voices did not blend nicely. Signor Mancinelli conducted with all due fervour. In the first part of the programme Sir A. C. Mackenzie conducted his dramatic suite 'Coriolanus,' arranged from the score which he recently provided for Sir Henry Irving's production of the play at the Lyceum Theatre. We then referred to the excellent music, which, performed by the large Queen's Hall band, has now been heard to better advantage. The suite consists of four movements, of which the Prelude and Melodrame and Funeral March appear to us the most effective in the concert-room. The work was much applauded, and the composer recalled to the platform.

Musical Gossip.

MADAME TERESA CARREÑO made a successful appearance at the sixth Philharmonic Concert last Thursday week. She played, and with great success, Grieg's Concerto in A minor, a work with which she is evidently in strong sympathy. The programme included Tschaïkowsky's interesting overture 'Romeo and Juliet,' of which an excellent performance was given, and Schumann's Symphony, No. 2, in C, which also was good, though the first movement was somewhat lacking in breadth and force. Madame Marchesi sang in place of Madame Emma Nevada, and was well received.

MLLE. CAMILLA LANDI'S Curtius Concert Club vocal recital, at the Bechstein Hall on Saturday afternoon, was well attended, and in old Italian songs, modern French songs, and German *Lieder*, she once again displayed the versatility of her gifts. She was, too, in excellent voice. Messrs. Henry Bird and A. Mann presided ably at the pianoforte.

MADAME CARREÑO gave the first of two pianoforte recitals at St. James's Hall on Monday. Her reading of Beethoven's Sonata in E flat, Op. 31, No. 3, was delightful, the middle movements being played with marked skill and tenderness. The latter quality was particularly noticeable in the Minuet, and it seemed to foreshadow some beautiful Chopin playing. Yet in interpreting the music of that master she disappointed us. The colours were laid on too thickly. Madame Carreño is an artist, and even when not agreeing with her, we feel that we are listening to one who thinks and acts for herself. Pianists cannot ask for indulgence because they are not quite in the vein; they take their chance, and, of course, have their favourable and unfavourable days. The laboured reading of much of the Schumann Fantasia satisfied us that Madame Carreño was not up to her usual high standard.

MR. SIGMUND BEEL, who studied under Dr. Joachim, gave his first violin recital at the New Bechstein Hall on Monday afternoon. He has taste, temperament, and excellent technique—three qualities not often combined. His programme commenced with a Sonata for pianoforte and violin, Op. 20, by Mr. Arthur William Foote, an American composer who has published many vocal and instrumental works. The sonata in question was performed, apparently, for the first time in London. The music is ably written, and Mr. Beel deserves credit for introducing a novelty, also for calling attention to American composers, with whom, one or two excepted, we have little acquaintance. He gave an earnest, artistic rendering of the Bach Chaconne, while his playing of the Paganini Concerto in D was exceedingly brilliant. The programme ended with Mozart's Sonata in E minor, a fine work, though one seldom heard. Miss Ada Wright, a clever pianist, took part in the concerted music, and also played solos. Mr. Bird proved, as usual, an excellent accompanist.

MR. ARNOLD DOLMETSCH gave the last concert of his summer series on Tuesday. The programme opened with a Concerto for harpsichord, with accompaniment of strings (composed in 1743) by C. P. E. Bach. The first and last movements are delightfully fresh and vigorous, but the slow middle movement is specially remarkable for its beauty and deep feeling. The same composer was also represented by a Sonata in F minor, while a Sonata for harpsichord and violin by his brother Johann Christian Bach proved light and agreeable. This composer had not his brother's earnestness or technical gifts, and yet, when he was not catering, as he so frequently did, for the public taste, he wrote excellent music. In all these works Mrs. Elodie Dolmetsch presided ably at the harpsichord. An attractive Sonata for 'cello, by Boccherini, was interpreted with fine precision and pure sentiment by Miss Hélène Dolmetsch. The second part of the programme included a Haydn Trio in D flat and Mozart's Quartet in E flat for harpsichord and strings.

THERE are two composers whose music exerts a specially powerful influence over the public.

The one is Beethoven, the other Wagner; and it is to be feared that of the two the latter is for the moment the greater favourite. Enthusiasm is natural enough, but many irrational worshippers are inclined to esteem the Bayreuth above the Bonn master. A "Beethoven" Concert given on Tuesday at the Queen's Hall, under the direction of Mr. H. J. Wood, presented three masterpieces, which even Wagner in all his glory did not surpass: the C minor Symphony, the Violin Concerto, and the E flat Pianoforte Concerto. The soloists were M. Ysaye and Signor Busoni. The programme included the 'King Stephen' Overture, a minor, yet interesting work.

AT his second pianoforte recital, on Wednesday afternoon, M. Godowsky offered a programme of good things, but one of extreme length. We heard him play Schumann's 'Davidsbündler,' greatly admiring his clean technique and his intelligent conception of the music; yet there was a lack of warmth. His programme again contained what we feel strongly inclined to call derangements of Chopin's 'Études'—M. Godowsky calls them 'Studies on Chopin Études.' We heard the group which he gave at his first recital, but, in spite of all the cleverness of his treatment of the music, in spite of all the skill which he displayed in performance, we felt that such things ought not to be done—not, at any rate, on the concert platform.

M. YSAYE AND SIGNOR BUSONI performed César Franck's Sonata in A for violin and pianoforte at their recital at Queen's Hall on Thursday afternoon. The two artists were in thorough sympathy with the music, and it was a great treat to hear so satisfactory a rendering of one of the Belgian composer's finest works. Signor Busoni played as solo, and in brilliant style, Schumann's "Abegg" Variations, Op. 1, a brilliant composition, in which there are curious traces of the Hummel-Herz school, from which Schumann soon emancipated himself.

THE death is announced of Mrs. Thomson (*née* Anna Robena Laidlaw), a pianist, pupil of Robert Müller and Henri Herz, who played at a Leipzig Gewandhaus concert in 1837. She made the acquaintance of Schumann, who dedicated to her his 'Phantasiestücke,' Op. 12. She had a successful career until 1852, when she married and retired from public life.

THE death has occurred at Wiesbaden of the composer and conductor Georg Vierling, son of Johann Gottfried Vierling, who was a pupil of Carl Ph. Em. Bach and Kirnberger. Georg, born in 1820, was director of various societies at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, Berlin, and Potsdam. He wrote many well-known part-songs; also a symphony, overtures, and chamber music.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

MON.	Madame Carreno's Pianoforte Recital, 3, St James's Hall.
—	Mrs Milligan Fox's Folk-song Concert, 3, Salle Erard.
—	Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden.
TUES	Tschaikowsky Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
—	Miss K. Bruckshaw's Pianoforte Recital, 8, Bechstein Hall.
—	Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden.
WED	Miss Aline May's Concert 3 St James's Hall.
—	Kubelik Violin Recital, 8.30, St James's Hall
—	Miss Johanna Heymann's Pianoforte Recital, 8.30, Salle Erard.
—	Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden.
THURS	Mr. Donald Tovey's Concert 3, St James's Hall.
—	Philharmonic Concert 8, Queen's Hall.
—	Royal Italian Opera Covent Garden.
FRI.	Mlle Girod's Pianoforte Recital 3, Bechstein Hall
—	Madame Hélène L'Amy's Concert, 8.30, St James's Hall.
—	Herr Hermann Heydrich's Concert, 8.30, Steinway Hall.
—	Royal Italian Opera Covent Garden
SAT	Curtius Club Concert 3
—	M. Pachmann's Pianoforte Recital, 3, St James's Hall
—	'The Golden Legend,' 3.30 Crystal Palace
—	Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden.

DRAMA

Dramatic Gossip.

SIGNS that the season will be exceptionally brief multiply. Mr. Forbes Robertson has concluded his season at the Comedy, though the house still remains on his hands; and Mr. Martin Harvey has postponed until the autumn the production of his promised novelty 'Through Deep Waters.' One may count on the fingers of one hand the theatres which are in any full sense successful.

'MADAME SANS-GENE' in the adaptation of Mr. Comyns Carr now holds possession of the Lyceum during four evenings and two afternoons of the week, the evening programme on Wednesday consisting of 'The Bells' and 'Waterloo.' Mr. Irving reappears as Napoleon and Miss Terry as Catherine. Scarcely any other feature of the cast with which at the same house the drama was given on April 10th, 1897, is retained. Mr. J. H. Barnes is an excellent Marshal Lefebvre.

MADAME RÉJANE will appear on Monday at the Coronet Theatre in 'Sapho,' which has been accepted by the Censure. The piece is played by permission of Mr. M. L. Meyer, the holder of the English rights. Madame Réjane's season will extend over a fortnight.

DURING her stay in London Madame Réjane will, it is anticipated, be seen in 'La Robe Rouge' of M. Eugène Brieux, produced at the Vaudeville in March of last year; and in 'La Course au Flambeau' of M. Paul Hervieu, given at the same house on April 17th last. In the former piece she plays for once a woman of the people, who in the last act assassinates a magistrate by whom she has been officially persecuted. It might possibly be expedient to show her in 'A Doll's House,' in which she has won recognition in Scandinavia as well as in Paris.

MISS MARIE TEMPEST promises in August a new play, to be given at the Prince of Wales's.

IN spite of legal difficulties put in his way in order to compel him to prosecute a reputed forger, Mr. Wilson Barrett has started for Australia. He expects to return to London in 1902, by way of South Africa.

MR. NAT GOODWIN and Miss Maxine Elliott are to appear at the Comedy Theatre as Shylock and Portia in 'The Merchant of Venice,' in which they have recently been seen in America.

MADAME BERNHARDT is credited with the intention of playing Romeo to the Juliet of Miss Maude Adams. The experiment will presumably be made in America.

MR. COLLINS'S lease of Drury Lane has, it is said, been extended to eighty years, a period long enough to satisfy most ambitions. It is bewildering to think of the changes which it may witness.

ALONE, or in collaboration with his sister-in-law Miss Harriett Jay, the late Robert Buchanan wrote many plays. The best of these were adaptations of novels. 'Sophia,' his rendering of 'Tom Jones,' given at the Vaudeville, April 12th, 1886, enjoyed a well-deserved success. To the Comedy he supplied 'Dick Sheridan,' February 3rd, 1894. Among his many dramatic writings were: 'The Witchfinder,' Sadler's Wells, 1864; 'The Madcap Prince,' Haymarket, August 3rd, 1874; 'The Queen of Connaught,' Olympic, January 15th, 1877; 'A Nine Days' Queen,' Gaiety, December 22nd, 1880; 'The Exiles of Erin, or St. Abe and his Seven Wives,' Olympic, May 7th, 1881; 'The Shadow of the Sword,' Olympic, April 8th, 1882; 'Storm-beaten,' Adelphi, March 17th, 1883; 'A Sailor and his Lass,' written with Sir A. Harris, Drury Lane, October 15th, 1883; 'Agnes,' Comedy, March 21st, 1885; 'Clarissa' [Harlowe], Vaudeville, February 6th, 1890; and 'Sweet Nancy,' adapted from Miss Rhoda Broughton, Lyric, July 12th, 1890.

IT is a bad prospect for actors who are in the habit of making up in the country for their losses in town if, as is said, the "rot" long visible in London has extended outside it.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—F. D.—P. F.—G. T.—H. K. L.—F. M. D.—receive.

W. C. F.—Inquiring.

L. K.—No more on this can be inserted.

H. C.—Later.

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MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS respectfully give notice that they have received instructions from the Lord Steward to SELL by AUCTION, at their Great Rooms, King Street, St. James's Square, on MONDAY, June 24, and Four Following Days, at 2 o'clock precisely, FIVE THOUSAND DOZENS of fine OLD BOTTLED SHERRIES, including Montilla, Pale, Pale Golden, Golden, and Oloroso, bottled in 1864, 1866, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, and 1894, the Property of Her late MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA and His MAJESTY the KING, being the Overstock of Wine purchased during the last century and prior to the year 1899, and now lying in the Cellars at Buckingham Palace, St James's Palace, Windsor Castle, Marlborough House, and Sandringham. Each Bottle will bear the Royal label indicating from which Cellar the Wine comes.

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LITERATURE

The Canadian Contingents and Canadian Imperialism. By W. Sanford Evans. Illustrated, and with six Maps. (Fisher Unwin.)

MR. EVANS has written "a story and a study"; but, to use a chemical phrase, the combining proportions are faulty. He ought to have kept the two apart. Many readers will take great interest in a consecutive narrative of the work done by the Canadian contingents in South Africa who care nothing for the constitutional question concerning their employment, while as many may place the constitutional question in the front rank.

The seriousness and reticence with which Mr. Evans writes merit praise. On too many persons the subject of South Africa exercises an irritant effect, and the lack of over-excitement and of hysterical utterances in these pages adds largely to their value. A few facts supplied are either not generally known, or they are forgotten. Enthusiasm in fighting the battles of the Empire is not displayed by Canadians for the first time. Not to name 1812–15, in 1854 many volunteered to take part in the Crimean campaign. Owing to the alliance between France and England, the Canadians who spoke French were as eager as their English-speaking brethren to join in the fray against Russia. Resolutions approving of the war were passed by the Legislature which then represented Upper and Lower Canada, while a grant of twenty thousand pounds sterling was voted to the fund for succouring the widows and orphans of soldiers in the allied armies. At the time of the Mutiny in India the popular desire of Canadians to aid the Motherland was so strong and clearly expressed that a regiment, called the 100th Prince of Wales's Royal Canadians, was formed in Canada and added to the regular army. In 1877 Col. Laurie offered to raise a Canadian regiment for service in Turkey, and repeated the offer in 1884, when war was being waged in the Soudan; but both offers were declined. The home Government would not entertain any proposal for supplying troops unless the Canadian Government bore the cost, and it was because this condition was fulfilled by New South Wales that a contingent from that colony saw service in Egypt. It is noteworthy that Canada has many representatives among the officers of the British army, no fewer than one hundred being graduates of the Canadian Military College at Kingston.

That the Canadians are good and ready fighters is undoubted. Thousands, we are told by Mr. Evans, fought on the side of the North in a quarrel which did not directly concern Canada. But when South Africa became, or was about to become, a battlefield, the course of Canada was not clear to any observer, and few Canadians could have given an exact forecast. It is a common saying that there are more politics to the square mile in Canada than in any other part of the globe. When the Canadians heard that the colonies of Australia were sending contingents to South Africa to fight alongside of troops from Great Britain, the desire was loudly expressed in favour of Canada doing likewise. The Government, however, hesitated to commit itself. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Prime Minister, was reluctant to give the Opposition a handle for turning him out of office, and he was doubtful whether the Canadians of French extraction, of whom he was the most powerful and distinguished representative, would continue to support him. The problem was complicated by the attitude of Major-General Hutton, the general officer commanding the Canadian Militia. Mr. Evans writes, with greater accuracy than he may suppose, that "in a sense General Hutton was a political agent." His conduct seems to have been dictated with a view to please the Colonial rather than the War Office, and to ensure the co-operation of Canada with the Imperial Government in war as well as in peace. The result was friction between the general and the Minister of Militia, and the general's resignation. Sir Wilfrid Laurier felt, however, that the public really desired to take part in the South African war, and he resolved to yield to voices from the crowd. He was not confident that Parliament would readily ratify his decision, or that ratification was possible without acrimonious debate. Consequently, the Government over which he presided resolved to send a contingent to South Africa without Parliamentary sanction.

It is worthy of note and praise that the decision of the Government to send a contingent numbering 1,000 to South Africa was carried into effect with a promptitude and a thoroughness which our War Office has good reason to envy. All the soldiers were volunteers, and they had to be recruited under conditions which are thus set forth by Mr. Evans:—

"The enrolling, equipping, and despatch of the first Canadian contingent was a remarkable achievement. Suppose a Government with headquarters at Berlin should undertake to raise an entirely new regiment, and should choose as its recruiting points Dublin, Edinburgh, London, Lyons, Paris, Cologne, Hamburg, Berlin, Dresden, Constantinople, Bagdad, and one other point still nearer the Persian Gulf; suppose this Government had never attempted anything of just the same kind before; suppose it had little in its stores except rifles and ammunition; and suppose it got this regiment of more than 1,000 men together, fully clothed and equipped, and on shipboard, sailing out of the harbour of Hamburg, all within seventeen days of the time it first made up its mind to raise a regiment at all—well, it would congratulate itself. Yet, in terms of European and Asiatic geography, this was the achievement of the Canadian Government."

It is admitted that the proportion of volunteers from Quebec was smaller than that from the other provinces, despite the circumstance that the standard of height was lowered and the rate of pay was more tempting to a native of Quebec than to one of the Western Provinces. However, as Mr. Evans writes, the deficiencies in some places were compensated by increased enlistments in others, and the first contingent "embarked thirty-nine men over strength." He also says, contrary to what is generally, but erroneously, supposed, that "most of the volunteers were city men."

It is needless to follow or set forth in detail the deeds performed by the Canadian soldiers, from Paardeberg to Mafeking. If not unequalled, they rank with the best. Nor was their tenacity and valour in the face of the enemy the most remarkable thing, though neither has been surpassed. In concert with their brethren from Australasia and of the force raised in South Africa, they displayed an alertness and resource which constitute the highest merit and utmost value of armed men. The following short passage illustrates our meaning:—

"Early in the afternoon of Good Friday, April 14th [1900], C Battery was ordered to strike camp and proceed from Stellenbosch by forced march to Cape Town. By 8.30 on the following morning the battery arrived at the ship's side, having covered the thirty-three miles during the night. All guns, waggons, horses, harness, and ammunition were on board by noon. It was smart work. Sergeant Kiely wrote home that 'When the Staff Officer arrived at 12.15 he gave orders to go on loading guns. "All loaded, sir," was the reply. "Go on loading horses, then." "All loaded, sir," was again the reply. "Then go on with the ammunition." The same reply was given. "Impossible," said the officer; but the fact remained, and he reported the feat to Lord Roberts by wire, who sent a message congratulating the men. It was read out by the Staff Officer on parade at 2 P.M.'"

The import of the foregoing passage may escape readers who are not intimately versed in the affairs of the thirteen American colonies before they declared their independence. In those days the forces of Old and New England were occupied, more than once, in fighting the French on American soil. One of the severest defeats was that of General Braddock, and it was largely due to his adherence to routine and his contempt for the advice of Washington and other colonists. He was the victim of red tape, losing his life because he would not adapt himself to circumstances. Now, the Canadians and other auxiliaries of our army in South Africa treated red tape as a thing to be avoided. Hence the dispatch of a contingent from Canada within a time which was marvellously short, and such an incident as that recorded above.

When C Battery had been transported in the Columbian over the 1,500 miles of the

Indian Ocean separating Cape Town from Beira, the men, guns, and ammunition were on board a train two hours after landing. When the end of the railway was reached the guns were drawn by mules at the rate of from 60 to 100 miles a day, the mules being changed every few miles; the result being that, by forced marches, the Canadian artillery effectively contributed to the relief of Mafeking. The simple words in which Mr. Evans tells the story deserve to be read:—

"On the 17th [of May] Col. Plumer and Col. Mahon joined forces, and the Canadian Artillery helped to win that stubborn five hours' fight, nine miles from Mafeking, which opened the road into the beleaguered town by which the relieving force entered in brilliant moonlight at four in the morning. For seven long months that little garrison had watched and fought and endured because they would not yield. They never lapsed into carelessness and never weakened in determination. And they finished, not like spent men, but with a display of full powers. A few days before they had outwitted and confounded the Boers in their last desperate assault, and on the 18th of May they marched out, with the relieving force as supports and reserves, to fire the last shots at the fleeing enemy. That the Canadians contributed, by their remarkable march and by their spirit and steadiness in their first artillery action, to the final relief of such men, will remain one of the proudest traditions of Canadian arms."

Happily no hesitation has been shown in recognizing the military services of our colonial kinsmen. Had the like policy been pursued in America, the commission in the regular army for which George Washington vainly longed would have been gratefully offered to him, while the men serving under him would not have been snubbed. In the reports to Lord Roberts the doings of the Canadians were deservedly lauded, while Col. Baden-Powell sent this message to the Government at Ottawa:—

"Mafeking relieved to-day, and most grateful for invaluable assistance of Canadian artillery, which made record march from Beira to help us."

There is a want of continuity in Mr. Evans's story, while a few more dates would add greatly to its clearness. Besides, it is a mistake to tell how the capture of Pretoria was celebrated with rejoicing a few days before it occurred, and not to give May 5th as the date upon which the British flag was hoisted there. A foot-note in this case would be appropriate and useful.

The majority of the readers of this work will pass over many pages in which constitutional questions are discussed. Should another emergency occur it is permissible to expect that Canada will again play as splendid a part in the affairs of the Empire. At present no demand has been made upon her for services as a military power, everything having been done voluntarily. Such a book as this will help to foster the bond between Canada and the mother country. We note with regret the absence of an index, and the misprint, on pp. 108, 118, of "Colville" for *Colvile*.

The Social Problem, Life and Work. By J. A. Hobson. (Nisbet.)

Mr. Hobson handles a difficult and vitally interesting problem with a sobriety of tone and judgment rarely met with in books of this class. His work commands attention equally by its ability and by its self-restraint and moderation, qualities which are evidence of the advance in the treatment of burning social questions since the days of the system-mongers and the Socialists of the chair.

The book is intended as an informal introduction to the science and art of social progress. Its plan is, first, to show that political economy, whether of the older or newer type, does not and cannot handle successfully the social problem; and, secondly, after establishing the organic unity of social phenomena, to examine in a tentative and introductory way some of the main questions which go to make up the problem of social progress—for example, the rights of the individual and of property, the rights of society as a maker of values, social distribution according to needs, and so on—until the author arrives at his ground principle of social distribution "from each according to his powers, to each according to his needs."

With regard to the plan of the book, we have an objection to make, though it is a minor one not affecting the purpose of these pages, which stand high above any blemish of mere plan. If Mr. Hobson had been content to say that as a fact neither the old nor the new political economy contemplates the social problem at all, we should have contentedly acquiesced; but what he does say is that neither does it nor can it, and this by reason of the organic unity and indivisibility of the social problem. We demur to the reasoning solely in the interests of economic science, of its classification and organization for the purposes of study. In a proper classification of economics (the widest generic term of all), which is inevitably coming, political economy will be that branch of the science which will investigate the economy of the *politeia*, of the State *quâ* State. It will be practically limited to what is now loosely termed finance. At the other end of the pole there will be an inferior and insignificant science of trade (*i.e.*, of value and exchange, &c., from the point of view of the mere individual—roughly corresponding to the past and present conception of so-called political economy). The science of society as a maker and equalizer of values will stand half way between the economic science of the State and the economic science of the individual. This latter science of society will hold probably the most important, but certainly also the most difficult position, and satisfactory progress will not be made in it until this or some superior classification is adopted and the work of investigation pursued on definite lines. It is not merely futile, but also harmful to argue, as Mr. Hobson does through nearly a quarter of his book, that because social phenomena are the phenomena of an organic and indivisible whole, no classification of economic science is possible, and that the whole domain must be left to the occupation of a nebulous science of society which has still to be called from the vasty deep. The human body is one organic whole, but we divide the study of it into sections. We study its topography in the science of anatomy, its functions in that of physiology, and so on. The only classification Mr. Hobson can conceive is that between the political economy which washes its hands of social questions and the newer, ill-defined social science which has yet to come. But the political economy of the past (and present) is a silly misnomer. It is not political economy at all. Instead of opposing social science to it as the only antithesis or alternative, all that Mr. Hobson need do is to rechristen the old political economy as the science of particular or individual values (the science of trade), and project a new science of the economy of the State, and then correlate to both these sciences his own beloved science of society. He would by that means attain a clearer conception of the limits of the middle science, and also, we venture to think, some inklings as to method.

The whole of the first portion of his work, in which he deals with this contrast between political economy and a new social science, Mr. Hobson styles 'Book I.—The Science of Social Progress.' But this title is not at all borne out by the contents of pp. 1–86, which form Book I. Such portions of this book as are not concerned with the destructive criticism of old and present political economy treat of similar matter and employ a similar method to those found in the rest of the work, which Mr. Hobson himself styles 'Book II.—The Art of Social Progress.' Why is there this confusion? Because Mr. Hobson, in his obstinate rejection of any classification of economic science, cannot attain to any proper conception of that social science which he yearns after, and as a further result cannot come to any satisfactory idea of method. We cannot resist the conviction (and we are turning now to the main part of Mr. Hobson's teaching) that with the growth of historic sense and practice the question of the method of a science and art of social progress will solve itself.

It is a fatal mistake at the outset to produce certain axioms as to the rights of the individual, and then to set against them certain equally axiomatic rights of society as a maker of values, and then from the poise and equilibrium of these to evolve some new theory of social distribution according to needs. Besides being a wrong commencement of the science, this is to give a quantitative expression to a problem which is absolutely incapable of quantitative measurement. In the realm of nature there is no such thing as a right; there is only might. Those elementary rights of life, of food, of shelter, &c., which the Socialist finds in nature, he denies to the lower order of nature—to the beetle he crushes under his foot, to the sheep he slaughters for food. If these rights are his, then also are they theirs. But in truth they exist not at all. The growth and formulation of human *rights* is a distinctly traceable progress; and the remarkable thing is that they everywhere find expression in the domain of law, not of economics. The extension of the conception of rights from the purely legal or juridical domain to the economic would be tantamount at any time to that social revolution which

the professed Socialist preaches. But history teaches different things. It teaches us that the path of progress in the past has been along the lines of the extension of this conception of rights within the proper juridical domain. A right is a positive enactment by a superior power of whatever nature, with whatever species of sanction. It is not opposed to a duty. The two terms are synonymous. And as the intelligent mind of that superior power, which imposes that right upon all, grows, so the limits and extent of the rights grow. First it is justice, always justice (personal, an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth); then it is property; then, a long way behind, it is equity. Now pursue the same path, and to what may we not attain? The modern superior power (the State) has an increasingly intelligent mind, and ever as its conception becomes clearer it formulates a law with the sanction of the power of that State behind it. That new law becomes a new right and the possession of us all. The progress is inevitably gradual.

It is only by some such course of investigation that we can see clearly enough to disabuse our minds of the cant of natural rights. Is there a right to a normal working day, to an eight-hours day, to a six-hours day? Never and nowhere in the domain of nature, and not yet in the domain of positive law. But it may come with the intelligent growth of the mind of the State. When it comes it will be a positive enactment (whether formally positive or not is immaterial), and from that time onwards it will be our right. And so on with the rest.

As far as mere argumentation goes, to abolish the force of the phrase "natural rights" is to abolish the substructure not only of Mr. Hobson's book, but also of every ordinary Socialistic book. But we do not wish to leave Mr. Hobson thus summarily. The vice of his fundamentals is that of the fundamentals of all Socialists. The sane, reasoned proportions of the superstructure he rears upon those fundamentals are all his own. There are chapters which are full of power, minute and close in their dialectical skill, broad and luminous and at times painful in their suggestiveness. In the chapter, for example, on society as a maker of values he lays bare a principle which will be fraught with most beneficent possibilities when the mind of the age is once made firmly to grasp it. Why should a man who starts a newspaper in London make enormous profits, while another who starts one in the country with equal ability and capital makes only a moderate gain? The answer is, Because there are six millions odd of people in London. They have made the paper, or rather the big profits. The moral is that this profit should be taxed. This is not one of Mr. Hobson's illustrations, but there is no lack of them. It is difficult to look at modern social phenomena from any standpoint without detecting how the mere concourse of men has created or enhanced a value which some individual more astute than the rest has managed to grasp for himself. If, instead of dreaming of impalpable rights, we could only educate the mind of the State to a proper conception of its own participation in the values which it has helped to create, we should be making the greatest stride towards a new and better order. And happily signs are accumulating on every side that the social mind is gradually beginning to notice such points.

We differ, therefore, from Mr. Hobson in our point of view. We hold that the only line of social development is the historic line of development, the continuation and extension of that which has been, viz., the authoritative declaration from time to time of new rights as the result of the working of the corporate consciousness, as a result of the education of the mind of the State. But the difference in point of view involves difference of principle and opinion at almost every turn. So much of the progress as has already been accomplished we loyally accept. Not so Mr. Hobson. He doubts, for example, if the phenomena of social waste, human waste, pools of unemployed labour, &c., have not increased as a result of the application of the principle of division of labour. Now surely, after all, this is a matter of fact. Compare a highly organized mercantile community, such as the United States or Great Britain, where the minutest division of labour prevails, with, say, the ordinary industrial community in Russia or India. Which of these two classes is more affected by any sudden breakdown of the industrial machine—by a famine, by a crisis? Which is likely periodically to suffer most from stagnant pools of immobile labour? There can surely be no difference of opinion on the point.

On the more contentious points in these pages we prefer not to touch—the question of State regulation against unfit marriage, for instance; or, again, Mr. Hobson's treatment of a leisured class as entirely parasitic. Our difference is not with such strained and opinionative utterances, but rather one of pure reason which regards only underlying principles. But, differ as one will from Mr. Hobson, one rises from the perusal of his work with chastened mind. There *is* a social problem, and men would be wise, and the world happier, if they would as a mass shirk that question less.

Die Religionsphilosophie Kant's. Von Dr. Albert Schweitzer. (Tübingen, Mohr.)

KANT'S religious philosophy has been so often described and criticized during the last hundred years that at first blush there seems to be no demand or justification for a new treatise on the subject. Some dozen volumes, a few of them brilliant, have been written on it in Germany, France, and England. Hardly a term elapses in the German universities but an industrious candidate for a degree makes it the topic of an elaborate thesis. It forms a prominent feature of the chapter on Kant in every history of philosophy. To the average man, and still more to the student, the capacity for saying things about it might indeed appear to be exhausted. But to Dr. Schweitzer, of the University of Strasburg, reflection has suggested a different view. He admits that, in spite of the great place which Kant occupies in modern literature, there is no possibility of making any further contribution to our knowledge of his opinions, but he is not equally certain that criticism cannot discover a fresh point of view from which to regard them.

To such a point of view he draws attention in the present treatise. What he offers is not, he declares, an attempt to pass a verdict on Kant's religious philosophy, but simply a critical analysis of such of his thoughts as stand in any relation with it. In other words, his aim is to let Kant speak for himself rather than to speak on his behalf; to trace the development of his opinions as they gradually took shape in his chief works by showing exactly how he conceived particular problems at various stages of his philosophical career. The objection may, of course, be urged that the real interest of his religious philosophy consists in its net result, and in the extent to which as a whole it exerted an influence on the general religious philosophy of the nineteenth century; that, so far as this influence is concerned, the actual process of its development is a matter of no importance; and that a description of the process, an analysis of the steps by which Kant proceeded, can serve no useful purpose and has only a slight historical value. Dr. Schweitzer meets this objection by raising an attractive question. If, he says, Kant's religious philosophy has had the influence described, may not the stages of its development be conceivably identical with the lines on which the religious philosophy of the nineteenth century developed? May not the one be, in a certain sense, a preformation of the other? Regarded in this light, a fresh study of Kant's religious philosophy may, he urges, prove of interest and be attended with some justification.

That a writer should suggest a particular justification for his work, and then utterly fail to show that it possesses any justification at all, is not an unknown circumstance in the history of literature. But that the author of a philosophical treatise should begin by indicating that whatever interest and whatever value it possesses lie in the answer it may give to a particular question, and then do next to nothing to show in what the answer consists—this surely is something exceptional. When Dr. Schweitzer declares in his preface that the hint which he offers may be sufficient to indicate the interest of his work, he apparently means the expression to be taken literally. We have to be content with the hint. Apart from a casual reference here and there, he makes no attempt to show how the stages of Kant's thought foreshadow the development of thought in the nineteenth century. He tells us at the very close of the volume, and even there incidentally, that Schopenhauer took up the factor of Kant's religious philosophy which was contained in the general point of view adopted in critical idealism, and formulated it in a less consistent, but more profound manner than Kant himself. He also tells us that Albrecht Ritschl—without, however, being clearly conscious of what he was doing—similarly took up the factor presented in the conception of a moral law and traced its operation to the complete exclusion of the critical element. Ritschl, like Kant, is described as attempting the impossible task of attributing a moral and religious significance to the idea of a continued existence after death, and of also trying to make this idea an organic part of an intelligible scheme of the world. But stray

allusions of this kind form an inadequate basis of justification for a work which, at great length and in a style of intolerable complexity, covers once more ground that is perfectly familiar to all serious students of Kant's philosophy. Possibly Dr. Schweitzer supposes that, having provided the materials for a complete survey of the religious elements in this philosophy, he may safely leave the reader to draw the parallel in question; or, if this be too violent a supposition, possibly he thinks that a bare hint that it exists is sufficient. A parallel between the development of Kant's thought and the development of religious thought in the nineteenth century is one thing, and the fact that some elements of his thought reappear in later writings moving on totally different lines is another.

But, if the hope which Dr. Schweitzer's preface excites is not fulfilled, he cannot be accused of not redeeming the promise implied by the title of his work. He makes a most searching examination into every part of Kant's writings dealing with the problems of religion, from the sketch contained in the 'Critique of Pure Reason' to his interpretation of the ideas of positive theology in the 'Religion within the Limits of Mere Reason.' The general conclusion to which he comes does not differ from that to which other critics and expositors have come before him. Kant's greatness is duly recognized, but the evident discrepancies between the different statements of his doctrine—or, more exactly, between the implications of those statements—are set forth with merciless persistence. The religious philosophy which goes under the name of this thinker is, he says, an attempt to develope certain leading conceptions derived from his criticism of reason and to erect them into a coherent whole by help of a particular definition of the moral law, and it is an abortive attempt. For, if there is anything that is clear in Kant, it is that in his view the moral law, with its categorical imperative, is autonomous; that it is part of a man's inmost nature and altogether independent of any theological doctrine; that it is to be obeyed regardless of consequences and despite the fact that it does not involve happiness. Yet he is forced, after all, to try to effect some union between virtue and happiness, and hence in the 'Critique of Practical Reason' he introduces the religious postulates of God, freedom, and immortality as a necessity of thought. He introduces them for the purpose of giving a foundation to the ethical view of the world. But in so doing he exceeded the limits set down in the 'Critique of Pure Reason.' Forms of knowledge were conceived which lay outside the domain of experience, and he was compelled to recognize that these concepts, like all concepts without percepts, are entirely empty. How in the 'Religion within the Limits of Mere Reason' he gave these concepts a symbolical meaning, and did in fact help to prepare the way for the symbolical interpretation of religious ideas which in the nineteenth century found its chief exponent in Ritschl, is well known. But that Kant's religious philosophy as the basis of critical idealism forms a coherent whole even his most fervent adherents are unable to admit.

Dr. Schweitzer's method of exposition will do nothing to attract attention to his subject. He revels in prolixity. To say that he leaves much to be desired in point of lucidity is to say what is true, but also what is perhaps to be expected from the fact that he is analyzing a writer whose own style was certainly not lucid. Nay, he is conscious that his own style is more than duly influenced by the Kantian style, as he makes a mild apology for it in his preface. Apart, however, from his way of presenting his subject, he can at least take credit for having given an account of Kant's religious philosophy that displays extraordinary industry even for a German, and in its exhaustive character will bear favourable comparison with any similar work yet written.

Letters of Lady Louisa Stuart to Miss Louisa Clinton. Edited by the Hon. James A. Home. (Edinburgh, Douglas.)

THIS volume contains a good deal of entertaining gossip about fashionable society three-quarters of a century and more ago. Though not so brilliant as her grandmother Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, Lady Louisa Stuart was a good deal better educated than the fashionable lady of to-day, and besides was well supplied with humour and good sense, as appears from the letters to her friend Sir Walter Scott which are given in Lockhart's 'Life,' as well as from those to her favourite sister and others which were privately printed as 'Gleanings from an Old Portfolio,' and from the selection from her manuscripts which Mr. Home edited in 1899. She was nearly sixty when she made the acquaintance of Lady Stanley of Alderley's cousin Miss Louisa Clinton, then in her teens; and of the close friendship that sprang up between the old maid and the young one there is pleasing evidence in these pages. Perhaps Lady Louisa grows a little bitter as time goes on. No doubt she felt that she was much more capable than many of the busy and futile people who surrounded her, but on the whole she is remarkably contented as well as clear-sighted, and makes her education an enjoyment instead of a nuisance.

These letters appear to be only a portion of those which were written between 1817 and 1835. They supply interesting sidelights on Sir Walter Scott, Byron, and the other men (and women) of letters with whom the writer had more or less to do. There are interesting criticisms of successive Waverley novels, and many indications of the jealousy and spite which Scott's success evoked. Lady Louisa knew the secret of his authorship as early as 1815, but guarded it zealously even from her present intimate correspondent. She was evidently no Jacobite, for after praising the later Georges she adds:—

"And the Pretenders James and Charles I take to have been poor creatures, below criticism. Even 'Waverley' only describes the latter as handsome and well-bred, but what more? Nor would they have had a single adherent in England had the reigning family been English, or even tried to adopt English manners."

Here the writer's usual fairness seems to desert her. Scott made a good deal more of Charles than she says in 'Waverley,' and he added a note quoting competent authorities for so doing. Charles's tact is at any rate ingeniously exhibited in the story, and with sufficient prominence to be remembered by readers.

After 'Kenilworth' Lady Louisa writes:

"I do now begin to think the fountain absolutely inexhaustible, for I own I somehow had little expectation of 'Kenilworth' proving so interesting. I rather believe I prefer it to the 'Abbot,' let alone the 'Monastery,' and it seems to me the opening of a fresh field. Lady Queensberry writes that in her neighbourhood (Dumfriesshire near Annan) it is rumoured that two more are on the anvil, but I do not much mind this, because it was from thence that came that ridiculous piece of gossip believed by some—for what will not find credit?—that a *lady*, Mrs. Thomas Scott, wife of Walter's brother, was the authoress of all [or] some of these books. Some of the relations live thereabouts and like to spread the notion, to which I will accede, when I believe a cow was the Duke of Wellington's charger at Talavera or Vittoria."

Much of the gossip here refers to people of fashion in whose affairs the general public cannot be expected to take much interest. But the volume as a whole furnishes sprightly illustration of the social arrangements in the last years of George III.'s reign and in the first half of his son's, being especially interesting as showing how these arrangements were regarded by a shrewd and discreet woman of the world, who doubtless deserved the praise accorded on her tombstone to "her lively genius and extensive literature.....the tenderness of her heart and the purity, piety, and humility of her powerful mind." Somewhat of a blue-stocking herself, Lady Louisa was anxious not to be regarded in that light, and missed no opportunity of making fun of contemporary female authors like Miss Aikin and Lady Morgan, and of others of her sex who, not clever enough to write books, prided themselves on being "literary." As she said,

"tho' nobody respects solid learning more, I fear I am what you may reckon rather heretical with regard to my reverence for *liter-a-pudding*. To taste that happy expression you should have known its coiner, the late Lady Cecilia Johnstone, who had several pounds of mother wit, without half an ounce of clergy, and was ready to disclaim the half ounce when in company of those she thought pretenders to a greater quantity. First and foremost her own daughter Mrs. Anderson. Mrs. A. rather liked associating with the very fine ladies of her day, rather also with the *beaux esprits*. 'Umph!' said the mother, on her quoting some of the former; 'don't tell me of your friends of exquisite ton.' 'Bless me, Ma'am, I am never so fortunate as to please you: when I live with people of the world, you are sure to find fault; and (*consequentially*) when I live with people of *literature*—' 'Liter-a-pudding,' quoth Lady Cecilia, and not a word more."

The following seems apt, in view of some recent theatrical appearances:—

"Your notion that it was illiberal to expose lady Morgan's lies and nonsense in the *Quarterly Review*, because she was a woman, is as absurd as if you said a *woman's* bad play should not be hissed off the stage: if a woman puts on breeches it is fair to treat her as a man, and she should set her account to it. Bradamante and Marphisa, when they went about in armour, took knocks and gave them [*vide* the 'Orlando Furioso']."

It may be added, however, that Lady Louisa can hardly be recommended to-day as a competent judge on such a point, because she disliked personal advertisement.

Her wit and common-sense, her sound judgment on such different points, for instance, as the value of Jane Austen's novels and the strange case of Elizabeth Canning, make these letters superior in interest to many collections published nowadays. They are full of quotable things, but we must not steal too much. Here is a glimpse of Fox supplied by one of his intimate friends, and we have done :—

"Charles has found a better thing than the Gov^{t} of M—— [Madras] in St. James's Street. He has set up a Faro Bank in conjunction with Richard (Fitzpatrick), and I verily believe he is at this moment worth 20,000*l.*; but he does not think it at all necessary to pay any of his debts with it, for there is an execution in the house almost every day."

On which Lady Louisa comments :—

"Ah ! you will think this was the great man's youthful follies. No such thing ; he passed his *youth* in *losing* money, and was then 40 or near it. The next year, Lord North being driven out, he became Secretary of State and Richd Sect^{y} of War, and they made over the Faro Bank to one of their party, for whom they could not find a place in the administration. All this as openly as possible—none of them in the least ashamed of it—and now you are taught to admire them as patterns of uprightness and public virtue."

The editor has supplied painstaking notes as to points which he considers obscure, but he really ought to have provided an index.

Les Grands Écrivains Français. — François Villon. Par Gaston Paris. (Paris, Hachette & Cie.)

This, the latest of a notable series of monographs, will rank with the best of them—worthy alike of subject and of author. Nor is this small praise when the subject is the first modern in the history of French letters, and the author is not only an acute critic of literature and an acknowledged master of French prose at its best, but is also at the head of a school which has reduced the art and craft of historical research to a science. The life of Villon gives full play to these qualities, and the readers of this little monograph, seeing only their results, may easily fail to recognize the masterly handling which makes these results so inevitable in seeming.

The last important work on Villon was Longnon's edition of his complete works in 1892. The advance made since this work was published may be measured by the fact that Longnon puts down the 'Ballade des Pendus,' the appeal to Parliament, and the address to his gaoler as written in 1455, at the very beginning of Villon's career as a poet, while it is now absolutely certain that these are the last works from his pen we possess. The

> trois petis enfants tous nuz
> Nommés en ce present traictié,
> Povres orphelins impourueuz,

of the 'Petit Testament,' "mes trois poures orphelins" of the 'Grant Testament,' are for M. Longnon pupils of Villon at the university. They are, on the contrary, three old usurers, and Villon's pity for their helplessness has a bitter touch of sarcasm. The

> Françoys, mon compere,
> Langue cuisant, flambant et rouges,
> My commandement, my priere,
> Me recommanda fort à Bourges,

is for Longnon "François Perdrier, qui l'aurait dénoncé auprès de l'archevêque ou plutôt de l'officialité de Bourges"; for M. Paris he is the old friend who aided him to escape punishment.

These examples serve to show the advantage of the literary sense in dealing with matters of inductive biography, but M. Paris's book adds largely, thanks to M. Marcel Schwob, to the few facts known with certainty of Villon's life. These were briefly : 1452, Master's degree; 1455, manslaughter of Sermoise; 1456, robbery of College of Navarre and 'Petit Testament'; 1457, Blois; 1461, Meung imprisonment; 1462, Ferrebouc quarrel (Longnon dates it wrongly as 1463). These meagre outlines have been filled out, more especially in the last two years. We now know that after writing the 'Grant Testament' Villon returned to Paris and to the bands of the Coquille, wrote the ballads in jargon, was sent to the Châtelet on an unproved charge of theft, and detained there by the College of Navarre till he gave them a guarantee to repay his share of the spoils, 120 golden pieces. When released he was again arrested within three days for complicity in the Ferrebouc quarrel, and sentenced by the Lieutenant of Paris to be "hanged and strangled." When he was condemned to die on no ground shown, the supreme expression of his genius, the 'Ballade des Pendus,' was written. But his friends' appeal to the Parliament of Paris saved his life; on January 5th, 1463, the sentence was annulled; he was banished for ten years from Paris on account of his evil living, and he steps out into the dark of history.

The chapters which M. Paris devotes to an appreciation of the work of Villon and of its influence on succeeding writers will be read with deep interest. This is hardly the place to enter into any long discussion of the causes of the esteem in which the rascally poet is held, or even of the fact—the significance of which M. Paris rather fails to appreciate—that he appeals primarily to the romantic school. Gautier in France, Rossetti and Mr. Swinburne in England, were his prophets in the century just closed, attracted by the human interest of the writer, the tragic mystery of his life, foredoomed as it was :—

> Ordure amons, ordure nous affuit ;
> Nous deffuyons onneur, il nous deffuit.

Villon gains in force and consideration from the fact that in his time there was neither prose nor good verse; hence the absence of convention in the expression of his representative work. Yet he was weak, and prosperity would have made him banal —a writer of insipid *clichés*, a feeble follower of the weaker verse of Charles d'Orleans. As it is, we owe to his adversity a great human document; and if, following M. Paris's graceful fantasy, Villon takes his seat of right among the forty immortals of France, we may surely add that, born in an English city, he has at last taken up his right of domicile among us.

NEW NOVELS.

Our Friend the Charlatan. By George Gissing. (Chapman & Hall.)

Mr. George Gissing is unable to write a book which is not powerful, and unwilling (apparently) to write one that is not disagreeable—that is, the writing is interesting, and often witty and full of insight; but he never creates a character, as far as we can judge, which he wishes one to admire. Probably after the perusal of his last novel most readers will feel that the author's mordant satire has made as effective a use of his chosen material as in any of his previous works, but that there is no single character in the work with whom much sympathy can be felt. The only exception is Lord Dymchurch, who is graceful and charming, but he is represented as so hopelessly ineffectual that it may be doubted whether any sympathy he evokes is not in spite of the author's intention to throw contempt on a weakling. Mr. Gissing delights in seeing the darker side of modern life. There is no doubt that he does see it, so that he presents the aspects which he wishes to present with singular force and insight. Only we could wish for a little of that tenderness which at all times relieved the sting of Thackeray's satire. All men and women, it would seem, are moved by motives of material advantage, which they disguise with generalities about the good of the community. Faith has died out from the educated classes, and there is no hope of its resurrection. It is no use to copy Thackeray in preaching the duty of love, for it is nonsense to talk of it any longer. Society, as it reveals itself to this remorseless dissector, is a conglomerate of mean methods and low aims. Taking his point of view for granted, we must admit that Mr. Gissing's peculiar merits have rarely shown themselves to better advantage than in 'Our Friend the Charlatan.' There is not a single weakly drawn or impossible character in the book, and none that is not interesting. Dyce Lashmar, the hero, a young Oxford "fraud," anxious to get on, but not industrious enough to work for success, and just not clever enough to win it without work, is hopelessly outclassed from the very beginning by the clever women with whom he is surrounded. His progress and failure are brilliantly displayed. The two most interesting figures in the story are an imperious and passionate old lady of more than humble origin, who conforms, however, to a fairly well-known type, and her niece May Tomalin. We welcome the advent of this young woman. We felt that some day University Extension would furnish food for the satirist, and we are glad to see the thing well done. A little while ago we read an interesting tale of the humours of a local examination committee with the university secretary a *deus ex machina*, reminding one strongly of a distinguished member of the episcopate. But we have not before come across so complete an embodiment of the University Extension type as May Tomalin. Not a few nowadays have good reason to picture the young woman who cannot open her mouth without discoursing of Browning, and seeks to carry balm to the suffering poor by teaching them

to read Chaucer and Langland. May's description of a popular concert is superb:—

"Next winter we hope to give a few concerts in a school-room. Of course it must be really good music; we shan't have anything of a popular kind, at least we shan't if my view prevails. It isn't our object to *amuse* people; it would be really humiliating to play and sing the kind of things the ignorant poor like. We want to train their intelligence. Some of our friends say it will be absurd to give them classical music, which will weary and discontent them. But they must be made to understand that their weariness and discontent is *wrong*. We have to show them how bad and poor their taste is, that they may strive to develope a higher and nobler. I, for one, shall utterly decline to have anything to do with the concerts, if the programme doesn't consist exclusively of the really great — Bach and Beethoven, and so on."

This is superb. Indeed, if there were nobody in the book but May Tomalin, it would be worth reading, though, be it observed, Mr. Gissing says nothing about University Extension. The illustrations are poor.

The Crisis. By Winston Churchill. (Macmillan & Co.)

Mr. Winston Churchill ought to write a melodrama and offer it to the managers of the new Adelphi. If they were wise they would unhesitatingly accept it, for he displays in this book a most remarkable familiarity with the best melodramatic methods. His villain, especially, is a most satisfactory specimen of the class—one of those villains who would be most cheerfully and enthusiastically hissed by a discerning audience, especially when he makes his odious advances to the heroine; and the hisses would be turned into cheers whenever, as often happens, a swift and vigorous retribution falls on him from one of the nobler characters. The hero, too, is of the right type: he is an impeccable, stern, and self-repressed man, who occasionally does things which make him liable to be misunderstood; at the same time he is apt to blurt out self-laudatory remarks in a deprecatory manner which would be exceedingly effective on the stage. There are also some comic but faithful black slaves to complete the traditional requirements of melodrama. The story deals with the beginning of the contest between the North and the South in America, and indicates with some skill the terrible separations between friends which that struggle brought about. Some of the great men of the time — such as Grant, Sherman, and Lincoln—are brought in; but, interesting as they are in these pages, especially Lincoln, they would be more so if there were rather more differentiation between their characters. Altogether this is a bright, vividly written book, which holds the reader's interest, but cannot be dignified with the praise due to first-rate fiction.

The Archbishop and the Lady. By Mrs. Schuyler Crowninshield. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

It certainly required all the agile wits of this American hero to steer his course successfully through such a bewildering household as that of the Abbaye de Bref. To flatter the vanity of a grotesque person, who was the mother of them all, but preferred to pass for something younger, nobody under this strange roof willingly owned to his or her true relationship to anybody else, nor apparently were any two of them of the same nationality. The husband of the *châtelaine* and another scoundrel passed their time in making infernal machines, unsuspected by the family, but to the extreme danger and discomfort of the guests. When these malefactors have been at last brought to justice in a properly dramatic manner, the way is cleared for Quentin to convince the Archbishop that the world is better than the Church for the rather shadowy lady about whom they have an amicable difference of opinion. The story is ingenious and humorous, and a restless vitality of manner suggests an American origin. But it is too long and intricate, and though most of the characters are vivid, even to a fault, few of them leave a pleasant impression. Gartha is an amusing and shockingly precocious child, of the type whose existence should be confined strictly to the pages of fiction.

The Extermination of Love. By E. Gerard (Emily de Laszowska). (Blackwood & Sons.)

'A Fragmentary Study in Erotics,' which is the sub-title of this book, certainly suggests rather terrible possibilities, which are happily not realized. The heroine, Gusti, is a thoroughly charming creature, delightful in her simplicity and her frankness, and at the same time thoroughly real and alive. Her husband himself, for all his selfish blindness, is not unsympathetic, because he, too, is thoroughly alive, and the motives of his immersion in his study are plausible and intelligible. Perhaps a certain amount of exaggeration is used in the description of Augusta, the melancholy offspring of the ill-assorted pair, and the book would be improved if she were a little more human; but this is the only point in which the author is rather carried away by theory. She evidently knows her Vienna well, and the little touches which suggest Viennese life and people are exceedingly true and effective. Finally, we are very grateful for the radiantly happy ending of Gusti's troubles, and glad to recommend these pages to readers.

A Woman Derelict. By May Crommelin. (Long.)

The idea of this book is not at all a bad one: a woman who has had an illness and a railway accident suddenly finds herself stranded at Brighton, and cannot in the least remember who she is. But this idea, though rather well worked out at first, is dropped subsequently, and a good deal of irrelevant interest is introduced, apparently to fill out the book; then, when the *dénoûment* does come, and the lady finds out who she is, the result seems a trifle tame. Still there is a good deal of fairly amusing stuff in these pages; it would perhaps be better if there were less, and one would have expected a writer of Miss Crommelin's experience to economize her resources more than she has done here.

The Aristocrats. (Lane.)

This clever book is quite in the fashion, being by an anonymous author and affecting on the title-page an air of the eighteenth century. It consists of a series of letters recounting the very recent experiences of a young English lady, staying with her brother (a duke) and her sister among the Adirondack mountains and lakes, and associating with various specimens of the delicately graded American aristocracy. The fun of the thing is the contrast between the homely and blunt ways and talk of the English duke and his sisters and the refinement and conceit of the Americans. The author's satire is chiefly directed against the women; the men are more kindly treated. The women are sketched with merciless vigour. Of the wife of a "great" art publisher it is said:—

"Art is her passion; she almost faints before a great painting, and etching gives her thrills which she can express in French only, so inadequate is our commonplace language. She told me with great pride that foreigners always took her for a French woman, so perfect was her mastery of the language; and when I told her that it was a relief to meet an American who was not proud of being one, she looked embarrassed, and said of course she wouldn't really be anything else."

American novels are criticized by the author with undue severity for being "all analysis, epigrams, scenery, and virtue." The duke says they are "infernal rot," and an American writer, bewailing his fate, exclaims to Lady Helen, "To be great in English literature you've only to be dull; but to be great in American literature you've got to be a eunuch." The author of 'The Aristocrats' would obviously not be satisfied to call a spade a spade. Perhaps that is only because he or she is determined to be modern. An allusion to a German noble who was "high in favour of his Kaiser some fifty years ago" is, however, overdone. The book is printed in New York, and is presumably by an American. It is in a sort of way a novel, but it has no plot, and comes to an end abruptly, with no real conclusion of the story, such as it is. This also shows that the author is determined to be in the fashion.

Robert Annys, Poor Priest: a Tale of the Great Uprising. By Annie Nathan Meyer. (New York, the Macmillan Company.)

This, we presume, is Miss Meyer's first story. In the historical novel it is by no means easy to convey a sense of verisimilitude, nor is an archaistic style easy of mastery. When to these difficulties an attempt at preaching and a slavish admiration of William Morris's social views are added, the task before a new writer is so difficult that we could wish that it were impossible. The story itself might have been worse. There is a certain power of psychological insight displayed in the portrayal of the hero, who turns from Socialist preacher and anti-sacerdotalist into lover; then finds he is in love with the wrong woman, enters a monastery to save his soul, and leaves it to save the people from ruining their cause by violence. There is also a good deal of vividness about the descriptions. But the amalgam of modernity and mediævalism is a sorry mixture, and the writer's notions of history are, as a naïve preface tells us, not based on first-hand knowledge.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

The Lighter Side of Cricket. By Capt. Philip Trevor. (Methuen & Co.)—This is an entertaining book, well adapted for lazy lovers of the game who wish to improve a summer afternoon. There are stories good and indifferent, but always pleasantly told; advice, criticism, appreciation; occasional verses; plenty of gossip about serious and dilettante cricketers. The author seems to have played with all sorts and conditions of men in every possible variety of climate and circumstance. His views are thoroughly sportsmanlike, and he speaks with justifiable contempt of certain developments which bring to mind the worst class of professional football. We hope that his strictures on league cricket are humorously exaggerated. It is a commonplace that many games have been won by the umpire, but this book leaves us with the conviction that he is worth all the rest of his side. Luckily every Thyrsis finds a Corydon:

"The wicket-keeper appealed for a catch at the wicket whilst I was batting. Our umpire was not content with saying the words 'Not out!' He replied, 'Not out! not out! not out! That 's what it is.' Nemesis, however, was at hand. I missed cutting the next ball as well. But this time the wicket-keeper was equal to the occasion. He took the ball, knocked off the bails, and appealed for stumping to his own umpire. 'Hout! hout! hout!' was the retort; 'that 's what it is.'"

Capt. Trevor believes that the lady cricketer has a future. It might be said with some point that she has a past. Mr. Stoddart undoubtedly rendered Middlesex cricket more attractive, but to claim that he established it is nonsense. What about the brothers Walker and Mr. A. J. Webbe? The cover does not please us:—

Blue and green
Should never be seen,

and the crude designs in red are an aggravation.

The *Cricket Stories* gathered by Mr. C. W. Alcock (Bristol, Arrowsmith) are almost entirely brief anecdotes, some of them creditably amusing; but the collection as a whole is disappointing, and various forms of the same story are often repeated. Here is a good thing entitled 'The Same Old Bat':—

"'The London urchin is fairly smart,' writes a member of the Australian team. 'Outside the Crystal Palace Ground we saw an immature All England Eleven practising with the usual kit—a battered bat, an india-rubber ball, and a kerosene-tin wicket. They recognised us as Australians, and invited us to have a hand. One of the team tried it, but the bat broke short off in his hand at the first stroke, and they looked so disconsolate that we subscribed five shillings to buy another bat. The incident was mentioned after lunch, when one of the team, who had not been present, said: 'Why, I broke that same bat yesterday morning, but they let me off for half-a-crown.' 'Ah,' said the caretaker, smilingly, 'them boys have struck a gold mine in that broken bat. They took Ranji down for five shillings over it the day before yesterday.'"

The cheap reissue of *The Jubilee Book of Cricket*, by Prince Ranjitsinhji (Blackwood), is likely to be a popular sixpennyworth.

Aristocrats and plutocrats, and hunting men and women to whom expense is no object, may think the appropriately ducal price of twenty-one shillings to be cheap for so handsome a volume as *The Eighth Duke of Beaufort and the Badminton Hunt*, by T. F. Dale (Constable), but it is very doubtful whether the general mass of the reading public will be of a similar opinion. The eighth Duke of Beaufort was a great sportsman, a good "whip," a *grand seigneur*, a popular landlord, a kindly and amiable gentleman, and something more than the mere titular and ornamental editor of that excellent publication called "The Badminton Library"; but he was not nearly so historical and interesting a character for the purposes of a biographer as the duke's celebrated ancestor, the second Marquess of Worcester, the inventor, as he supposed, of "perpetual motion," and the father of Henry, first Duke of Beaufort. Perhaps it was a consciousness of meagre materials, unless he should trespass upon what he considered forbidden ground, where he might have found perhaps a great deal which the common sort of reader would devour with avidity, that led Mr. Dale to occupy so many of his earlier pages with "a sketch of the rise of the Somerset family," not at all necessary for comprehension of his hero's career, and, at any rate so far as it is a desirable preliminary, to be met with elsewhere, as, for instance, in the 'Dictionary of National Biography.' The first thing that strikes one is a funny misprint at p. xii of the preface, where the author is made to date from the "E.T.U.S. Club," which, from the address given, is meant clearly to signify the East India U.S. Club. The next is what has been referred to already, namely, the superfluous screed, if the term be not offensive, about the early Somersets, of whom one eventually became first Duke of Beaufort, who is spoken of as having been "the founder of Badminton," to which title perhaps, as a restorer and rebuilder, though the estate was bequeathed to him by a cousin, he had no worse a claim than Chrysippus had to be called "the founder of the Porch." All this takes up three of the chapters, or, in other words, a quarter of the whole volume. It is only in the fourth chapter that we begin to follow the Badminton hounds, and in the sixth, or half way through the book, that we make acquaintance with the eighth Duke of Beaufort, in his ante-ducal days, as a little boy bearing the title of Lord Glamorgan. How many pages the author, or compiler, or biographer manages to fill with quotations from the published articles of "Nimrod," otherwise Mr. Apperley, it is not a reviewer's work to count, but the aggregate undoubtedly would be found to form an appreciable portion of the whole work. No doubt those interested personally in the fortunes and history of the Badminton Hunt will linger with delight over all that is said (which is little enough, when one considers the fame achieved by the Beaufort pack) about various "meets," and hounds, and huntsmen, and whippers-in, whether Tom Clark, or Bill Long, or Nimrod Long, or another, or others. On the present occasion Mr. Dale has not succeeded in turning out a volume which deserves such popularity as his excellent 'Belvoir Hunt.' He has not left unnoticed the once famous adventure of the Badminton hounds, when they were taken over to France to try their mettle in wolf-hunting, but the account given is extremely skimpy and devoid of incident. Little or nothing, moreover, is said about the eighth Duke of Beaufort's almost unrivalled proficiency, as is commonly understood, in the art of driving four-in-hand; and his horse-racing is dealt with very scantily, though two portraits are given of his horse Petronel, a winner, as the duke's Vauban had been some years previously, of the Two Thousand. But really so much is written and printed nowadays about racehorses that Mr. Dale's forbearance may evoke gratitude more generally than discontent. As for the illustrations, which are many, they are partly admirable and partly unsatisfactory, the latter chiefly in consequence of a certain smudginess which seems to be inseparable from some processes. The frontispiece is a portrait of the duke reproduced from the well-known presentment in *Baily's Magazine*, and though it is probably a perfect likeness so far as the mere lines go, nobody who ever saw the duke in his prime can allow that it does him justice; it necessarily lacks his handsome colouring, and it makes him look like a cross between Mendelssohn the *maestro* and a fashionable hairdresser. The picture of the "Badminton Sweep," however, is delicious, and the sweet illustration representing the Duchess of Beaufort and children is worth more than all the rest of the book together. It should be added that there is a helpful index.

There are two excellent stories in *Sixty Years on the Turf*, edited by Charles R. Warren (Grant Richards). The first is told thus:—

"All I can say is that the Claimant must have been a very clever man to have even for a time deceived Hawkins. It is, of course, idle to deny that he had both considerable brains and immeasurable effrontery. Yet in little ways he gave himself away. Mr. Warner, of the Welsh Harp, was, at a time, one of his chief backers, and used to have him out to dine with him at Hendon. But one Sunday came disillusionment. The carving-knife cut rather badly, and Mr. Warner could not coax an edge on. 'Give it me,' said Sir Roger. And the deftness with which he handled carver and steel was an eye-opener for Mr. Warner, who, when their guest was absent from the room, said to his wife: 'We 're done! He 's a butcher right enough!'"

The other refers to a certain Fred Swindell, who was a noted "layer of odds," otherwise bookmaker or ring-man, and who, finding himself idle in "Cottonopolis" (as Manchester is called by people on the turf), where lived, at a shop in Market Street, one of Mr. Swindell's defaulting debtors, thought that so favourable an opportunity for demanding payment should not be lost, so

"in walked Fred into the establishment and asked 'Is Mr. So-and-So in?' 'Yes,' answered a grim old typical Lancashireman, 'he is. *I* 'm Mr. So-and-So.' 'Oh, you 're not the man I want. He 's much younger.' 'Ah! my son perhaps.' 'Yes, I think so,' said Swindell. 'And what 's the nature of your business?' 'Well, he owes me some money. It 's been owing a long time, and I think it ought to be paid.' 'Ah, and what might it be owing over?' 'Oh, it 's some bets, and I think it ought to be settled.' 'You do, do you? Well, I settle those sort of accounts, and,' seizing a long ebony office ruler, he roared, 'I settle them with this! Now, if you 're not out of this place in a second, I 'll kick you out.' 'What did you do, Fred?' I asked, for Swindell told me the tale himself. 'La-ad,' he solemnly returned, 'I went out quicker than I went in, and I went out backwards, for the old man looked like assisting me, and he had the right sort of feet.'"

It was very wrong of the old man, no doubt, to threaten a violent assault (which, by the way, he committed almost immediately afterwards upon one of Mr. Swindell's friends), but one 's heart warms towards him, and one cannot help wishing that at any rate the indignation which moved him were more common among us than it appears to be. At the same time one cannot but admit the ominous significance of the bookmaker's patronymic, especially when we bear in mind that in the long run it is always 6 to 4 or even more in favour of the professional layers of odds against the collective body of backers, otherwise the public gulls, or the gulled public.

The book, a handsome volume, with large, readable print, thick paper, fewer than three hundred pages, and some good illustrations, whereof one or two are more than slightly etherealized portraits (as that of the late Admiral Rous, for instance), bears a sub-title running 'The Life and Times of George Hodgman, 1840 1900.' His counterfeit presentment forms the frontispiece, and his features are said to have been thought by many persons to be strikingly like those of Gladstone; but certainly the right hon. gentleman was not in the habit of carrying in the left corner of his mouth the "sprig of green" which appears in the portrait as a characteristic adornment to Mr. Hodgman's countenance. The literary composition, if the term be admissible, is not the work of Mr. Hodgman himself, who probably has not the pen of a ready writer, but of Mr. Hodgman and Mr. Warren between them, in a collaboration similar to that of Jeremiah and Baruch on a memorable occasion, though it must be acknowledged that in the modern joint production the Scriptural tone is by no means suggested. It would be pleasant to say nothing but good of one who is almost an octogenarian, but, to tell the plain truth, as one is bound to do, the book is of a decidedly mischievous tendency. It shows how a young man left an honest trade to set up as one of those "list-keepers" against whose confessedly pernicious practices the provisions of "Cockburn's Act" were directed more especially, and how, having succeeded in making money by that means and by other kinds of

betting, he became himself an owner of race-horses, including Victorious and Vestminster, well known in a way to many of us in their time. He apparently was admitted to the closest intimacy, so far as affairs of the turf were concerned, by such shining lights as the present Lord Brampton and the late Lord Russell of Killowen, to say nothing of Admiral Rous, of William Palmer, the poisoner, and of William Davies, the inventor of "lists" and the first "Leviathan of the Ring." Indeed, it is hinted that, had Lord Russell lived, he, and not Mr. Warren, might have had the editing or writing of the text; in which case, however improbable, the bad English certainly would have been less noticeable and the vulgarity would have been absent; the "curses and damnations," as the late Mr. W. Chambers of the eponymous *Journal* used to say, would have been omitted most probably, and sordid views of a great sport would have been less apparent. To betting folk, who consider that gambling is the main object of horse-racing, the book is likely to afford an interesting, amusing, and even, from their point of view, instructive bit of reading.

The *A B C of Bridge*, by E. A. Tennant (Drane), is the latest book about the game. It is clear as far as it goes, but, like many ladies' books on cards, does not go into detail enough.

ENGLISH HISTORY.

The Paston Letters, 1422–1509. Edited by James Gairdner. 4 vols. (Constable.)—This famous collection has now been before the public for upwards of a hundred years without losing any of its interest. Perhaps the fact may be attributed to the comparative rarity and consequent novelty of this source of historical information. It is certainly remarkable that so few collections of early newsletters have been brought to light by the inspectors of the Historical MSS. Commission or by the editors of the Camden and other learned societies. Indeed, one may almost suppose that the private stocks of such correspondence are by this time exhausted, and it is therefore worthy of notice that a very considerable mass of family correspondence must once have existed amongst the miscellaneous records of the Chancery and the Privy Council, specimens of which have recently been published in the case of the Darrell and Cely Papers. The survival of these fragments in official custody would seem to indicate that the private correspondence of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries must have been remarkably voluminous. If, for example, every merchant family carried on a correspondence as extensive as that revealed in the pages of the latest publication of the Royal Historical Society, we have to regret the loss of a class of documents which would have brought us wonderfully near to our forefathers.

The four handsome volumes now before us comprise a reprint of the text issued by Dr. Gairdner between the years 1872 and 1875, with an introductory volume containing, besides an entirely revised preface and introduction, more than a hundred additional letters which have been discovered in different quarters since the date of the last edition. Dr. Gairdner's preface provides a graphic account of the earliest and latest vicissitudes of the original MSS. of the Paston Letters. The story is not altogether a pleasing one. A portion of the family muniments passed through the hands of Le Neve and Bishop Tanner, whilst another portion, which had remained in the possession of the last Earl of Yarmouth, was ransacked by Blomefield. Unfortunately the contemplated fusion of these two collections was never accomplished, and their contents were gradually dispersed. The bulk of the letters, however, were purchased by their future editor, John Fenn, and it is well known that this gentleman received the honour of knighthood in return for the presentation of the original MSS. of his first two volumes to the King's Library. From here, however, they seem to have been improperly removed by some courtier. By a like fatality the originals of the third and fourth volumes of Fenn's edition were not forthcoming in time for a complete collation with the ancient text. The MSS. of vol. v. had meanwhile come to hand, but those of Fenn's first two volumes remained undiscovered until a few years ago. The result of these unfortunate deficiencies is practically as follows. The modern editor, with the best intentions of collating Fenn's text with the original MSS., was prevented from doing so in the first instance by the mysterious disappearance of those originals, whilst after their tardy recovery the exigencies of stereotype plates have, it must be feared, deferred this collation almost indefinitely. It is true that Dr. Gairdner is of opinion that "the gain to historical or philological study" from such a collation would after all be "comparatively slight," and by no means commensurate with the "considerable labour and expense" which it would involve. At the same time it is to be hoped that the original MSS., now fairly identified, will not again become lost to sight. It is scarcely necessary to say that the introduction of 350 pages which follows this somewhat disappointing preface is a model of editorial skill and discernment. Probably it will be carefully studied by many who fail to find much interest or instruction in the text itself. By others, again, these quaint and graphic records of the political and social life of an eventful era will be read with fresh delight in the pages of this excellent reprint. Whatever may be said or thought about the definitive character of this edition, there can be no doubt at all that it should find a place in every collection of the printed monuments of the history of England.

The Cely Papers, 1475–1488. Edited for the Royal Historical Society by H. E. Malden. (Longmans & Co.)—This is the first number of a third series of the familiar square volumes of the Camden Society. Though that excellent society has now been absorbed into the Royal Historical Society, the "Camden Series" will go on with the same shape and get-up which they showed under the auspices of an independent organization. The present new series indeed abandons the reddish-brown binding of the recent Camden volumes, and goes back to the dark blue of earlier issues. Of its contents we can speak as highly as of its form. The Cely family were merchants of the Staple during the latter period of the Wars of the Roses, and their familiar correspondence was well worth the attention which Mr. Malden has bestowed upon it. Less copious, less interesting, and in a way less literary than the Paston correspondence, these rude, vigorous, ill-spelt letters and notes of accounts throw a real light on the commercial England of the fifteenth century, whose progress not even chronic anarchy and occasional civil war could do much to retard. The way in which the Celys collected their wool from the English growers, shipped it from the little ports and creeks of Essex and Kent to Calais, and thence distributed it over the great markets of Flanders and Brabant, is brought out clearly, and many interesting glimpses of social as well as economic life are afforded on the way. The documents will concern the historian of the Netherlands almost as much as ourselves. Mr. Malden has written a long and careful introduction, which is sound and valuable in most essentials, though some of its incidental dicta, such as "History has been miscalled the record of human crimes," are only too obvious, and others, such as "Though England and Flanders in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries were not quite on a level with the Niger Territory and New Guinea, yet they were probably rather nearer to the former in social conditions than they were to the England and Belgium of to-day," strike one as almost ludicrous. But we must thank Mr. Malden not only for the large amount of true history that he has given us, but also for the careful index, and the great pains taken to elucidate obscure points of Netherlandish currency and topography. His texts are not always very easy reading, and he might with advantage have prefixed a summary to each letter, and provided some other guide to punctuation than a very occasional full stop. But he may perhaps argue that the nearer his letters are to the MS. the more useful they will be to the earnest historian. Certainly historians of politics, economics, and society cannot henceforth afford to neglect 'The Cely Papers.'

The Despatches and Correspondence of John, Second Earl of Buckinghamshire, 1762–1765, edited for the Royal Historical Society by Adelaide D'Arcy Collyer, Vol. I. (Longmans & Co.), form the second volume of the new "Camden Series," 'The Cely Papers' being the first. They give us the first instalment of the instructive and amusing letters of John Hobart, second Earl of Buckinghamshire, when he was ambassador at the Court of Catharine II. of Russia in the very beginning of her reign. The existence of Buckinghamshire's letters at Blickling has been long known through the labours of the Historical MSS. Commission, but three years ago fresh documents belonging to him were discovered at the same place; and the present work is the result of an effort to give the best both of the old and of the new. Many of the documents here given are official reports written to the English Secretary of State, but these contain many elaborate enclosures; and we also have private letters to the writer's friends, and miscellaneous papers of various sorts. Mrs. D'Arcy Collyer, the editor, has supplied a long introduction, and copious comments on and notes connecting the various documents. Her part in the work is somewhat discursive. Her introduction begins far earlier than is necessary, especially as she has also published a paper on the diplomatic correspondence between England and Russia in the current volume of the *Proceedings* of the Royal Historical Society. Moreover, she concerns herself over much with general history, and is perhaps not over strong in method and criticism. She writes, however, with intelligence and knowledge, and has plainly taken a great deal of pains—utilizing, for example, recent French diplomatic publications, and referring to manuscripts in the British Museum and the Record Office. We wish, however, that she had given some sort of analysis or index of the documents printed at the head of the volume, which has but the most meagre of tables of contents. However, as the last of the letters here printed belong to 1763, there may be some hope for this when the publication of the letters has been completed. Mrs. Collyer might also have told us with advantage whether there exist in the Public Record Office any originals of the more official letters, and whether any of the documents that she includes have seen the light elsewhere. A more business-like use of the information she has collected would have made her pages easier to use, but she has provided some very readable sidelights on the Court of Catharine II., and some important information on the diplomatic relations of the two Courts.

BOOKS ON THE WAR.

LADY BRIGGS, who is well known as the editor, after her husband's death, of the book on the Admiralty of the late Sir John Briggs, and also by her letters from South Africa in the *Morning Post*, publishes through Mr. Grant Richards *The Staff Work of the Anglo-Boer War*, in which some of the material of her letters finds its place. The title will perhaps be slightly misleading to the public, inasmuch as when "Staff" is named the mind turns to the Headquarters Staff and our great deficiency in the writing of orders.

Lady Briggs, of course, is concerned rather with the administrative departments not strictly military—transport, remount, supply, post office, censorship, hospitals, and so forth; but she runs over the whole field of war in portions of her book. On the reform of the War Office, with which she concludes, she is distinctly not competent, which we regret the more because her contributions to the volume on the Admiralty showed a considerable knowledge of the affairs of Government departments, or at all events of one. Lady Briggs likes the authorities, and dislikes the House of Commons; but she was on sounder ground in her former book, in which she gave a remarkable revelation of the way in which the authorities treat the House of Commons and the country. She has now become more "official." She is a thick-and-thin admirer of Lord Lansdowne as Secretary of State for War; and we so far agree with her as to think that he was made the scapegoat of the Cabinet in matters for which the Cabinet, rather than the Secretary of State for War, should have borne the responsibility of failure.

In spite of the bad arrangement of Lady Briggs's book and of its optimism, there is a great deal to be learnt from it, and we welcome its appearance. We do not think that "the nation has every reason to be satisfied with the achievements of all the public departments." But the careful reader will find a good deal in Lady Briggs to help him to a well-founded dissatisfaction. She assures us that no effort was spared in South Africa "to train men" sent out; and we have to check this statement by our recollection of the revelations of Mr. Peel and others as to the way in which whole companies were sent into the field who had never fired their rifles till they fired them at the enemy. Lady Briggs states that the veterinary hospitals "had to be cabled for from India, as, with shame be it confessed, that no such organisation exists in England." This is a curious revelation upon a new point of the known fact that, in spite of our enormous expenditure upon the army, it has always been starved in many matters in which India, the poorer country, has been taxed to provide necessaries which at home have not been provided at all. In her detestation of the House of Commons Lady Briggs ascribes to that assembly the attacks on the presence of ladies in South African hospitals which, if they were made at all, are generally supposed to have been made by the military authorities, by Sir F. Treves, and others in South Africa. Lady Briggs rightly thinks that there is no sound evidence of cruelty on the part of our troops in South Africa. But it is somewhat of a mistake on her part to contrast with our conduct Bazaine's order in Mexico in October, 1865, directing the immediate shooting of all taken in arms, which is quoted in bad French. It would have been impossible, for every reason, to adopt such a system in South Africa. In Mexico it was not adopted until a much later period in the national campaign than that to which we have attained; and it was so unsuccessful that within a few months the French forces were finally driven from that empire which at one time they appeared to have successfully founded. Lady Briggs gives a full account of the escape of thirty Boer prisoners from a camp at Simon's Town by a tunnel excavated by them with pannikins—a story almost as remarkable as that of the escape of Capt. Haldane from Pretoria. She thinks that the attempts to escape from Colombo harbour were unsuccessful, and even gives reasons why this must have been the case. But some leading Boers made good their escape, and are now at large in Europe. Lady Briggs's cheerful optimism leads her to ascribe the passing of 400 horses through a single squadron of Lancers in a few weeks, and the complete remounting of several regiments, not to "want of care or ignorance of their management," but in part to the length of the marches and in part to the loads carried. This, of course, is the ordinary view, especially among our cavalry officers, but it will not bear the test of examination. The marching of the French cavalry in the advance to Moscow puts our records to the blush; and the weight carried by the French cavalry in that advance was far greater than that carried on the march by our cavalry in even the early stages of the present war. In the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 the German cavalry were far more heavily laden than the French, and yet their marching was altogether superior. Management with a horse is everything, and Lord Roberts, by his famous order at Pretoria, has shown what at all events must have been the opinion of the Headquarters Staff. One of the most interesting portions of Lady Briggs's book is her account of the Beira expedition, of which we have not heard enough. She, however, like the few others who have written upon it, is extremely reticent. It is a curious fact that, so far as we know, no account of the latest operations of Sir F. Carrington has yet been given to the world. Few of those who have been present at the war have been hustled about more than was Lady Briggs, and she, indeed, met Sir F. Carrington's expedition later in the war, after having been sent all the way round; so that she, having accompanied it on the first stages of its march from the north, afterwards met it in the later stages when she had come round by the south. Lady Briggs has evidently not had time to go carefully through all her notes and rewrite them into the form of a collected and orderly book. There is material enough here for at least two good books, but it can hardly be said that she has managed to make of it one that is readable. Those who are curious as to details of the war must search in her page until they find.

Messrs. Nisbet & Co. publish *A Woman's Memories of the War*, by Violet Brooke-Hunt, excellently written, thoroughly readable, but telling us next to nothing. The author evidently intends to manage the Soldiers' Institutes in our next considerable war, and she does not mean to set the military authorities or the War Office against her by indiscreet revelations. Literally the only point in the whole volume which bears upon any discussions which have taken place on this much-debated war is a passage in which, quoting a remark by one of her many soldier friends, she makes him state that he had had "no pay for nine weeks." This fact has been repeatedly asserted in other cases, as, for example, in the diaries of Corporal Arnold published in country newspapers, but it has been denied in the House of Commons. It is true, but not officially admitted except in certain extreme cases of detached columns. The difficulty as to pay was, of course, caused by the operations of De Wet and Delarey on the lines of communication. With regard to the great hospitals controversy, the author distinctly says that she is not going to tell us her general opinion. She goes somewhat out of her way to say that she refuses to take part in the struggle. We should imagine that she knows, but does not wish to state, many of the horrors to which our sick were exposed through the cutting down of the hospital transport to from one-sixth to one-eighth of the regulation amount. On the other hand, she praises the hospital orderlies of the Army Medical Corps, who have been the subject of attack in a great number of volumes, and the sentences upon many of whom for neglect of duty have not erred on the side of severity. Those who are interested in simple piety among the troops, in the home affections of the soldier, and in the work of Soldiers' Institutes will find this volume necessary and comforting.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

MR. EDWARD MARSTON, in reprinting his *Sketches of Booksellers of other Days* (Sampson Low) from the *Publishers' Circular*, follows the example of Charles Knight, whose 'Shadows of the Old Booksellers' is a very pleasant book to read. Mr. Marston's memoirs are not so picturesquely written as those of Charles Knight, but his sketches have more vigour, and are consequently less idealistic. The careers of the seven booksellers—to say nothing of a bookseller's wife—whom Mr. Marston "sketches" are undeniably interesting, and the fact that they have frequently been noticed at greater length does not prevent one from enjoying Mr. Marston's kindly and pleasant gossip. We should have preferred, however, a volume of Mr. Marston's reminiscences of his early years in London, and of the literary men, as well as publishers and booksellers, with whom he came in contact. Such a volume could not fail to be of high value, for the circumstances and conditions of publishing of half a century or more ago have undergone a complete revolution, and Mr. Marston is one of the few men living who have taken part in this change. We have noticed very few slips in Mr. Marston's tasteful little book, but "Stevens" on p. 61 should be *Steevens*.

THE most complete book on *The Ashanti Campaign of 1900* is that by Capt. Armitage and Col. Montanaro, published by Messrs. Sands & Co. Unfortunately it comes late, after three other volumes, of which two are important. The first published, if we remember rightly, was Lady Hodgson's lively book upon the siege. Since that we have had an excellent volume on the operations of the relief column; and the book before us, although well executed, and dealing with the whole war, but in a manner perhaps slightly less bright, is hardly likely to supersede the others. There is only one passage in the volume which we were not prepared for, and which puts a different aspect upon any matter that has been the subject of controversy. It is here stated that before the arrival of Col. Willcocks

> "so great.....was the panic in the colony.....that it was next to impossible to obtain a sufficient number of carriers, and the civil authorities dared not pass a compulsory labour ordinance, as this would have been a firebrand to light the beacon of revolt far and wide throughout the length and breadth of the Gold Coast."

We are somewhat puzzled by this statement, as a forced-labour ordinance has long existed at the Gold Coast for the very purpose of assisting in providing carriers for porterage; and the continuance and applicability of this ordinance have been the subject of frequent protests by the Aborigines' Protection Society and of many recent questions in Parliament.

Tolstoy and his Problems. Essays by Aylmer Maude. (Grant Richards.)—This book consists mainly of a collection of papers on Tolstoy and his teaching. Some of them are reprints from periodicals. The short life of Tolstoy is excellent, and in the chapter devoted to talks with him we get many of his opinions on questions of the day and on leading modern authors. The utterances are always fresh and vigorous, and bear the stamp of an original mind. Even the chapter on art, where the great thinker is somewhat paradoxical, is full of suggestion. We may say of Tolstoy as Ben Jonson said of Bacon, that you could not even cough while he was talking without losing something. The chapter on the genesis of the striking novel 'Resurrection' is interesting. It contains portraits from the life, among others that of M. Pobedonostseff, the famous procurator of the Holy Synod, who in private is the mildest of men, however truculent he may appear in his ecclesiastical manifestations. The condition of the Doukhobors is described in

the final chapter. We hope that their difficulties with the Canadian Government will be arranged; on these points Mr. Maude is our chief authority. The exhilarating atmosphere of the life and opinions of Tolstoy has stimulated the author to make some remarks on war in general and the South African war in particular. There is also an account of the causes which led to the Crimean war, where "we put our money on the wrong horse," to use the words of an eminent statesman. This, however, is but a poor way of explaining the loss of 50,000 men (p. 3). In his remarks on war Mr. Maude reminds us of some of the earlier utterances of Carlyle before he had taken to the worship of autocrats. We have greatly enjoyed reading this manly book, in which the vigorous common-sense of the author breaks through many absurd conventionalities.

AFTER reading prejudiced and unenlightened writings on a subject, it is refreshing to turn to a volume which treats of it scientifically and with accuracy. The Imprimerie Nationale of Paris publishes, for that department of the Ministry of Commerce which is called the "Office du Travail," *Législation Ouvrière et Sociale en Australie et Nouvelle-Zélande*, by M. Albert Métin, who was sent out by the French Labour Department to study the question upon the spot, and who now makes his admirable report to M. Millerand. The work has a short preface by the Directeur du Travail, M. Fontaine, in which it is pointed out that, while the Australian Governments and Parliaments have gone further than those of any other country in the direction of State Socialism, the Australian municipalities, mainly based on a rating franchise, are more timid than those of the mother country. As regards this question of franchise, M. Fontaine uses the phrase "universal suffrage" as applied to our South Sea colonies generally. But it is accurately pointed out in the text that the suffrage of all grown women exists in some of them—two at the time of writing, three now; so that we suppose that M. Fontaine uses the phrase "universal suffrage" both in its French sense of manhood suffrage and also in our sense of adult suffrage. M. Métin is hardly justified in following M. Siegfried in suggesting that woman suffrage in New Zealand has strengthened the temperance cause. The fact is that the women voters have neither strengthened nor weakened it, and that it stands, on the whole, where it did before the women voted. One of the few points where M. Métin has gone wrong (and even as regards this the facts which contradict him have come out since the completion of his work) concerns the supposed diminution of the Maori race, which is shown by the last census to have begun, for the first time for many years, rapidly to increase. The Maories are the spoilt children of New Zealand. The diminution of their numbers, which had been rapid before the appearance of the white man in their islands, continued until recently, although of late years it has been compensated for by the increase among those of mixed blood; but now the corner has been turned, and, in spite of the fact that they are far from being a sober people, the Maories of pure blood are now establishing their vitality. If the birth-rate among the white New Zealanders continues to decrease with the extraordinary rapidity with which it has lately been falling off, the Maori element is likely to become larger proportionately to the population than it has been in the time of living man. It is interesting that France should at last have given us the most perfect view of labour legislation in our Southern colonies. Some American writings upon the subject have been satisfactory, but the articles of French travellers have hitherto suffered from inaccuracy as regards the facts and from a good deal of rooted French prejudice.

The Reformation. By T. Williston Walker. "Eras of the Christian Church." (Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark.)—Mr. Walker's volume is a well-written and moderate account of the Reformation, in which, while there is no attempt to disguise the writer's sympathies, the judgments are sober and not as a rule unfair. There is real historical ability displayed in the careful tracing of the conditions under which the storm broke out. The style shows few traces of Americanisms, though we dislike "turmoiling." The work of the mediæval Church is fairly estimated; the earlier reforming movement in Spain is well described, as also the work of Loyola. There is in such a book little that is new, but in a work clearly meant for the general reader it is pleasant to find those qualities of accuracy and fairness which have too often been sadly lacking in popular accounts of the Reformation. It is a far cry from a certain 'History of Protestantism' to this well-considered utterance. At the same time it must be admitted that even in regard to the burning of Servetus the author is somewhat faint-hearted in his condemnation of Calvin. He is right, though, in his estimate of the 'Institutes of the Christian Religion,' as the most influential book of theology since the 'Summa' of St. Thomas. The exposition of Calvin's views is clear and sympathetic—more sympathetic, indeed, than that of most modern writers. The giants of the Reformation were great indeed, and the world owes them a debt, with whatever qualifications their work was hedged. One of them, Luther, was something of a hero, and still can win our affection. But the theological atmosphere of those days, the more extreme form of Luther's doctrine of "justification by faith," Calvin's theory of the nature of God as consisting in delight in endless, purposeless, and unmerited suffering, and the tone of regarding the beautiful things of the past as in the main evil—all this is curiously remote from present thought. The mediæval Church, with all its faults, seems to stand in closer connexion with a modern educated man, whatever his opinion. For the feeling that Calvin, and in a less degree the other reforming teachers, awake in us is not so much disagreement as mild amazement and a sense of strangeness. It is harder to understand the reality of the forms of a theological thought in those days than in almost any others. They seem artificial and unreal. Their essential meaning, the uprising of the individual and the revived sense of the need of personal communion with God, leading to important ultimate consequences in politics, it is of course easy to comprehend. This latter aspect is well brought out by Mr. Walker. It is pleasant to see that the author recognizes the Roman character of the claims of the Calvinistic system to dominate the civil power in the interests of the spiritual. Some may think him unduly lenient to that system of "discipline" which was the ecclesiastical corner-stone of Calvinism, but the verdict depends on the attitude one holds in regard to the enforcement of morality by coercion. We could wish that the Diet were not always called Reichstag; the term leads to confusion. Friedrich the Wise and Bernhard (for Bernard of Clairvaux) also strike one as indefensible.

MR. BAILEY SAUNDERS has reprinted an excellent lecture on *Schopenhauer* (Black), the philosopher whose doctrines have left the deepest mark on our times.

AN interesting number of "The Canterbury Poets" (Scott) contains *Poems* by Alexander Smith. After being distinctly overrated, he is now probably underpraised, if he is known at all. 'A Life Drama' occupies more than 134 pages of this little volume. If less of it had been printed, it would have given readers a higher idea of its very unequal author. Smith was a genuine poet here and there, but the sense that he echoes better things said by bigger men, whether it was unconscious cerebration on his part or not, spoils much of his best. It may at any rate be said that modern poets in the latter half of the century showed a similar want of originality in language, without powers of expression equal to Smith's.

THE issues for 1901 of two useful books of reference are now to be had from the Scientific Press—*Burdett's Hospitals and Charities* and *Burdett's Official Nursing Directory*. The circumstances of the war have given the latter unusual importance.

WE have on our table *American Relations in the Pacific and the Far East, 1784-1900*, by J. M. Callahan (Baltimore, U.S., the Johns Hopkins Press),—*A Text-Book of Sciography*, by J. H. A. M'Intyre (Blackie),—*World's Pictures*, by J. B. Reynolds (Black),—*Hindu Astronomy*, by W. Brennand (C. Straker & Sons),—*The Century Magazine*, Vol. XXXIX. (Macmillan),—*Penelope's Irish Experiences*, by Kate Douglas Wiggin (Gay & Bird),—*The Separation of the Beresfords*, by C. Adams (Drane),—*A Crafty Foe*, by H. Nisbet (F. V. White & Co.),—*In the Shadow of Guilt*, by Marie Connor Leighton and Robert Leighton (Grant Richards),—*Must Yield to Win*, by Adelina (Drane),—*Britain's Greatness Foretold*, by Marie Trevelyan (J. Hogg),—*Mrs. Musgrave and her Husband*, by G. R. Marsh (J. Long),—and *Lord Culmore's Error*, by Mary Albert (Drane).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

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Theology.

Newbolt (W. C. E.), Apostles of the Lord, cr. 8vo, 3/6 net.
Pember (G. H.), The Church, the Churches, and the Mysteries, 8vo, 7/6
Tylor (C.) and Hargrave (G.), Pictures of Church History, 4to, 3/6

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Hall (H. R.), The Oldest Civilization of Greece, 8vo, 15/ net.
Peaton (A.), Pictures of East Coast Health Resorts, 4to, 7/6
Royal Academy Pictures, 1901, 4to, 7/6

Poetry and the Drama.

Poems of James, first Marquis of Montrose, and Andrew Marvell, selected by R. S. Rait, 18mo, 2/6

Philosophy.

Hodder (A.), The Adversaries of the Sceptic, cr. 8vo, 6/

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Lishman (J.), A Drill-Book for Elementary Schools, 8vo, 7/6

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Cambridge Natural History: Vol. 8, Amphibia and Reptiles, by Hans Gadow, F.R.S., 17/ net.
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HER ANSWER.*

THE earth 's as green as the fairies' rings,
The air one flutter and flash of wings,
The heath and clover abuzz with bees,
And white, white over the hawthorn trees;
While up, high up, on his sunbeam stair,
The lark goes dancing, my joy to share;
For oh! by his song he surely knows
The answer I've won from my little dark Rose.

ALFRED PERCEVAL GRAVES.

THE NINTH JUBILEE OF GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.

ANOTHER commemoration, such as Europe has seen and enjoyed so many times of late years, has come and gone. Leyden, Bologna, Halle, Dublin, have all given splendid feasts, and brought together the learned from the four winds of heaven to offer congratulations and receive hospitalities. In the present case Glasgow had the advantage of its splendid Exhibition, with the roomy and handsome Art Galleries, as well as the stately Bute Hall in the University, for the entertainment of guests. In this respect it was better provided than any of the other cities we have named, for though all of them contain great old churches, the secular halls are not of a size sufficient to accommodate 3,000 people. With this great initial advantage, and with the resources of a great city, it might fairly have been expected that the feast in Glasgow would exceed in splendour its predecessors. As far as regards the three principal addresses—the sermon by Dr. MacAdam Muir, the welcome by Principal Story, and the after-dinner speech of the Lord Provost—nothing could have been better. They were each most distinctive, instructive, and dignified, though the preacher did sacrifice to the traditions of the Scotch pulpit the first part of his oration. As a notable guest was heard to observe, "If you don't strike ile the first ten minutes, there's no use in boring." It was perhaps the greatest tribute to Dr. Muir's powers that he caught his audience again, after they were abandoning themselves to the patient endurance of a pious commonplace. As regards the other orations on famous Glasgow men, it would have been far more interesting if they had been entrusted (as is done elsewhere) to eminent visitors. The students, for whom the whole thing ought to have been framed, would have profited far more by hearing some American, German, or French *savant* giving them his ideas. Indeed, on the whole, what struck us in the feast was the small official part taken by the intelligent, amiable, and courteous boys who helped strangers out of many perplexities during the intricacies of the celebration. At the *Gaudeamus* the speeches of Lord Balfour and the Bishop of Ripon were admirable, and the *verve* of the audience delightful for any speaker. It was enough to make a dumb man eloquent. But here again many nationalities were not heard. Even the Irishmen at the feast, among whom there were, of course, speakers, were, with the sole exception of Lord Dufferin, everywhere mute; and, strange to say, his delicate points in a perfect after-dinner speech seemed hardly appreciated by the audience. But the splendid rooms made up for a great deal. What could spoil an assembly in state robes in St. Mungo's Cathedral, in the Bute Hall, or in the Art Galleries? Still, one thing was lacking—another feature in which Leyden, Halle, and Dublin were brilliant—the public procession through the streets. This it was which made the populace in every case take an interest, and feel they took a part, in the ceremonies of the learned.

The music in the Cathedral, so far as it was Scotch and congregational, was not without its simple and massive dignity; but if the choir does sing a Te Deum, surely there are at least a hundred famous settings of that canticle to be preferred to the efforts of a local organist or composer. The result was weak and sentimental, though the choir sang very well.

Private hospitality never was more gracious or more ample. All the guests spent their time when they met in praising their respective hosts and hostesses, and each of them seemed ready to lay a wager that he was better off than any one else. In many cases the host by his exertions was able to make good the defects of the executive, which, owing to initial dilatoriness and subsequent want of method, was overwhelmed with details. Experience has shown that such a feast cannot be organized in a hurry, and those who knew felt at once that the issue of the first invitations was some months too late to ensure complete success. Not to speak of the resulting hurry and overwork, we may probably attribute to this cause the almost total absence of distinguished Germans, if indeed the month of June were not at best disadvantageous for collecting foreigners. Yale is now making the mistake of having an October ceremony, which is too late, and in the English term time. August or September will always secure a far more brilliant assembly.

We will add some further criticisms, not from any spirit of carping, which would be most ungrateful in the case of such hosts, but because it may be of no small use to the organizers of other such ceremonies, of which there are several more already announced for approaching years.

A full list of all the visitors should be printed, for the benefit not only of prospective hosts, but for the benefit of the coming guests, who can thus ascertain what men they will meet, and so avoid the disappointment, not unknown at Glasgow, of missing those whom they knew by correspondence, and whom they had for years longed to see. And, pending the selection of hosts, all the correspondence of coming guests should be addressed to a central bureau, where they should call on their first arrival for letters. In setting down the various entertainments on the official cards sent to guests, no entertainments should be named except such as are open to them all. If, for example, there be a banquet at which there is not room to entertain the whole company, it should not be named on the card. Care should be taken to make libraries or museums specially accessible to strangers, and not kept under lock and key. Thus the treasures of the Hunterian Museum in early printing and MSS. were in locked glass cases while the librarian was absent or lecturing on Hunter; and thus the specialist who found something of real value for his work could not handle it without asking for an appointment with an overworked and preoccupied curator. A responsible assistant should have been empowered to allow the formally invited all privileges without further trouble.

Public processions through the streets are so picturesque, and speak so intensely to the public, that they should on no account be omitted, even in doubtful weather. All ceremonies should be over in two hours, and should be ruthlessly cut down to that measure. Glasgow thought fit, *e.g.*, to confer about 120 honorary degrees; a far smaller number would have been both more dignified and more convenient. No one has the smallest right to complain of being excluded, but many of the inclusions were open to criticism. The heads of modern local bodies, of insignificant London or county institutions, seemed to be ranked with the representatives of great universities and foreign academies. So it was that the sorting of the various bodies at the presentation of addresses occupied a very long time, and that recipients of degrees amounted to something like a regiment.

The most interesting and picturesque feature in the feast was also its most startling novelty. There were not only formal delegates from ladies' colleges, but several ladies received honorary LL.D. degrees. They appeared in various handsome academic costumes, and committed, in our opinion, only one mistake in the wearing of them. When ladies wear college caps, they should not keep them on, as if they were bonnets, in a room where all the men are uncovered. But in Glasgow the association of young men and women in higher education has gone ahead more than anywhere in our islands. Queen Margaret's Hall, the ladies' college, has not only all the ordinary appointments of a college, but even its medical department and its dissecting-room. The lady element gave an unusual, and we may also say an American, air to the festivities.

So long as the proper objects of such a commemoration be kept in view, nothing can be more commendable, and no public money is better spent than upon such hospitalities. As we have already said, the first thing is to draw in the actual students, make them hosts of the learned, teach them the splendours of a great historic past, and so stimulate in them that personal dignity which arises from the responsibilities of a splendid heritage; secondly, to bring together scholars who live apart and who are strangers to their hosts and to one another, in order that they may profit by personal converse and by mutual friendliness. As Ernest Renan said to us on a similar occasion, "Il faut qu'on se touche."

Lastly, such a feast is eminently calculated to develope an interest in the university among the citizens of the place where it lies. Most of us are too far apart from the great public, which feels that the learned are a separate sort of beings, not of like

* The musical rights reserved.

passions with itself. All the citizens, great and small, rich and poor, should feel a pride and a pleasure in promoting the greatness of their own university and in learning to appreciate the position it holds throughout the world. The humblest and most ignorant member of the public can take his part in these demonstrations and increase the importance of the ceremony; and so the poor of a city may be brought into contact with its university, and learn to respect and love it, as it does any other beneficent aristocracy.

We congratulate Principal Story and his staff on the very brilliant manner in which they have maintained the traditions of that great and ancient foundation, which from the fall of Constantinople to this day has been a home and refuge for learning, and which has numbered among its teachers many great men, of whom we will name three of the greatest by way of reminder to our readers—Francis Hutcheson, Adam Smith, and Lord Kelvin.

THE REFERENCE TO CHESS IN FITZHERBERT'S 'BOOK OF HUSBANDRY.'

Wetheral, June 16th, 1901.

IN the Prologue to his 'Book of Husbandry' Fitzherbert makes a reference to the game of chess to explain the various vocations of men, and to justify his writing on so humble a calling as that of husbandry. The passage runs:—

"But who that redeth in the boke of the moralytes of the chesse, shal therby perceyue, that euerye man, from the hyest degree to the lowest, is set and ordeyned to haue labour and occupation; and that boke is deuyded in vi. degrees, that is to saye, the kynge, the quene, the byshops, the knightes, the iudges, and the yomenne. In the which boke is shewed theyr degrees, theyr auctorytyes, theyr warkes, and theyr occupations, and what they ought to do. And they so doynge, and executynge theyr auctorytyes, warkes, and occupatyons, haue a wonders great study and labour, of the which auctorytyes, occupations, and warkes, were at this tyme to longe to wryte. Wherfore I remytte that boke as myn auctour therof: The whiche boke were necessary to be knowen of euery degree, that they myghte doo, and ordre them selfe accordynge to the same. And in so moche the yomen in the sayde moralytyes and game of the chesse be set before to labour, defende, and maynteyne all the other people, as husbandes and labourers, therfore I purpose to speake fyrste of husbandrye."

In the reprint of Fitzherbert's work for the English Dialect Society the editor has added the note "The allusion is to Caxton's 'Book of the Chess.'" In reference to the mention of judges he says, "Caxton calls them rooks as at present, but he describes them as being vicars or legates of the king, *i.e.*, as keeping the position of judges."

This is an error on the part of the learned editor. It is, of course, clear that Fitzherbert by his "judges" means our rooks. Caxton's ultimate source, the Latin work of Cessoles, does indeed say of the rook, "vicarii seu legati regis sunt rochi," but he goes on to explain that, as the king cannot be everywhere in his kingdom, he requires legates to manifest his authority in distant districts. It is the *alphyn*, the precursor of our bishop, that in all the treatises on chess of the Cessoles school fills the position of judge:—

"Sciendum est quod alphiles ad modum iudicum assessorum in cathedra magistrali cum libro aperto ante oculos fuisse formatos. Et quia quedam sunt cause criminales, quedam vero circa possessiones et res temporales litigatorie, ideo duos iudices necesse fuit esse in regno, quos unum alphilem in nigro quo ad primos, alterum album quo ad secundos."

Moreover, in Cessoles and Caxton the pawns are divided into *eight* classes, of whom the husbandman is but one; and, above all, Caxton's work is not called "the Book of the Morality of the Chess."

What, then, was Fitzherbert's source? It is to be found not in Caxton, but in the Latin treatise 'Moralitas de Scaccario, secundum Dominum Innocentem Tertium Papam,' of which there are two MSS. in the British Museum (Harl. 2253 and King's 12 E, XXI.) and others elsewhere. This work explains the rook thus: "Rochus est justitiarius perambulans totam terram directa tamen linea, ita quod nihil oblique capiat muneribus corruptus, sed omnia juste corrigat, nulli parcens." Harl. 2253 is rather fuller. In this work there is no attempt to differentiate between the various pawns. The pawn represents the poor simple labourer, and its straight move an honest life, while the aslant move in capturing becomes the text for a discourse on the evil results of covetousness. This belongs to quite a different school of chess from that of Cessoles, followed by Caxton; and there is no evidence to show that Fitzherbert was acquainted with Caxton's 'Book of the Chess.'

HAROLD J. R. MURRAY.

DR. GARDINER, OLIVER CROMWELL, AND THE INSURRECTION OF MARCH, 1655.

II.

A MEMBER of Cromwell's second Parliament would have read, had he been so privileged, with interest and perhaps surprise the chapter Dr. Gardiner devotes to the principal event of this insurrection, "Penruddock's Rising" at Salisbury, especially if he was one of those "wicked spirits" who traduced the Protector "in that matter." The historian, such a critic might remark, gives an accurate account of the event: of the incursion into Salisbury during the early morning hours of Monday, March 12th, 1655, by Sir Joseph Wagstaff and Col. Penruddock, with about 180 ill-armed Royalists; of the seizure of the judges, the opening of the gaol doors, followed by the rapid flight of the insurgents; but he leaves wholly out of sight the sole incentive which urged them on to that abortive attempt.

Wagstaff and his troop knew for a certainty that, no military force from the Continent being expected, without the co-operation of the discontented soldiers in Cromwell's army the rising was an utterly hopeless undertaking. They did rise; they therefore must have believed that they would be aided by the arms of a large body of mutineers from the Protectorate army. The historian's silence regarding the widespread suspicion felt by Cromwell's subjects that the insurrection, to use the phrase of the time, was "not real," would also be noticed. The two subjects are in close connexion, for if the Royalists were so deceived, who was the deceiver?

Direct evidence is hardly necessary to prove that the one chance of success for the Royalists was a revolt in Cromwell's army, and that the rising was based on that false hope. Sir Joseph Wagstaff, the leader, was, though, according to Clarendon, "he looked not far before him," a man of mature age and military experience. The gathering at the rendezvous during the night of March 11th in Clarendon Park showed him that the country around only furnished about 180 horsemen, "a company of mean fellows," raw recruits; and yet he took the field. He might have sought safety: none of Cromwell's troops were at hand; the horsemen might have been dispersed as were the Royalists at Marston Moor, Rufford, and the other points where similar risings collapsed of their own accord. On the contrary, Wagstaff returned with that scanty following from Blandford to Salisbury, to, as the event proved, an unfriendly town. After a stay there of a few hours, the game was evidently up; Wagstaff and his men in an aimless fashion drifted back to Blandford, all semblance of a design disappeared, and they fled towards Devonshire.

That Wagstaff had been misled is obvious; that his followers had relied in vain on the help of the mutinous soldiers is shown in their depositions taken by Thurlow; and Salisbury Plain had been mentioned as a place where a meeting of the mutineers might be expected. That these unfounded hopes were created by Cromwell's agents Mr. Firth would deny; he maintains that no evidence exists of "Cromwell's agency or complicity" in the insurrection of March, 1655, and Dr. Gardiner declares that such a notion is a mere "hallucination."

These eminent authorities therefore, I presume, disregard a decisive statement on this point by Clarendon, based on information he received after the Restoration had enabled him to acquire an intimate acquaintance with the actions of the English Royalists during his continental exile. The second volume of his 'Life,' "written by himself," opens with an account of "the king's triumphant return to London," showing that the "excessive joy upon the Restoration" was promptly marred by jealousy and dissension among the expectant courtiers (vol. ii., third edition, pp. 23-27).

The origin of this dissension Clarendon assigns to the crisis which produced the insurrection of March, 1655. About one or two years before that event the committee of six or eight leading Royalists in England was formed known as the Sealed Knot, who offered, if approved by the king, to devote themselves to his service, and they undertook that whilst they would not engage in any absurd and desperate attempt, they "would take the first rational opportunity which they expected from the divisions and animosities which daily grew and appeared in the army," to try their utmost in his behalf.

The hopes of the Sealed Knot turned, it may be noticed, wholly on dissension in Cromwell's army. At first the committee commanded the respect and obedience of their brother Royalists, when "a fatal quarrel" broke out between two of the principal members of the committee, with such evil result that the Sealed Knot fell into general discredit. They were supplanted during January, 1655, in the king's counsels by "other honest men," who bewailed the inertness of the Sealed Knot, and urged the king into immediate action. Like the Sealed Knot, as Clarendon tells us, they also based their hopes on disaffection among the Protector's soldiers; they

"conversed much with the officers of the army, and were unskilfully disposed to believe that all they who they had reason to believe did hate Cromwell, would easily be induced to serve the king; and many of the officers in their behaviour, discourses, and familiarity contributed to that belief; some of them not without the privity and allowance of Cromwell, or his Secretary Thurlow."

And the party of action among the Royalists urged the members of the Sealed Knot to meet and confer with some of the officers who "were resolved to serve his Majesty, and were willing to advise with them upon the places of rendezvous, and what method should be employed in the enterprises."

The Sealed Knot, however, remained obstinate and incredulous. They wished those ardent Royalists "to take heed that they were not destroyed, and positively refused to meet or confer with any officers of the army." The king also agreed with the Sealed Knot: he did "not blame" their "wariness and reservedness," and "thought their apprehension of being betrayed (which in the language of that time was called *trepanned*) very reasonable." A very seasonable apprehension, as Sir R. Willis was at that time playing the traitor's part. Hence arose the contention described by Dr. Gardiner (vol. iii. p. 130), which resulted, to use Clarendon's words, in the king's "sending over the Lord Rochester," Sir Joseph Wagstaff's partner in the enterprise; and hence also arose "the ill consequence of those precipitate resolutions, in the slaughter of many worthy and gallant men," such as Col. Penruddock and his associates, in the rising at Salisbury.

The accuracy of Clarendon's narrative is confirmed by a warning sent to the king

during the year 1655, based on information derived from Col. Cromwell, a cousin of the Protector, who asserted

"that Cromwell hath notice of all that we do at Cologne; that my Lord of Rochester was known to Cromwell to be in England as soon as he landed, and that he was permitted to make those escapes on purpose to make him have greater confidence in those he communicated with, as he would intimate of the army, whereby Cromwell would learn always what was to be done, those being his friends really, ours in show."—'Nicholas Papers,' iii. p. 230.

Clarendon's statements are fully borne out by the colonel. Lord Rochester came to England feeling some misgiving regarding the good faith of "the officers of the army" who, whilst they pretended to "hate Cromwell," with his "privity and allowance" lured on Rochester; and if the singular "escapes" that favoured the ingress into England of Rochester and his comrades, about a dozen in number, were used by Cromwell's friends as a means for gaining Rochester's confidence, surely it is barely a surmise that not only those "escapes," but the insurrection itself, took place with Cromwell's "privity and allowance."

Dr. Gardiner and Mr. Firth are so amply equipped with apt stores of historical detail that they may possibly enter into the lists with Clarendon and wholly overthrow his statements. Be this as it may; still, even if Cromwell was as innocent of any complicity in the insurrection as Dr. Gardiner himself, surely it was Dr. Gardiner's duty as the historian of the Protectorate to give due publicity to the fact that Cromwell's subjects believed that his Government had a hand in that affair.

The existence and the publicity of that belief cannot be gainsaid. Though the dealings of Cromwell's agents with the Royalists were done in a corner, they became almost of necessity the property of the housetops. The fierce contention between the Sealed Knot and the insurrectionist Royalists, the discourses and disputes that strife engendered, and the recriminations provoked by that miserable insurrection must have spread to the man in the street. The weekly return in safety to the Continent of the men who came over to abet the insurrection of March, during the subsequent three or four months, was a singularity that attracted public attention, and astonishment breeds talk.

Even at the outset Cromwell's resident at Hamburg, Richard Bradshaw, had his doubts about the insurrection. Writing in April, 1655, his London correspondent thus addresses him:—

"I perceive that you are jealous that this plot was not real; all men that have any understandings do conclude that the persons in the plot were real, for they are like to lose life and estate, and most of them considerable estate."—Hist. MSS. Com., Sixth Report, p. 438.

As Cromwell himself, by his speech of September 17th, 1656, proves the widespread disbelief in the nature and even the existence of the insurrection felt by his subjects, who suspected, to use the words of the Venetian Ambassador, that "the Government often invents conspiracies," and that the insurrection was one of these inventions, further proof of the publicity of this notion is needless, though perhaps this remark by Phillips, Milton's nephew (Baker's 'Chronicle,' p. 553), may be cited. He attributed Cromwell's success in overcoming the insurrection to the help of his spies, who, "counterfeiting themselves to be zealous Royalists, insinuated into their councils and betrayed them."

Dr. Gardiner's silence regarding the motive force which incited the insurrection of March, 1655—the hope of the co-operation of Cromwell's soldiers—and the suspicion that attended the insurrection, detracts most gravely from the confidence that one would fain place in his history of the Protectorate. Though it is an advantage to know what Dr. Gardiner thinks about Cromwell, it is essential that we should know what his subjects thought about him. And, after all, absolute silence thereon is not possible to Dr. Gardiner. He will come—shortly, it may be hoped—to the consideration of the Protector's speech to Parliament, September 17th, 1656. Throughout that speech, breaking out again and again, runs a fierce undercurrent of wrath against the men before him who believed that the Royalists, justly sensible of their powerlessness before 40,000 or 50,000 of the best-trained soldiers in the world, needed to be tricked and tempted into the insurrection. If the Cavaliers were so powerless, Cromwell did not speak the truth when he told his hearers that "England could not be safe unless Malignants be carried far away," and that the major-generals and the levy of a standing county militia were necessary "for the preservation of your peace."

These are but slight indications of the far-reaching effect of that notion. Dr. Gardiner may deem that the opinion of Clarendon and of his fellows, that the men who lured on the Royalists into revolt did so with Cromwell's "privity and allowance," may be ignored as a mere hallucination; but it is a fantasy that greatly affected the ruling power of the Protector, and perhaps may affect the esteem with which we regard him.

The time when Sir Richard Willis began the betrayal to Cromwell of the counsels of the Sealed Knot has hitherto been a matter of dispute; and perhaps so it will remain, as Mr. Firth maintains "that it commenced much later than the year 1655." Clarendon, however, includes the betrayal by Willis among the evils that sprang from that "fatal quarrel," during the winter of 1654-5, between two members of the committee. He asserts that Willis "engaged to be a spy to Cromwell.....during H.M.'s abode in Cologne," where he established himself during September, 1654, before the outset of the insurrection movement. Willis is not mentioned by name, but of him Clarendon writes unquestionably.* Cromwell was thus possessed, during February and March, 1655, of the plans and purposes both of the continental and the English Royalists. Such complete knowledge of the movements and intentions of his enemies adds force to Guizot's remark that, though fully forewarned of the coming insurrection, "soit hasard, soit dessein, Cromwell ne fit rien d'efficace pour la prevenir." Guizot evidently was partially subject to what is, according to Dr. Gardiner, a hallucination; and Guizot was also an historian.

The insurrection of March, 1655, becomes under Dr. Gardiner's treatment a simple, straightforward matter, and the Protector a man in word and deed equally straightforward and sincere. A claim, however, perhaps may be made that some proof has been given showing that the suspicion with which Cromwell's subjects regarded the rising was not unjustifiable; and, if an opportunity be afforded me, Dr. Gardiner's account of the practical result of the insurrection, the institution of the major-generals, may be taken as an illustration of the danger incurred by a too confiding historian, who trusts to the external aspect given to that incident by the "darksome statesman, hung with weights and woe."

REGINALD F. D. PALGRAVE.

* In a letter, October 31st, 1655, J. Jane writes to Nicholas that Beverninck, formerly Dutch envoy to England, "talking with some upon the business of Manning, said that the great spy was not yet discovered."—'Nicholas Papers,' iii. 228.

THE DAISY IN AMERICA.

Home Lodge, Bathampton, June 13th, 1901.

IT is interesting to learn from your correspondent C. J. G. that our English daisy is making a home in California. Climate will probably prevent it from doing the same in the Eastern states. During the extreme winter of 1894-5 our lawn was swept bare of snow in one patch, that the birds might be fed there. Grass and daisies alike appeared to perish in that patch, while, when the thaw came, the rest of the lawn emerged green and alive. In time, however, the grass sprang again from the roots—the daisies never. For some years there grew no daisy plants on that spot. If they could be thus exterminated here in Somersetshire, they would surely not survive the frosts of the Atlantic states.

KATE LEMANN.

THE PUBLISHERS' CONGRESS AT LEIPZIG.

II.

FROM the official list of papers submitted to the Congress we select the more important items in Section A, devoted to authors' and publishers' rights: 'The Copyright Relations between the United States of America and the European States,' Report by Herr Kommerzienrat Dr. K. Trübner (Strasburg), seconded by Mr. F. Macmillan; 'Extension of International Copyright Protection,' Report by Herr Director F. Schwartz (Munich), seconded by Mr. W. Heinemann; and 'The Need for More Complete Protection of Copyright in Educational Works,' Report by Mr. D. C. Heath (Boston, U.S.), seconded by M. A. Cornelis-Lebègue (Brussels). In Section B, dealing with the book trade: 'The Relations between Authors and Publishers on the One Part, and the Daily Press on the Other, with regard to Reviews,' Report by Herr Paul Ollendorff (Paris); 'The Publisher's Interests and the Published Price,' Report by Herr Dr. W. Ruprecht (Göttingen), seconded by M. H. Le Soudier (Paris); 'The System of sending Books on Sale or Return,' Report by Mr. W. Heinemann, seconded by Herr T. Lambrechts (Christiania); and 'The Permanent Bureau of the International Publishers' Congresses,' Report by Herr H. Credner (Leipzig), seconded by Mr. John Murray. In Section C, relating to the music trade: 'The Published Price and Discount in the Music Trade,' Report by Herr H. Hinrichsen (Leipzig), seconded by Herr M. Brockhaus (Leipzig); 'The Appropriation of Copyright Music by the Manufacturers of Mechanical Instruments such as the Æolian,' Report by Mr. Arthur Boosey, seconded by M. A. Cranz (Brussels); and 'Piracies of Copyright Music,' Report by Mr. D. Day, seconded by M. A. Durand (Paris).

The paper of most general interest to the publishing trade in Section A was Dr. Karl Trübner's. In reviewing the Copyright Act of 1891 Dr. Trübner asked in what way the American law had affected the European publisher. We now, he said, realize the disadvantage and one-sidedness of this Act. We have given a complete right, and have received in exchange a law which encroaches upon the rights of the European publisher. Mr. G. H. Putnam in reply hoped that an amendment to this Act would be introduced into the American Congress this year by which an additional advantage would be secured for European publications. This amendment proposes that if within thirty days from the publication of a book two copies be deposited at Washington, and the book be reprinted in America within twelve months, copyright in the United States shall be secured. After much discussion the following resolution was agreed to:—

"1. The Congress resolves that its deliberations on the subject of the copyright relations between the United States of America and European states be arranged by the Permanent Bureau in the form of a memorandum which shall be submitted to the European and American Governments, and that our American colleagues be requested to communicate the same to the Typographical Union.

"2. Further, while hoping to see the United States of America join the Berne Convention in the near future, the Congress expresses its most earnest desire that the amendment to the law of

March 3rd, 1891, as proposed by the Copyright League, should be accepted by Congress, with the object of increasing the protection accorded to foreign works."

In Section B the most interesting paper was that by M. Paul Ollendorff on 'The Relations between Authors and Publishers and the Daily Press.' The author stated that it was quite impossible to find a review of any literary brilliancy or critical knowledge in any French newspaper, their columns being filled with paid puffs and advertisements. Any third-rate farce, ballet, or pantomime would be reported by a man of considerable influence—everything for the theatres, nothing for books. If half that M. Ollendorff said respecting the literary conditions of the French press be true, a revolution is all that can save it from contempt and oblivion.

It would be impossible to praise too highly the arrangements made by the publishers of Germany, and particularly those of Leipzig, for the comfort and enjoyment of those attending this Congress. The whole of the entertainments were on the most lavish scale, and the details showed admirable organization. The Congress altogether was a great success. It was agreed that the next should be held in 1904 at Milan.

Literary Gossip.

Mr. Fisher Unwin is preparing in volume form three stories and a play by John Oliver Hobbes. The play is entitled 'A Repentance,' and concerns a Carlist rising; while the stories are named respectively ''Tis an Ill Flight without Wings,' 'Prince Toto,' and 'The Worm that God Prepared.'

Blackwood for July opens with the first instalment of a new story, 'The Conquest of Charlotte.' In the same number Mr. Ambrose Pratt describes 'Push Larrikinism in Australia,' a curious species of tyranny exercised by bands of reprobates who are leagued in secret communities called "Pushes" for the purpose of warring more or less openly upon the reputable classes of society. Mr. Pratt acted for three years as solicitor to one of the largest "Push" societies in Australia, and gained an extended and intimate acquaintance with "Push" laws, habits, crimes, and ambitions. There are also articles on 'The London Irish' and 'War Office Organization,' while other contributions are 'A Gentleman of Scotland,' by Mr. Andrew Lang, a "struggle-for-lifer" of the house of Douglas, who "betrayed, forged, stole, spied, and murdered on a scale of almost epic grandeur"; 'A Halt on the King's Highway,' in which Mr. Hugh Clifford pictures the reception of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York at Singapore, which was attended by the sultans of the Malay Protectorate; 'A Corsair of St. Malo'; 'A Village in the Val d'Or,' by Mrs. P. G. Hamerton; 'The House that was Never Built,' a Bush story, by Mr. Henry Lawson; and the usual 'Musings without Method.'

Temple Bar for July prints, under the title of 'A Byway of the Boer War,' the experiences of a company officer who joined Von Steinacker's corps not as a combatant, but to report on the condition of the Selati railway. The account contains the criticism of an expert on the methods of irregulars. A story by "John Ayscough" treats of the dawn of a love affair in "the playground of Europe," and is called 'An Alpine Prelude.' E. M. Lynch contributes a brief tragedy entitled 'Vixen,' in which a jealous girl kills her aunt's lover by means of a poisoned ring. 'Casilda's Mind' and 'The Vacancy at Fossington' are more cheerful essays in fiction, and Mr. Eardley-Wilmot tells some strange stories in 'The Supernatural in India.' The serials by Mr. Crockett and Mr. Egerton Castle are continued.

Mr. W. J. Locke has just finished a novel longer than any other of his stories with the exception of 'At the Gates of Samaria.' It is to be entitled 'The Usurper,' and will be published in September by Mr. John Lane.

An interesting recipient of the degree of LL.D. at Glasgow was that veteran in poetry Mr. Philip James Bailey, who is still with us in spite of repeated newspaper attempts to kill him. Mr. Bailey was unable to leave his home at Nottingham, where he was born in 1816, to go to Glasgow in person, but we understand that he is now in a satisfactory condition of health, having recovered from the attack of influenza which recently prostrated him. Mr. Bailey went to Glasgow in 1831; 'Festus' was published anonymously as long ago as 1839, and it may be added that the first edition of the poem is the best, the author having spoilt his fine fervour in some cases by revision.

Mr. A. J. Dawson, the clever author of 'African Nights' Entertainment,' has just returned from Morocco, and, as one of the half-dozen English writers who are really familiar with that region, is writing articles on the Moorish situation in the *Fortnightly Review* and other journals.

It is well known that Rabelais took up the serious study of medicine under Rondelet at Montpellier in 1530, and in 1531 as a bachelor lectured on Hippocrates and Galen; that in 1532 he published at Lyons 'Hippocratis et Galeni Libri Aliquot,' of which a second edition appeared in 1543; and that in his marginal notes in this work he refers often to the text of Aldus. Rabelaisians will be therefore interested to learn that among a number of medical books lately handed over by the Royal Infirmary, Sheffield, for their better preservation to the library of Sheffield University College, is Rabelais's own copy of the *editio princeps* of Galen issued by Aldus in 1525 in five volumes folio. The title-page of vol. i. is inscribed "Francisci Rabelesi," that of vol. ii. "Francisci Rabelesi *καὶ των αὐτου φίλων*," that of vol. iii. "Franci Rabelesi *καὶ των αὐτου φίλων*." The set afterwards belonged to "Francus Perrellus," and in the eighteenth century to Alexander Cooke, M.D., of Ripon (once of Clare College, Cambridge). As part of Dr. Cooke's collection it passed to the Sheffield Infirmary about a hundred years ago. Among the Cooke books of the Sheffield collection is also the Aldine Hippocrates of 1526. Although this does not contain Rabelais's autograph, the same is the case with one volume at least of the Galen (the remaining volume has lost its title-page), so that it is possible the Hippocrates was also his, and has had the same history as the Galen.

A comparison of the autographs in the Galen with the facsimiles of Rabelais's autograph given by M. Dubouchet ('Rabelais à Montpellier,' Montpellier, 1887) leaves no shadow of doubt of their authenticity. On p. 113 M. Dubouchet reproduces a title-page of a book printed in 1539, which is inscribed by Rabelais in practically the same formula which he used in the Galen: "*ἐκ των βιβλιων* Francisci Rabelesi *κ. των αὐτοῦ φιλων.*" The Galen contains marginalia, chiefly glosses. The majority appear to be in the hand of Perrellus, but some may well be Rabelais's own.

A correspondent writes:—

"Have you noticed that there is a growing disposition, even among publishers of a high rank, to delude the public by advertising the number of copies sold of a new novel in America and England as though that number had been sold in England alone? A study of the advertisements, often on the cover of the book itself, will give an example of what I mean. You will see it asserted that 325,000 copies have been sold of this book, 125,000 of that, and 55,000 of a third. This is no doubt quite correct when all places of sale are considered, but I feel pretty sure that this 125,000 means only 5,000 to 10,000 copies have been sold in England, and of the 55,000 perhaps not more than 2,000. I am sure you will agree with me that this custom ought to be checked, for the British public are undoubtedly deluded into thinking that these vast numbers have been sold in this country only. The former fashion was to say 'So many copies sold in England and America.'"

A small sum of money has been voted at Oxford for the celebration next year of the tercentenary of Bodley's Library. It was in 1597-8 that Sir Thomas Bodley offered to restore the old and neglected library associated with the memory of Duke Humphrey of Gloucester. The new building was not formally opened until November, 1603.

The commercial classes established in connexion with Owens College have not, we understand, quite answered the expectations of their promoters. There has been a fairly good attendance at the classes in law, political economy, and geography; but less interest, strange to say, has been shown in the provision made for modern language teaching.

The University of Birmingham will hold its first Congregation for the conferment of degrees on July 6th, when the Chancellor will preside. Mr. Chamberlain has addressed a letter to the City Council suggesting a levy of a halfpenny rate on behalf of the University.

The proprietor of Baedeker's Guides, having had his attention directed to the new facts and the contemporary official reports, published for the first time in Mr. Demetrius Boulger's 'The Belgians at Waterloo,' with regard to the conduct of the Dutch-Belgians in the battle, has agreed to eliminate the disparaging passages about them which have hitherto found a place in the description of the campaign given in the English edition of the 'Guide to Holland and Belgium.' The new edition about to appear for 1901 will give a more restrained description of the battle than its predecessors.

Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge's sale on July 1st and three following days will contain a most interesting series of presentation copies of works of Edward FitzGerald and books from his library with autograph notes. The presentation copies were given by FitzGerald to Edward Spalding, and include 'The Mighty Magician'

(1853), 'Euphranor' (1855), and 'Polonius' (1852). The books from FitzGerald's library, several of which apparently passed into the ownership of Mr. Spalding, are curiously varied in character. There is a four-line verse by FitzGerald in Leigh Hunt's 'Lord Byron and some of his Contemporaries.' The same sale includes an extremely interesting series of 105 autograph letters, covering 367 pages quarto and 60 pages octavo, from Joanna Baillie to Miss Holford, on literary and other matters; and another long series of 25 autograph letters, covering 80 pages quarto, 1789–1816, addressed to the Rev. Dr. Whalley. These letters—some, if not all—were printed in 'The Journals and Correspondence of Thomas Sedgwick Whalley, D.D.,' which Mr. Bentley published in 1863.

MR. ROBERT A. NEIL, the news of whose death comes from Cambridge just as we are going to press, will be widely regretted as a don who combined success as a teacher with personal charm as a man. Coming from Aberdeen University to Peterhouse, he was Craven Scholar in 1875 and second classic in 1876. Besides being a successful tutor and lecturer at Pembroke, Mr. Neil was liberal of his help to his friends, as many prefaces testify. A big edition of the 'Knights' of Aristophanes had been long promised by him. Otherwise his published work was in Sanskrit, a subject in which he was University Lecturer and a constant examiner. He collaborated with Prof. Cowell in a collection of Buddhist Sanskrit legends in 1886, and contributed to the translation of the Jataka now in progress. A man of wide knowledge and also of wide sympathies, he represented a type of don which Cambridge can ill afford to lose.

DR. FRANK GRANGER writes from University College, Nottingham:—

"A paragraph in the *Athenæum* of June 8th about the *Classical Review* for June is causing some misapprehension, against which—with your permission—I should like to guard. I am not the writer of the two letters on classical education, nor do I agree with their conclusions. But the writer of these letters (who consented, at my request, to their publication) makes some forcible and pertinent criticisms on current methods of teaching Latin and Greek; and so it seemed worth while to publish these letters in the interests of the classical tradition itself." We said that Dr. Granger "communicated" the documents, which is correct, but are glad to avoid any misconceptions.

To the grievous disappointment of not a few intending antiquary-pilgrims, the Aberdeen charter of Eleazir the Jew has been withdrawn from the Glasgow Exhibition. For the sake of a definite palæographic verdict it might have been better had Eleazir stood fire; but meantime, at any rate, the place in Room No. 8 which once knew his title-deed, with its remarkable *reddendo*, now knows Eleazir no more.

CONSIDERABLE progress in the "Victoria Histories" has been made with the counties of Northampton, Worcester, Hertford, Surrey, and Cumberland. It is expected that the first volumes of Worcester and Northampton, and the second volume of Hampshire, will be issued to subscribers before the autumn.

AT the Readers' Dinner last Saturday Mr. Sheriff Lawrence, the chairman, was able to announce that the 170*l.* required to complete the third Readers' Pension had been subscribed, thus increasing the pension established in March last from 15*l.* to 20*l.* a year, in accordance with the suggestion of Lord Glenesk. This will make a total of 1,500*l.* placed in the hands of the Printers' Pension Corporation by the Readers' Pensions Committee since its formation in October, 1888. The first author to give a donation was Wilkie Collins. Two readers and two readers' widows have been elected to pensions in the last four years. In addition Sir Henry Burdett is providing the "Burdett" Pension of 26*l.* a year for a member of the London Association of Correctors of the Press, as a mark of his appreciation of the work of readers on 'Burdett's Official Intelligence.' The second pensioner, appointed at the end of last year, is seventy-eight years old, and has suffered from cataract of both eyes.

WHEN presiding at the Readers' Dinner in 1899 the Hon. W. F. Danvers Smith started a pension to be in the charge of the Association of Correctors of the Press. At the beginning of the present year this fund had nearly 200*l.* to its credit, and as a result of last Saturday's gathering is likely to be increased by nearly another 100*l.*, the total subscriptions having reached 300*l.* for the first time.

WE congratulate Messrs. Crosby Lockwood & Son upon the completion of their new buildings on the old historical site, Nos. 7 and 8, Stationers' Hall Court, where their business will now again be conducted.

MR. W. PHELPS DODGE, author of 'Piers Gaveston,' has prepared a romantic story of the gradual rise of a German country squire to the dignity of Imperial Count and Prince of the independent state of East Frisia, which has never been told in English. The history of the country from 1430 to 1744 also, when the last Prince of East Frisia died without issue and Frederick the Great took possession of it, is full of incident and has a pathetic interest. The title of the book, which will be illustrated, will be 'From Squire to Prince: being the History of the Rise of the House of Aiksena.' Mr. Fisher Unwin will be the publisher.

PROF. BÜCHNER gathered together, immediately before his death in 1899, the many essays in which he had defended and developed his views, and left them for publication. The German edition, we believe, has had a large sale; and Mr. Joseph McCabe, under the title 'Last Words on Materialism and Kindred Subjects,' has now prepared an English translation of the work for the Rationalist Press Association, under whose auspices, by the way, a second and revised edition of Prof. Haeckel's 'Riddle of the Universe' is being published this week. Prof. Büchner's work will be preceded by a biographical sketch and portrait of the author.

AMONG the French prizes for history recently announced we notice that part of the Prix Thérouanne, 1,000 francs, has been awarded to M. Victor Bérard for his work on 'L'Angleterre et l'Impérialisme.'

THE Society of German Librarians recently held its first annual meeting at Gotha. The Society, which is rapidly increasing, decided to publish a year-book.

THE German publishing world has suffered a severe loss by the death of Wilhelm Hertz, of Berlin, whose beautiful editions of Gotfried Keller, Hermann Grimm, Paul Heyse, and other notable writers are highly prized.

A COMMITTEE has been formed in Berne for the erection of a memorial in honour of one of its most famous citizens, Albrecht von Haller, the poet, philosopher, botanist, and physiologist, who was born in that city on October 16th, 1708.

UNDER the joint editorship of Profs. E. N. Setälä and Kaarle Krohn, of Helsingfors University, a new periodical in German, devoted to Finnish-Ugrian research, and entitled *Finnisch-Ugrische Forschungen*, has just been brought out at Helsingfors. The object of this new venture is, with the aid of trustworthy experts, to give as complete a survey as possible of an out-of-the-way field of knowledge, and to furnish information useful to lovers of folk-lore and to students of ethnography and comparative philology.

THE chief Parliamentary Papers of the week are National Education, Ireland, New Rules and Regulations (2*d.*); Census, England and Wales, Preliminary Report and Tables (1*s.* 5½*d.*); Intermediate Education, Ireland, Rules of Examinations and Programme for 1902 (4*d.*); Return showing how Local Authorities in Scotland have applied Funds to the Purposes of Technical Education (6*d.*); and Elementary Education, Return of Standards of Exemption (½*d.*).

SCIENCE

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES.

THE Twenty-sixth Annual Report of the Savilian Professor of Astronomy at Oxford has recently been issued, and relates to the twelve months ending on the 30th of last April. Prof. Turner states that the principal part of the work has been connected with the measurement and reduction of the plates for the Oxford zone of the Astrographic Catalogue. The building of the new dome has somewhat interfered with the regularity of the operations; however, 78 plates have been completed during the year, raising the total to 783 out of the 1,180 required, so that this great scheme is now well advanced. A large number of photographs of the planet Eros were obtained during its recent opposition, and the new star in Perseus has been well observed.

The Report of the Fernley Meteorological Observatory at Southport for the year 1900, under the direction of Mr. J. Baxendell, F.R.Met.S., has appeared, and a few items from it may be of interest. The highest temperature, attained on July 20th, was 81 degrees, which is about ten degrees lower than the highest at Greenwich four days before; and the lowest 18 degrees, on February 8th, which is about two degrees below the lowest at Greenwich six days later. The mean temperature of the year at Southport was 1·2 degrees above the local average. The total duration of bright sunshine was 45 hours more than the average. The rainfall for the year was 33·69 inches (about 13½ inches greater than that at Greenwich), which is materially in excess of the mean for the past few years, but 0·43 inch below the average for the last twenty-five years.

Herr Walter F. Wislicenus has published a second issue of his *Astronomischer Jahresbericht* (Berlin, Reimer), containing an exhaustive bibliography of astronomical books and articles which appeared in the year 1900, with short summaries of their contents.

Prof. W. Ceraski, Director of the Observatory at Moscow, states (*Ast. Nach.* No. 3718) that Madame Ceraski, whilst studying photographs taken by M. Blajko, assistant at the observatory, discovered the variability of two stars, to be called, according to the new nomenclature, 72, 1901, Lyræ, and 73, 1901, Scuti. The magnitude of the former is at a maximum at least the tenth, and at a minimum below the twelfth. The latter star varies between magnitude 9·1 and 9·6. M. Blajko has come to the conclusion from later observations that it is of the Algol type, the whole period being about 22·9 hours in length and the changes taking place in about five hours.

The volume of the *American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac* for the year 1904 has just been received. It is edited by Prof. Stimson J. Brown, of the U.S. Navy. The only change of importance from the previous year is that the places of the planet Neptune have been computed from Prof. Newcomb's tables published in his 'Astronomical Papers,' and also used for the first time in our own *Nautical Almanac* for 1904. The eclipses of that year are two of the sun, the first annular on the 16th of March, the second total on the 9th of September. The former of these will not be visible in any part of Europe or America, and the path of the latter will be almost limited to the Pacific Ocean, only reaching the west coast of South America just before sunset.

A third English edition of Dr. Hermann J. Klein's *Star Atlas*, with explanatory text translated by Edmund McClure, M.A., has been received (S.P.C.K.), eight years after the publication of the second (the first German edition appeared in 1888). The maps are eighteen in number, and give the positions of all stars in the northern hemisphere and down to 34° declination in the southern, the magnitudes of which are at least as great as $6\frac{1}{2}$. They are exceedingly clear, and the use made of them by Dr. Anderson, of Edinburgh, in discovering new and variable stars is well known. With regard to the introduction a few remarks are desirable. It is scarcely accurate to speak of the edition of Flamsteed's 'Historia Cœlestis' which was completed and published in 1725, after his death, as the "second" (p. 6), as he did not recognize that brought out by Halley in 1712 as an edition at all, but burnt every copy of it on which he could lay his hands. Nor did he number the stars in the constellations, what are called his numbers being afterwards affixed. At p. 8 we read that "even the nearest fixed star is still four billions of miles off," a sentence in which a translating hand is evident. The *Meilen* intended in the original are German miles, and the distance of the nearest fixed star (α Centauri) is at least twenty, and probably not much less than thirty, billions of English miles.

The July number of the *Nineteenth Century—and After* will contain, amongst other articles, one by the Rev. E. Ledger, Gresham Lecturer on Astronomy, on 'The New Star in Perseus.'

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—*June* 13.—Sir W. Huggins, President, in the chair.—The following gentlemen were admitted into the Society: Mr. J. Mansergh, Major Ross, Mr. Oldfield Thomas, Mr. W. Watson, Mr. W. C. D. Whetham.—The Bakerian Lecture was delivered by Prof. J. Dewar on 'The Nadir of Temperature and Allied Problems.' The subjects treated were the physical properties of liquid and solid hydrogen, the separation of free hydrogen and other gases from air, electric-resistance thermometry at the boiling-point of hydrogen, experiments on the liquefaction of helium at the melting-point of hydrogen, pyro-electricity, phosphorescence, &c.

GEOLOGICAL.—*June* 5.—Mr. J. J. H. Teall, President, in the chair.—Mr. H. Johnson was elected a Fellow.—The following communications were read: 'On the Passage of a Seam of Coal into a Seam of Dolomite,' by Mr. Aubrey Strahan,—and 'On some Landslips in Boulder-Clay near Scarborough,' by Mr. H. W. Monckton.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*May* 23.—Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite, V.P., in the chair.—A letter was read stating that His Majesty the King was pleased to accede to the request of the Society that he would become its Patron.—Messrs. G. E. Fox and W. H. St. John Hope submitted a detailed report of the important series of excavations carried out at Silchester in 1900. In illustration of the report a large number of plans, drawings, and antiquities, especially in iron and pottery, were exhibited.

June 6.—Sir E. M. Thompson, V.P., in the chair.—This being an evening appointed for the election of Fellows, no papers were read.—Mr. A. G. Langdon exhibited a modern horn mounted with a silver-gilt inscribed mazer band of early sixteenth-century work.—Dr. G. W. Marshall exhibited the curious wooden seal of the peculiar jurisdiction of the Chapel of King Charles the Martyr at Chapel-en-le-Frith, at one time the "Gretna Green" of the Midlands.—Mr. T. C. Hughes exhibited and presented impressions of the old seal of Lancaster, and photographs of shields from the old Town Hall.—The following gentlemen were elected Fellows: as Ordinary Fellows, Sir T. Carmichael, Lieut.-Col. H. L. Ellis, the Revs. W. Gilchrist Clark-Maxwell and Henry Barber, and Messrs. T. H. Hodgson, G. McN. Rushforth, W. B. Bannerman, and R. O. Heslop; and as Honorary Fellows, Dr. W. von Seidlitz and MM. H. Hymans and Léon Morel.

June 13.—Viscount Dillon, President, in the chair.—Mr. Roland W. Paul read some 'Notes on the Heraldic Glass at Great Malvern Priory Church,' illustrated by a series of full-size and other drawings of the figures and shields remaining. Richard III. and Henry VII. are said to have been contributors towards the windows of the church, and representations of these kings were formerly in the west and north transept windows. Of the numerous figures once existing in the church, and mentioned by Habingdon, the Worcestershire antiquary (1560-1647), in his MSS., six only remain, namely, those of Arthur, Prince of Wales, son of Henry VII., Sir Reginald Bray, Lord Robert de Braci, a member of the Besford family, another of the Braci family, and the remnant of a figure of Nicholas Devenysh. All are in tabards; the first two and the last-named are in the north window of the transept, Robert de Braci's effigy is in the upper tracery of the great west window, and the remaining two are in the great east window. A storm about 1720 partially destroyed the north window of the transept, and only small fragments of some of the other four figures are left, including a head of King Henry VII., a portion of the queen's crown, a head similar to that of Sir Reginald Bray, and other small fragments. The figure of Lord Robert de Braci wears a collar of SS. In addition to the figures in tabards is an interesting series of shields of arms; their original positions can be ascertained with the help of Habingdon's survey, but they are now scattered, some being in the clearstory, others in the west window, and others again in the north aisle of the presbytery. There are still twenty shields with the arms of Richard III., Ulster, Berkeley, Edward the Confessor, Westminster Abbey, Cowley, Ringhall and Bridges, Esteney, and others. In the nave clearstory there was formerly a kneeling figure of John Alcock, Bishop of Worcester 1476-86, with his arms. These arms are still to be seen at Little Malvern Priory Church, three miles away.—Mr. O. M. Dalton read a note on a Byzantine cameo with a remarkable type of the Annunciation, wherein the Archangel Gabriel is depicted as a naked cherub. He also exhibited photographs of some bronze vessels from Spain with Christian symbols of the Visigothic period.—Dr. Monro submitted a report, as Local Secretary for Scotland, with special reference to the excavation of the Roman camp at Ardoch, and to the relics found in the hill-fort of Dunbuie and the so-called "crannog" at Dumbuck. These relics are of such exceptional character that Dr. Monro has convinced himself, after a careful consideration of all the facts of the case, "that the strange and novel objects of Dumbuck and Dunbuie are not genuine relics of the people who constructed and inhabited these habitations."—Mr. E. Henty exhibited some relics of the Bronze period found in the camp at High Down.—Mr. Peacock exhibited a pierced polished stone object found at Messingham, Lincolnshire, which Mr. Read thought was of Peruvian origin.

LINNEAN.—*June* 6.—Mr. W. Carruthers, V.P., in the chair.—Messrs. J. H. Holland, W. H. Johnson, and J. A. Wheldon were admitted, and Messrs. G. Halliday, A. Howard, and A. C. Seward were elected Fellows.—The Chairman announced that the President had nominated as Vice-Presidents for the ensuing year Messrs. W. Carruthers, F. Crisp, and F. DuCane Godman, and Dr. D. H. Scott.—The adjourned debate was resumed on Mr. H. M. Bernard's paper 'On the Necessity for a Provisional Nomenclature for those Forms of Life which cannot be at once arranged in a Natural System.' The following resolutions were proposed by Mr. Bernard: (1) "That the Linnean method of naming is well adapted for indicating affinity, and should be used for that purpose." (2) "That allied forms whose affinities are not clear should be designated by some provisional method of naming." (3) "That the method proposed by the author appears to promise enough to justify its temporary application to the Anthozoa."—A discussion followed, in which Sir George King and Messrs. A. O. Walker, H. J. Elwes, Clement Reid, H. Groves, Jeffery Bell, P. L. Sclater, W. M. Webb, and E. R. Sykes took part.—Mr. H. Groves moved as an amendment to the first resolution to omit all after the word "naming," and to substitute "is adequate for the present needs of zoology and botany." This was seconded by Dr. P. L. Sclater.—Before this was put to the meeting Mr. H. W. Monckton raised a technical objection to a vote being taken on the merits of resolutions which were in effect a part of a paper submitted to the Society. He thought the taking of such a vote could neither be said to be authorized by the charter or by-laws nor sanctioned by the custom of the Society. He suggested that the matter be referred back to the Council to consider the point.—The discussion was continued in order to elicit the views of those present on the resolutions proposed by Mr. Bernard, but no vote was taken.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—*June* 5.—Canon W. W. Fowler, President, in the chair.—Mr. G. C. Champion exhibited a male specimen of *Odontæus mobilicornis*, one of the rarest of British beetles, captured at Woking on May 28th.—Mr. R. McLachlan exhibited four specimens of a curious bug of the genus Henicocephalus received from Mr. G. V. Hudson, of Wellington, New Zealand, not previously noticed in that country.—Mr. Champion said that Henicocephalus was generally recognized as a type in itself of a family, and Mr. Kirkaldy that it was much commoner than generally supposed. It was probably only an aberrant form of the Reduviidæ having no stridulating apparatus on the prosternum.—Mr. C. P. Pickett exhibited varieties of *Smerinthus tiliæ* bred during May, 1900-1.—Mr. C. G. Barrett exhibited imagines, cocoons, pupa skins, and also water-colour sketches of larvæ reared and drawn by Miss Frances Barrett at Buntingville, Pondoland, South Africa.—Dr. A. Jefferis Turner exhibited specimens of Australian wood-boring Lepidoptera belonging to the four families Pyralidæ, Gelechidæ, Cossidæ, and Hepialidæ.—Mr. H. Goss exhibited, for Mr. E. Ardron, of Colombo, Ceylon, two specimens of a species of Phyllium (Phasmidæ). They bore an extraordinary resemblance to leaves. He also showed three varieties of the male of *Melitæa cinxia*, which he had taken on the 27th and 28th of May at Niton, Isle of Wight.—Mr. C. O. Waterhouse exhibited two new genera and species of Coleoptera recently described by him in the *Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.* from Rio Janeiro. One belonged to the aberrant Prisnidæ (*Pathocerus wagneri*); the other (*Tetraphalerus wagneri*) belonged to the Cupesidæ, and was remarkable for the form of its head. He also exhibited a male and a female of the curious Scarabæid, *Glyphoderes sterquilinus*, Westw., from North Argentine.—Mr. H. St. J. Donisthorpe exhibited a glove burnt by discharges of formic acid in the nests of *Formica rufa*.—Prof. Poulton said that the discharges collected in tubes fluctuated greatly in strength, the strongest yielding a proportion of 60 to 70 per cent. of anhydrous acid. The discharge of *Dicranura vinula* showed a strength of about 45 per cent.—Mr. W. Schaus communicated 'A Revision of the American Notodontidæ,'—and Mr. H. St. J. Donisthorpe read a paper on 'Cases of Protective Resemblance, Mimicry, &c., in British Coleoptera.'

METEOROLOGICAL.—*June* 19.—Mr. W. H. Dines, President, in the chair.—A paper by Mr. H. Helm Clayton, of the Blue Hill Observatory, U.S., on 'The Eclipse Cyclone, the Diurnal Cyclones, and the Cyclones and Anti-Cyclones of Temperate Latitudes,' was read by the Secretary. The author has discussed the meteorological observations made along the path of the total solar eclipse in the United States on May 28th, 1900, and also those made during three previous eclipses. He finds that a cyclone follows in the wake of the eclipse (though the changes are very minute and feeble), the fall of temperature developing a cold-air cyclone in an astonishingly short time, with all the peculiar circulation of winds and distribution of pressure which constitute such a cyclone.—A paper by Mr. F. Napier Denison, of Victoria, British Columbia, on 'The Seismograph as a Sensitive Barometer,' was also read by the Secretary. A Milne seismograph was installed in 1898 at the Meteorological Office, Victoria, B.C., and the author has since that time compared its movements with the changes of atmospheric pressure recorded by his "aërograph." He finds that when the barometric pressure is high

over the Pacific slope from British Columbia southward to California, while off the Pacific coast the barometer is comparatively low, the horizontal pendulum of the seismograph tends to move towards the eastward. This movement appears to be due to a distortion of the earth's surface, caused by the heavier air over the Pacific slope depressing the underlying land surface below its normal position; while, on the other hand, the comparatively light air over the adjacent ocean tends to allow the sea and earth beneath to rise above its normal level. It has been found that when an extensive storm area is approaching from the westward, and often eighteen to twenty-four hours before the local barometer begins to fall, the pendulum of the seismograph swings steadily to the eastward (completely masking any diurnal fluctuations that might have existed) as the storm area approaches, and in the event of its being followed by an important high area, the pendulum will begin to swing towards the westward before it is possible to ascertain this area's position on the current weather charts.—This meeting closed the session.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—*June* 11.—Dr. A. C. Haddon, President, in the chair.—Canon Hewitt and Mr. W. W. D. Webster were elected Fellows.—Mr. R. Morton Middleton exhibited, on behalf of the South American Missionary Society, a series of implements and other objects, including swan-gullet necklaces, whalebone snares, featherwork, &c., from the Yahgans of Tierra del Fuego.—Mrs. Burleigh, who spent some fifteen years among the Yahgans, gave a number of additional data in regard to them.—The exhibit was discussed by Dr. Garson, Mr. Balfour, and the President.—Mr. G. Coffey read a paper on 'Irish Copper Celts,' which was discussed by Dr. Gladstone, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Myres, Mr. Balfour, and the President.

MATHEMATICAL.—*June* 13.—Dr. Hobson, President, in the chair.—After the ballot had been taken the President announced that the following had been elected Foreign Members: Messrs. Ulisse Dini, Georg Cantor, and David Hilbert.—Mr. A. W. Conway was elected an Ordinary Member.—The following communications were made: 'The Theory of Cauchy's Principal Values, II.,' by Mr. G. H. Hardy,—'On the General Form of Three Rational Cubes whose Sum is a Cube,' by Prof. Steggall,—and 'Invariants of Curves on the same Surface, in the Neighbourhood of a Common Tangent Line,' by Mr. T. Stuart.—Short impromptu communications were made by Dr. Macaulay and Lieut.-Col. Cunningham.

PHYSICAL.—*June* 14.—Prof. S. P. Thompson, President, in the chair.—A paper on 'Herr Jahn's Measurements of the Electromotive Force of Concentration Cells' was read by Dr. Lehfeldt.—A paper on 'The Mechanism of Radiation' was read by Mr. J. H. Jeans.—The Chairman exhibited some specimens of Jena glass.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MON. Geographical, 8½.—'The Belgian Antarctic Expedition,' M. Henryk Arctowski.
TUES. College of Physicians, 5.—'Certain Mental States associated with Visceral Disease in the Sane,' Lecture I., Dr. H. Head. (Goulstonian Lectures.)
THURS. Hellenic, 5.—Annual Meeting.
— College of Physicians, 5.—'Certain Mental States associated with Visceral Disease in the Sane,' Lecture II., Dr. H. Head. (Goulstonian Lectures.)
FRI. Physical, 5.—'The Effect of a High-Frequency Oscillatory Field on Electrical Resistance,' Mr. S. A. F. White.—'The Spectrum of Cyanogen,' Mr. E. C. C. Baly and Dr. H. W. Syers.

Science Gossip.

THE first volume of the 'Victoria History of Norfolk' is now in the binders' hands. Mr. Horace B. Woodward writes on geology, Mr. R. Lydekker on palæontology, Mr. Geldart with several coadjutors on botany, Mr. Garstang on marine zoology, Mr. B. Woodward on molluscs, Mr. Barret and Mr. Edwards on insects, Mr. Stebbing on crustaceans, Mr. Lowe on fishes, and Mr. Southwell on reptiles, birds, and mammals. In addition to natural history, this first volume of the six assigned to Norfolk will contain special sections by Mr. George Clinch on early man, by Mr. Haverfield on Roman remains, and by Mr. Reginald Smith on Anglo-Saxon remains.

THE Syndics of the Cambridge University Press have undertaken the publication of the first part of the 'Index Animalium,' to the preparation of which Mr. C. Davies Sherborn has devoted so many years. The object of the 'Index' is to provide zoologists with a complete list of all generic and specific names given by authors to animals both recent and fossil since January 1st, 1758, the date of the tenth edition of Linnæus's 'Systema Naturæ.' With each name will be given an exact date and a reference intelligible to the layman as well as to the specialist. The British Association appointed a special committee to watch over the inception and progress of the work, the preparation of which was undertaken in 1890. Financial support has been given by the British Association, the Royal Society, and the Zoological Society, while the authorities of the British Museum have afforded continual assistance. The work will, it is hoped, supersede Agassiz and Scudder, and be absolutely indispensable to zoologists of all countries. The portion already completed and in the press covers the period from 1758 to 1800, and consists of 61,600 entries.

FREE harvest weather forecasts are to be issued by the Meteorological Office this year. They will be prepared at 3.30 P.M. daily, and refer to the twenty-four hours from the midnight following. The only charge to be made is the actual cost of the telegram, which may be paid in advance for any period. Here is a fair offer, at any rate, of a practical kind, and it will be interesting to find out how far our farmer will avail himself of it. He is usually strong in his own wisdom, and consequently behind his French and American rivals, who are more ready to profit by science.

PROF. SCHWEINFURTH'S expedition to French North Africa has been most successful from a botanical point of view, and he has now returned to Berlin, where his large collection of specimens awaits classification.

FINE ARTS

THE EXPOSITION DE L'ENFANCE.

THE peculiarly miscellaneous collection of articles officially known as the "Exposition de l'Enfance à travers les Ages" at the Petit Palais in the Champs Élysées, Paris, is undeniably interesting and instructive. There is here something for all tastes—pictures, toys of all ages and nationalities, relics, and the most modern inventions for rendering a baby's early days a little more agreeable to itself and less of a nuisance to its parents. It is difficult to feel an overpowering interest in the shoes which were once worn by Mgr. le Duc de Bordeaux, or in the toys which once belonged to the "King of Rome," to say nothing of the tiny breeches and jacket, now greatly faded, which were worn by another imperial prince. The cheap monthly illustrated magazines have so vulgarized the subject of eminent persons at various periods of their lives that one approaches it with much diffidence. There are, however, at this exhibition of child-life many interesting portraits of past and present celebrities in the days of their early life. We have, for instance, M. Paul Deschanel at the ages of four and seven years; M. Casimir Périer, former President of the Republic, at three and eight; and Madame Sarah Bernhardt at nine. The most important of such early portraits, however, is a pastel drawing of Paul and Alfred de Musset, from the Musée Carnavalet, the work of Dufaut, and dated 1815, a charming picture of two handsome children. Of another distinguished French author—distinguished, that is, in his day and generation, but now almost forgotten—Ernest Feydeau, there is a vigorous pencil sketch at the age of twelve by Gavarni, dated November, 1832. Another pencil sketch represents two children of Victor Hugo. The early portraits of other literary celebrities include a pastel-like drawing of our good friend M. Jules Claretie at twelve years of age, in a blue coat and holding a whip, by Baudru, dated 1849; of M. Ludovic Halévy at the age of six, by Pauline de Ligny, 1860; and of Alexandre Dumas at twelve—the last, by the way, is a photograph.

Passing from this section—which is interesting rather than artistic—of the exhibition, one is soon among pictures which are essentially works of art. Modern French artists overshadow, as might be expected, those of all other schools. Some of the pictures are old friends whose acquaintance one is delighted to renew, as, for instance, the finished study of a shoeblack, *Cireur des Bottes*, which Bastien-Lepage painted during his last visit to London in 1882: a red-coated, dreamy-faced boy, leaning against a post, placed in a scene so realistic that one almost involuntarily looks for a place of safety from the crowded traffic. M. Carolus Duran is represented by a canvas containing portraits of the two young Murats (1897), which will doubtless rank as one of his most successful representations of child-life. The same artist sends portraits of his two sons Charles and Paul, and his daughter Sabine at the age of three and a half, painted in 1878, and the earlier one of his daughter Marie Anne, painted in 1874, which are admirable family portraits rather than striking examples of this dexterous artist's work. The number of portraits of artists' children exhibited is, in fact, remarkable, for, in addition to the above-mentioned works of Carolus Duran, we have M. Guillaume Dubufe's portrait of his daughter Juliette (1883), and the "well-stocked" family piece of—and by—M. Besnard. Fritz Taulow is represented by a charming pastel of a new-born baby asleep; M. Chaplin by a child of eighteen months asleep, now the property of the artist's widow, and dated 1865; J. P. Laurens by an excellent portrait of his son Pierre at the age of four; François Flameng by a portrait of his son dressed in black velvet, in a landscape; whilst the unconventional picture by M. Aimé Morot of his *filleule* holding a cat is executed with a vigour and a freshness of tone worthy of this successful pupil of Cabanel.

Among the exhibits of artists who flourished during the period of the Second Empire and in the earlier years of the Third Republic François Bonvin takes a leading place in this Exposition de l'Enfance. He is represented by three works, notably by *L'École des Sœurs*, which was at the Salon of 1851, and was one of his earliest successes; this belongs to M. Bodinier; whilst the pendant work *L'École des Frères*, which is nearly a quarter of a century later in date (1873), is an even yet more characteristic example of Bonvin's subdued Dutch-like representations of quiet life; and in this work the ex-policeman and ex-caretaker of the Halles fully maintains his right to be regarded as one of the great nineteenth-century artists of France. Adolphe Yvon, whose battle-scenes, once famous, have long since fallen out of fashion, is represented by a work which shows that, if he could have completely severed himself from the mannerisms and limitations of his master Delaroche, he would have attained to genuine greatness in his profession: the subject of this picture is *Le Goûter offert par le Prince Impérial aux Pupilles de la Garde*. M. Édouard Sain is one of the most popular of French painters of child-life, more particularly of street-life incidents, and he exhibits here one of his best works, *La Ronde de Ramoneurs*, which dates from about the year 1850, when the artist himself was only about twenty years of age. M. Louis Deschamps is also well represented in his *Enfant au Clou*. If the votes of all the visitors to the show were taken, probably the two most popular pictures would be *L'Asile* and *L'École Bretonne* of M. Geoffroy, "le peintre assermenté des mioches." Both are large canvases, each containing nearly twenty figures, and surely child-life in school and out of it has never been more happily or naïvely pictured, with the absolute awe of the saintly schoolmistress in

one case, in the other the absolute trust in the mother. It is impossible even to name all the most striking pictures of childhood here brought together, but of those which, in addition to pictures already referred to, stand out conspicuously, mention may be made of *Le Goûter*, by Munkacsy; *Une Jeune Mère*, by Jules Breton, 1873; a young girl in a straw hat, by J. Blanche; *Giotto et Cimabue*, by Ribot; and a family piece of the children of M. Gustave Dreyfus, by Bonnat. Interesting also in their respective ways are the sketches by "Mars," the series of caricatures by Gavarni of *enfants terribles*, the water-colours by De Bucourt, and the series of engravings by Stella illustrating the sports and pastimes of children during the first half of the seventeenth century.

As regards pictures of childhood and child-life by the old masters, the exhibition is poor. Perhaps I ought rather to say that the effect of the few good and indisputably genuine things is spoilt by the many doubtful ones. Doubtless there were insuperable difficulties about borrowing some of the fine Greuzes in the Louvre and in private collections, and so a great master among French artists of young life is inadequately represented. There is, nevertheless, a lovely head from the Collection Heugel, and also an ambitious work attributed to the same master, *L'Heureuse Famille*. There is a good example of Drouais in the portraits of Pierre and Henri de Montesquiou, signed, and dated 1771; a portrait of Louis XIV. at the age of four and a half years by Mignard, dated 1645; one of Alexandrine Émilie Brongniart, Baronne Pichon (1782–1847), by Madame Vigée le Brun; and the artist herself when a child is represented by a crayon sketch drawn by her father. Another picture represents Madame de Tourzel and Louis XVII. when a child, by Danloux; and Fragonard is visible in a picture entitled *Jeux d'Enfants*, the property of M. Chappey. The Boucher portrait of Mlle. d'Étiolles (a daughter of Madame de Pompadour who died very young), feeding a bird, was recently purchased for 80,000fr. Mention may also be made here of a fine family piece by Philippe de Champagne, of seven children; of a wash drawing of two children as bacchanals by J. B. Huet, one dated 1790, and the other "l'an IV."; and also of a scholar by Franz Hals from the Edwards Collection. The early English school is represented by several examples, not all of which are genuine. Of the two Lawrences, one with the title of *The Red Boy* is a small version, apparently painted within the last few years, of the well-known Master Lambton; a crayon sketch by Lawrence of a young girl's head is remarkably fine. M. Sedelmeyer lends from his extensive galleries a Reynolds portrait of a young girl in a landscape, in red dress and blue petticoat, carrying a basket of flowers on the left arm and holding a bunch of flowers in her right hand; an early example of Romney, a portrait of a young girl in white dress with pink sash, holding a basket of flowers; a portrait of a young girl by Beechey; and a good example by Reinagle of a young man holding a dog. The costume of the portrait of a young girl, attributed to Sir Joshua and exhibited by Madame Édouard André, is clearly against the authenticity of the picture. W. ROBERTS.

THE SALONS OF 1901.

IV.

I DO not know if collaboration by *savants* and philosophers, physicians, physiologists, and psychologists, will ever result in a definite and complete theory of æsthetics. I venture to say that I hardly expect it. Certainly one ought to be grateful to those who study conscientiously (like M. Lucien Arréat, for instance) the Psychologie du Peintre or (like M. T. Ribot) the Imagination Créatrice; but the art of making masterpieces and the mystery of sympathy and emotion contained for each of us in a work of art will always remain outside and above every definition and every precise recipe. The edifices of scientific determinism are in themselves works of art, and their merit and beauty vary according to the ingenuity and range of spirit in the men that made them. When we know exactly all the "laws" of production of works of art, ignorant persons who are content to feel will still retain the conviction that a work of art is the manifestation at a certain epoch, in an environment and in a special language, of a will, an emotion, a love—and these are the things that matter above all to our poor humanity.

But this "humanity"—when one marks it at the Salons and attempts to discover its preferences—appears to be still very little at home in the special language of forms and colours. Several times I have promenaded the Salon with the intention of observing the public more than the pictures, and I have always ascertained that a general and continuous impression was made not by the works of remarkable specific quality, but by those which had an amusing or pathetic subject—those which resemble illustrations of miscellaneous events, novels, or pamphlets. From this point of view, among an excessive number of possible examples, I will only mention at the Société Nationale the *Christ à la Colonne* (73) of M. Jean Béraud, and at the Société des Artistes Français *Le Singe de son Éminence* (330), by M. François Brunery. Round the figure of Christ, which in his conception is at once insipid and sentimental, realistic and declamatory (somewhat after the style of certain illuminators among the Spanish Jesuits), M. Béraud has grouped not the soldiers of tradition, but Freemasons, politicians, Radicals, and Socialists of the present day. This is enough to secure a crowd of gazers. Otherwise the picture will not give anybody a sensation of well-meaning art; still less will it lead to a better knowledge or love of the Son of Man. How can one persuade this crowd of the superiority, at once from the human and the artistic point of view, of the 'Good Samaritan' or the 'Carpenter's Family' of Rembrandt?

But 'Le Singe de son Éminence' is a still greater success. To reach the picture you must join the *queue* in good time, the spectators are so crowded before it. After a long wait, here is the sight offered. In the dining-room of a rococo palace cardinals, archbishops, and canons are gesticulating with extraordinary animation round a table sumptuously appointed. It is difficult at first to guess the cause of this pantomime of agitation and disorder. One of them appears to be threatening with a fork an invisible enemy; the others are laughing or, according to their rank in the hierarchy, trying to control their laughter. What is going on? Follow the direction of their glances and you will discover in the chandelier a small monkey, which has taken refuge there after snatching the wig of one of the cardinals—that one who, with outstretched arm brandishing a fork, threatens the offender. You then retire in rather a bad temper, and your place is soon taken by eager and amused spectators. How can one explain to them that art is not a futile amusement—that this painted twaddle is egregiously poor?

The beginning and the end of all artistic education properly conducted should be to make the humblest feel the connexion between art and life; to bring nearer the masterpieces devoted to common experience; to show that the masters went to the fount of nature, whence we can all draw, to get that which sustains and edifies men after the lapse of centuries. On these lines, in the infinite variety of works and inexhaustible complexity of impressions, a natural hierarchy might be established, at once moral and plastic, by virtue of which the gestures which are the least "anecdotic" and the most essential and possess the greatest human significance would be recognized as the most beautiful. Works will touch us more poignantly the less they are made to astonish us, the more they offer themselves, as it were, to prolong, to exalt, to take part with the deep laws and emotions of life, of our life. Every man, however small he be, can thus be led to commune in some sort with masterpieces, to feel their effectual power to soothe, to console, to do good. Rembrandt above all painters lends himself admirably to these demonstrations before a popular audience. The explanation of his masterpieces is the best initiation into the understanding of art.

As one cannot seriously and methodically enter on this course of education, one must be resigned to the sight of the crowd—and how many "distinguished" persons are in that crowd!—one must oscillate between the academic insipidities which are its idea of supreme beauty and the literary and anecdotic painting which provides its amusement; and the natural consequence is that one must also resign oneself to see art lose more and more of its educational and social value and its human significance.

Among the sculptors the crisis is more acute than ever. They have been told for so long that they are makers of gods that they have resigned themselves to seeing life pass them by, confined by their greatness to the icy strand of abstraction and convention. And although they have recovered (thanks to Barye, to Rude and Carpeaux), at least in theory, all their liberty, it is but too clear, after a promenade in the sculpture hall amongst the crowd of statues which strain themselves to discover "interesting" gestures (when they do not repeat gestures which were other people's successes), that they are oppressed by an uneasiness which they cannot surmount.

In the search after expressive gesture several sculptors have bethought themselves that modern life—above all, the working life which is to be seen in the yards, the factories, and the mines — might supply them with profitable matter. And as in other ways the engrossing subjects of economic life and the great problems of sociology bring the doings and gestures of workers repeatedly before the attention in public discussions, it is not surprising to see this class admitted to the studios of the sculptors as well as those of the painters. In his years of apprenticeship, when he was still making his way, and was painfully hesitating between the memories of his father's farm and the calls of the traditional art he learnt with Delaroche, Jean François Millet said one day, "Je voudrais peindre des moissonneurs qui ont de belles attitudes." Do not these beautiful attitudes also belong to the domain of sculpture? And are there not those of the smiths who beat the iron, of the miners who dig, of the men who unload the boats and stretch their muscles under heavy burdens? Unfortunately most of those who have tried to express these things in marble or bronze have had their eyes full of those "gestures of gods and heroes" which academic sculpture for the greater part of the nineteenth century made into a repertory of current expressions, and it may be said that up to M. Constantin Meunier's time statuary had not attacked frankly the glorification of labour. When he has accomplished the great movement to which I have noted fragmentary contributions for several years at the Salons, and of which his present example is a new bas-relief, *Dans la Mine* (S.N. 102), M. Constantin Meunier will have signed the most characteristic work from this point of view, and the most novel of modern sculpture.

He has already many imitators, and I could —if I did not forbid myself here to go through the catalogue — mention a great number of works inspired by his spirit. I will only say that for the most part they do not venture to strip off the old man (the old academic man), and the lack of forcible expression in their

work is almost always to be put down to the conventional ideal which a long tradition of falsification presses heavily upon them.

I must, however, make an exception in order to mention specially the group of M. Roger-Bloche, *Le Froid* (A.F. 3516). It is an entirely conscientious and sincere performance. Two poor people, a man and a woman, miserably clad in stuffs which form an ill protection for their thin, shivering bodies, press close to each other. It would be easy with such a theme to fall into declamation or sentimentality, but the danger is here avoided by honesty, simplicity, and seriousness. The group certainly does not pretend to be monumental or lyric; it does not aspire to usurp the place in lordly or royal parks of those comfortable mythological allegories of winter which seem composed less to remind us that cold is terrible to many living creatures than to invite us to warm ourselves. But it is truly cut from the mould of full humanity, and in its truth of gesture, its signs of delicate and accurate modelling, its poignant and yet simple composition, one recognizes a real sculptor.

Not to acquiesce in the loss of every connexion between our life and our statuary, sculptors must perforce resign themselves to modern dress. Diderot was already eloquently demonstrating in 1767 that nothing was more contrary to the laws of plastic art than the fashions of his time. "What could be more barbarous," he wrote, "more mean, in worse taste, than our French garb? Tell me what good can be done by introducing in a composition dummies bedizened like that. How small and mean we are!" And yet we had not then got further than small-clothes and silk stockings. What would he have said to the funereal black trousers—that double stiff sheath, that case which prisons the living form—and to the frock coat of Monsieur Joseph Prudhomme, and the sombre pot-hat? No one indeed will maintain that they are as good as the old draperies. But all the same, we must fall in with our own times, and, when we have to treat a modern subject, attack it courageously as it is. In this light two really interesting works at the Salon are notable. One, by M. de Boverie, which is to appear in the Faubourg St. Antoine, is the statue of *Baudin* (A.F. 3030); the other, destined for the School of Engineers at Mons, is the portrait of the two engineers *MM. Devillez et Guibal*, by M. L. H. Devillez (S.N. 41). Nothing has been sacrificed to convention, and the result has repaid the artists for their loyal efforts. On the contrary, M. de Saint-Marceaux, having to make the statue of *Président Félix Faure* for his tomb (S.N. 125), has been afraid of the correct, rigid, and easily ridiculous form of the official black dress, and has introduced a *motif* of Russian and French flags, which make a convenient supply of draperies to fill up and ennoble the composition. The whole effect is, however, poor enough and very cold. He has been better inspired in the monument of *Alphonse Daudet* (S.N. 124), whom he has represented, when he was already in ill health, sitting on a rock with his legs covered by a wrapper. It is another means to avoid the difficult problem of modern trousers!

As for M. Rodin, he has decided that the monument to *Victor Hugo* (S.N. 122) was the occasion, if ever, to be lyrical. He has then frankly rejected all costume, and, representing the old poet in the heroic nudity of gods or of antique rivers, he has set him down by the shore of the sea, listening to the voices, now tragic, now plaintive, which have had their secrets immortalized in his song. Leaning against a rock, listening with his left hand to his ear, he extends his right in a great sweep, truly epic, of refusal. And although the thing is but roughly outlined, it is so spirited in its execution, so powerful in its modelling, that every work by the side of it appears prosaic and small.

ANDRÉ MICHEL.

SALE.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS sold on the 15th inst. the following pictures: S. Ruysdael, The Castle of Egmont, 367*l*. D. Teniers, Boors Drinking and Singing, 141*l*. Zorgh, Interior of a Kitchen, 110*l*. Sir A. More, Portrait of a Lady, in black dress with white cap, 105*l*. Holbein, Martin Luther, in brown and black dress, 262*l*. Pordenone, The Infant Virgin's First Admission to the Temple (a set of five paintings for a screen), 126*l*. J. Russell, George, Prince of Wales, as President of the Royal Kentish Bowmen, 719*l*. Sir W. Beechey, Portrait of a Lady, in white muslin dress, with large straw hat, 1,732*l*. W. Van de Velde, A Sea-Piece, with a lugger and other boats, 199*l*.; A Coast Scene, with shipping in a calm, 115*l*. Murillo, The Magdalen, in a cavern kneeling in prayer, 546*l*. N. Lancret, A Forest Glade, 194*l*. G. Morland, Portrait of the Artist, standing, 157*l*. A. Vestier, Madame de Lamballe, in pink dress, 120*l*. F. Zucchero, Head of a Young Girl, 110*l*. R. Wilson, A River Scene, with ruined castle, 257*l*. Attributed to Wolgemut, Adam and Eve; Abraham entertaining the Angels; The Baptism of Christ; and Christ accused in the Temple (set of four), 183*l*. Sir P. Lely, Portrait of a Lady, in grey dress, 178*l*. Sir H. Raeburn, James Edgar, Esq., of Auchingrammont, 367*l*.; Portrait of a Gentleman, in dark dress, with fur, 162*l*. Attributed to Sir H. Raeburn, The Children of John Bonar, 273*l*. Sir A. Van Dyck, Jupiter and Antiope, 892*l*. J. Van Goyen, A Frozen River Scene, 210*l*. Francesco Francia, St. Rock, 493*l*. Van Haacken, A Party at a Repast before a Woodland Inn, 126*l*.

Fine-Art Gossip.

AN exhibition will be opened at the Holland Fine-Art Gallery, Bond Street, next Wednesday, of the original drawings made by leading artists of Europe and America for the new illustrated Bible shortly to be published by the *Illustrated London News* and *Sketch*. Amongst other artists represented will be Mr. E. A. Abbey, Sir L. Alma Tadema, Burne-Jones, Mr. Walter Crane, Mr. Frank Dicksee, Mr. J. M. Swan, Mr. Briton Rivière, M. J. L. Gérôme, M. Benjamin-Constant, M. J. Israëls, M. Jean Paul Laurens, Puvis de Chavannes, M. J. J. Tissot, Prof. Max Liebermann, and Signor F. P. Michetti.

MR. AKERS-DOUGLAS stated in the House of Commons on Monday last that at the end of the present year that portion of the Charing Cross barracks which adjoins the National Gallery will be pulled down, and that, as regards the south-western angle of the Gallery, the space between it and the nearest building will, when the works now in hand are finished, be 40 ft.; at the north-west corner 35 ft. will be between the Gallery and a stable. Nearly forty years ago we called attention to the risks the Gallery was exposed to. In the first place, the late Keeper, Mr. Wornum, and his family, with servants *en suite*, actually lived on the ground floor, west of Wilkins's building, with the national collection of pictures overhead; also a house, in domestic and trade occupation, touched the Gallery; and barracks immediately in contact with such a building did not, as regards fire, ensure the safety of the pictures.

MR. BATSFORD is on the eve of publishing a work by Mr. J. Alfred Gotch, F.S.A., on 'Early Renaissance Architecture in England.' It will be an historical and descriptive account of the Tudor, Elizabethan, and Jacobean periods, and entirely different from the author's previous large and well-known work, both as regards text and illustrations.

ON Monday next Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge will sell a very large proportion of the numerous collection of old samplers and tapestry embroideries which were lately exhibited in the Fine-Art Society's Rooms, New Bond Street. This collection supplied the bulk of the materials on which Mr. Marcus B. Huish founded his interesting work on 'Samplers and Tapestry Embroideries.'

THE remarkable group of statuary 'Le Froid,' by M. Roger-Bloche, which we notice this week in our account of the Salons, has been bought by the State, as has M. Lucien Simon's 'Procession,' which we have already praised.

THE Italian Senator Baracco, one of the most influential citizens of Rome, has offered his well-known collection of ancient sculptures as a gift to the city. The most important parts of this collection have been described by the German archæologist Wolfgang Helbig. The giver's only condition is that the city will grant a free site, in which case he engages to build a museum at his own cost. It is reported that a site will probably be granted on the Corso Vittorio Emmanuele.

THE Athenian Ἐθνική Ἀγωγή publishes a statistical account of the visitors to the Olympia Museum in the years 1888–1900, derived from the lists kept by the director of the museum. It is interesting to note that out of 9,725 foreign visitors to the museum, more than half, or nearly 5,000, were English and American. The Germans take the third place with 1,524, and the French come fourth with 1,444. The number of native visitors during the thirteen years was 31,711.

THE Place Malesherbes, Paris, should be rechristened Place Dumas. It has already a statue of Dumas *père*, and it will have two other Dumas statues shortly. One of these represents Alexandre Dumas *fils*, the work of the distinguished sculptor M. de Saint-Marceaux; and the other is a statue of General Dumas, by M. A. E. Moncel. The grandfather of the author of 'Denise' is represented standing with head bared and sword uplifted in the act of leading his soldiers in battle. *Apropos* of statues, it may be mentioned that a white marble bust, by Eugène Sollier, of the architect Robert de Cotte has just been placed in the grand vestibule of the Bibliothèque Nationale. It was De Cotte who transformed the Hôtel Mazarin—or, as it was at the time, the Hôtel de Nevers—into the Royal Library.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

COVENT GARDEN.—Opera: 'Otello,' 'Aida,' 'Faust.
ST. GEORGE'S HALL.—Purcell's 'Fairy Queen.'
ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Recitals of Mr. Harold Bauer, Madame Carreño, and M. Paderewski.

VERDI'S 'Otello' was performed at Covent Garden on Saturday evening, with Signor Tamagno in the title *rôle*. This opera was written when the composer had considerably passed the age of three score and ten, and one cannot be otherwise than struck with the life, energy, and dramatic spirit which pervade the work. It has the freshness almost of youth, rather than the ripeness of old age. Much as one may admire it for the qualities mentioned, there is often more show than substance. The music carries one away for the moment, but if it be examined in cold blood much of it will be found to lack sinew. Therein lies the great difference between Verdi and his contemporary Wagner. They both possessed dramatic gifts, both devoted well-nigh their whole life to the stage, and both understood how to write effectively for it. The German master, however, put more work into his music: it can be enjoyed at the theatre, but it can also be studied at home; and the more it is examined the greater does it become and the

more is it appreciated when heard. The same cannot be said of Verdi's. Though genuine enough, strong, and often inspired, neither 'Aida,' the best of all his operas, nor 'Otello,' with all its intense passion, will bear such close study. It is this intensifying of emotion by strong intellectual means which makes Bach, Beethoven, and Wagner so wonderful, and which will render their art-work lasting. As regards the performance of 'Otello,' Signor Tamagno was the centre of attraction. His impersonation of the jealous Moor is powerful in the extreme; there is realism, tempered, however, by wise restraint; he is strong of lung, yet his singing is not coarse; he has a fine voice and knows how to use it. Madame Emma Eames was the Desdemona; she sang extremely well, but the part does not give much opportunity for histrionic display. Signor Scotti was really excellent as Iago.

On Tuesday 'Aida' was performed. Madame Emma Eames in the title *rôle* achieved great and legitimate success; she sang well and acted with unusual fervour. Signor Tamagno was the Radames. He created a great impression by his ringing high notes, but in some quiet *cantabile* passages his intonation was faulty. The *rôle*, indeed, does not suit him nearly so well as that of Otello. Miss Marie Brema ably impersonated the proud, vindictive Amneris. M. Plançon was dignified as Ramfis, and Signor Scotti made the most of the part of Amonasro.

On Wednesday evening 'Faust' was given. Madame Melba was the Marguerite. Her singing was exquisite, but her acting, though more vivacious than usual, was still far from convincing. Mr. Coates as Faust sang well; his voice, however, sounded weak. The house was crowded. All three operas were ably conducted by Signor Mancinelli.

The recent discovery of the full score of Purcell's 'Fairy Queen' gave exceptional interest to the performance of a liberal selection from the work which was given in concert form at St. George's Hall last Saturday under the direction of Mr. J. S. Shedlock. 'The Fairy Queen,' as our readers know, is a barbarous adaptation of 'A Midsummer Night's Dream' such as the degraded taste of the seventeenth century demanded. Shakspeare's exquisite comedy was disfigured by absurd additions, such as dances of monkeys and of "green men," and a Chinese entertainment was introduced into the last act *à propos* of nothing at all. This last feature was probably written to please Queen Mary, who was an ardent collector of china. It takes place, according to the stage directions, in "a transparent prospect of a Chinese garden, the Architecture, the Trees, the Plants, the Fruit, the Birds, the Beasts quite different to what we have in this part of the world." Unfortunately, a great deal of Purcell's music was written for these monstrous interpolations, and as a matter of fact in no single instance was he called upon to set Shakspeare's words to music.

There is no chance, therefore, of our ever hearing the 'Fairy Queen' music in connexion with a modern revival of 'A Midsummer Night's Dream,' and a performance such as that given by Mr. Shedlock becomes doubly valuable. As to the beauty of Purcell's music there cannot be two opinions. It is throughout in his freshest and most melodious manner, and many of the numbers have an imaginative beauty of no common order. Some of the very best things in the 'Fairy Queen' were entirely unknown until Mr. Shedlock discovered the full score at the Royal Academy of Music the other day. One of these, the beautiful song "See, even Night herself is here," which is sung to soothe the slumbers of Titania, has a further claim to attention as being the earliest known instance of the employment of muted violins. It has generally been supposed that Handel was the inventor of this device, on the strength of the beautiful song "Here, amid the shady woods," in 'Alexander Balus,' in which it is used with enchanting effect. Another number not previously known to musicians is the striking baritone air "Hush, no more," which occurs in the same scene; and several of the dance movements, which are among the most attractive features of the work, are new also. The performance, though not without certain slips and weaknesses, was quite good enough to bring the many beauties of the work into relief. Mr. Shedlock undertook the duties of conductor, also sharing with Madame Elodie Dolmetsch the task of accompanying the various solo numbers upon the harpsichord. A small but efficient band of strings, hautboys, and trumpets was led by Mr. Sigmund Beel; and the solos were sung by Miss Evangeline Florence (whose pretty voice and crisp, clear-cut method are admirably suited to music of this kind), Mr. Denis O'Sullivan, and Mr. John Strafford. Mr. Edgar Jacques supplied explanatory comments during the progress of the performance.

Mr. Harold Bauer gave a third pianoforte recital last Thursday week, in the evening, at St. James's Hall. The programme differed considerably from the ordinary recital programme to which we are accustomed, both as to its order and contents. As on a previous occasion, there was a genuine Clavier Fugue by Bach ('Wohl. Cl.,' Part 1, No. 5). There was also an interesting 'Prélude, Chorale, and Fugue,' by César Franck, which, in spite of its title, recalling the past, is essentially modern in style. We doubt whether it was an actual novelty; anyhow, it is little known here. A Theme and Variations in B minor, by Schubert, proved to be a clever and effective transcription of the composer's Pianoforte Duet, Op. 84, and it certainly ought to have been announced as such. Mr. Bauer's rendering of the Adagio of Beethoven's Sonata in C sharp minor, Op. 27, No. 1, was cold, but the Allegretto was interpreted with fitting *tempo* and tone colour, and the Presto in poetical and impassioned style. The reading of Schumann's 'Carneval' was characteristic—the outcome, in fact, of much thought and feeling. It was not a true Schumannesque reading; but, to say nothing of fast-fading tradition, pianists are not bound to imitate Madame Schumann in her conception of the music, however excellent it may have been; further, Mr. Bauer is too young to have heard her in her best days, if at all.

Madame Carreño's second recital took place at St. James's Hall on Monday afternoon, and on this occasion she was in her best form. The programme opened with Chopin's Sonata in B minor, a work which nearly every pianist thinks it is his or her duty to play. Madame Carreño's reading of it, happily, was uncommonly interesting. By refined phrasing and other means, she almost persuaded us that the opening Allegro was worthy to be counted amongst Chopin's great inspirations. The Allegretto was beautifully played; nevertheless, we must confess that M. Pachmann's agile, gossamer-like fingers render it more effective. In the Largo there was poetry, and throughout, even in the softest passages, a rich, warm tone which prevented any feeling of affectation. The Presto was delivered in bold style, though not with all requisite charm and buoyancy. The opening movement of Beethoven's Sonata in E, Op. 109, lacked the necessary calm repose. In the Andante with variations, on the other hand, there was display of skill combined with marked tenderness. The performance of Schumann's 'Études Symphoniques' proved unequal, yet, on the whole, there was much to admire.

M. Paderewski pays few visits to London, but when he does come he draws a large crowd. We have heard so many great pianists of late that the first impulse is naturally to indulge in comparison. The Polish pianist, however, has a style of his own, and, moreover, his programme at St. James's Hall on Tuesday afternoon contained scarcely any of the pieces which other players have recently been selecting. There was no B minor Chopin Sonata in it; but in its place the rarely heard Schumann Sonata in F sharp minor, Op. 11, and this was interpreted with great earnestness and refinement, especially the two middle movements, which, after all, are the most satisfactory sections of the interesting work. M. Paderewski performed Beethoven's 'Waldstein' Sonata skilfully, and throughout in the right spirit. And yet we should have liked more breadth and grandeur in the opening movement, while in the short Adagio exaggeration slightly weakened the pure sentiment of the music. The Presto forming the *coda* of the Rondo was rendered with the utmost clearness. The cleanly played glissando octaves were most successful; only, indeed, when they are thus executed can this *coda* be taken at its proper pace. In a Chopin selection, including the fine Ballade in F minor and three Études from Op. 10, of which No. 7, magnificently played, was encored, M. Paderewski roused his audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm, which only calmed down after he had granted three encores.

Musical Gossip.

THE handsome new concert hall of the Royal College of Music was inaugurated last Thursday week. It is capable of holding nine hundred persons, while the platform accommodates a band and chorus of over two hundred. A fine organ, built by Messrs. J. W. Walker & Sons, has been presented by the Principal, Sir Hubert Parry, who for the opening ceremony conducted his setting of a dignified 'Ode to Music' written by Mr. Arthur C. Benson. *Pièces d'occasion* are seldom of great interest, but this latest composition of Sir Hubert is remarkable for its freshness, dignity, and

unobtrusive skill. Gibbons's grand anthem 'Hosanna to the Son of David' was sung by the choir under the direction of Sir Walter Parratt. Dr. Stanford conducted the rest of the programme.

MR. HENRY J. WOOD conducted the Tschaïkowsky concert at Queen's Hall last Tuesday afternoon. The principal work performed was the 'Pathetic' Symphony, and the programme also included the 'Casse-Noisette' Suite and the overture '1812.' In dealing with matter so familiar the Queen's Hall band and its conductor were as successful as ever, the rendering of the symphony showing the instrumentalists at their best. M. Ysaye played the solo in Tschaïkowsky's Violin Concerto in D for the first time, and gave a flawless interpretation of the various movements, throwing much feeling and expression into his performance of the graceful "canzonetta." Mrs. Henry Wood sang in Russian with taste and vocal skill Tschaïkowsky's 'A Legend,' 'War ich nicht ein Halm,' and Kyma's air from the opera 'La Charmeuse.'

THE harp as a solo instrument is not one greatly to our taste, yet it is only fair to notice the concert given by Miss Kathleen Purcell at the Salle Erard. She played a pleasing Berceuse of Hassalman and movements by Corelli with skill and taste. She was assisted by various artists, notably by Mr. Denis O'Sullivan, who in some Moore melodies with harp accompaniment achieved well-deserved success.

HERR KUBELIK gave an extra concert at St. James's Hall on Wednesday evening. His programme commenced with Bach's Chaconne, and his rendering of that work is full of promise. As regards tone and technique there is nothing wanting; time will probably add the necessary repose and dignity. The remainder of the programme included music of more or less showy character.

A CONCERT will be given, under the management of Mr. Hugo Görlitz, next Friday afternoon, for the benefit of Miss Kate Steel, for many years professor of singing at the Royal Academy of Music. She has been ill for a long time, and is still unable to continue her work. The programme includes the names of many distinguished artists. Sir Alexander Mackenzie will accompany six songs of his own.

THE Gold Medal of the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts was to be presented on Thursday evening to Mr. Alfred Gilbert, who has gratuitously served the society in the capacity of musical director ever since its foundation, about half a century ago.

THE fund collected to purchase annuities for the two aged daughters of the late John L. Hatton, the well-known composer of songs and part-music, is about to be invested. The amount received is a little over 700*l*., and any persons desirous of giving donations should intimate their intention to Dr. William H. Cummings, at the Guildhall School of Music, as soon as possible.

THE first of the two Queen Victoria Lectures at Trinity College, London, was delivered on Thursday afternoon by Prof. Frederick Niecks. His subject was 'The Ethical Aspects of Music.'

AT the Glasgow University Jubilee last week music was not forgotten. Sir Herbert Oakeley, Emeritus Professor of the University of Edinburgh, and Sir Alexander Mackenzie, Principal of the Royal Academy of Music, were honoured with the degree of LL.D.

M. PADEREWSKI'S opera 'Manru,' successfully produced at the Royal Opera-House, Dresden, on May 29th, has a libretto based on a typical Slavonic story, full of sorrow and passion, built up around the love of a peasant girl, Ulana, for the gipsy Manru. Setting her kin at defiance, she leaves home and lives with him in the woods. But a band of gipsies arrives on the scene, and Manru is fascinated by the charms of Asa. Whereupon her lover Oros casts Manru over a precipice and Ulana throws herself into a lake. Dr. Hugo Goldschmidt, writing in the *Allgemeine Musikalische Zeitung* of June 14th, considers the treatment of the story, of which we have given only the briefest outline, lacking in dramatic strength and interest. He praises the composer's ability and diligence; he finds much that is fascinating and valuable scattered through the score, and yet he is not satisfied. The composer's style seems to him to halt between the new German and the old schools. On account of the weak libretto, Dr. Goldschmidt will not as yet decide as to the composer's powers as a writer for the stage.

AT a recent performance of Beethoven's 'Fidelio' at Munich, under the direction of Hofcapellmeister Zumpe, the 'Fidelio' Overture in E was restored to its place, and the great 'Leonora No. 3,' which had long been substituted for it at Munich productions, relegated to the close of the opera after the second act. The Overture in E has up to now been set aside on account of its supposed want of connexion, whether of thematic material or of style generally, with the contents of the opera; also on account of the sudden drop from the dramatic heights of the 'Leonora' Overture to the commonplace *milieu* of the first scene of the opera. Dr. Karl Pottgieser in the *Allgemeine Musikalische Zeitung* argues, however, and with much force, that an overture ought to prepare the spectators, to give them the dramatic spirit of the work, and for that the 'Leonora' Overture is by far the more fitting. As to the sudden contrast mentioned above, the writer gives two notable instances of a similar kind from Wagner: in 'Die Meistersinger' festive popular strains are followed by hymn-singing in church, and after the intense dramatic 'Tristan' Vorspiel comes the simple sailor's song. Our writer prefers the 'Leonora' at the commencement; as a middle course, however, he approves of the usual custom, introduced by Otto Nicolai, of commencing with the Overture in E, and performing the 'Leonora' between the first and second acts. To play the latter as an epilogue he considers dramatically wrong.

WE read in *Le Ménestrel* of June 16th that M. Weckerlin, chief librarian of the Paris Conservatoire, has now received the eight Chopin autographs bequeathed to that institution by the late Baroness Nathaniel de Rothschild. They consist of the first 'Walse'—thus runs the title in Chopin's hand; five other waltzes, including the one with the dedication "A Mlle. Charlotte de Rothschild, hommage, Paris, 1842, F. Chopin" (the one published in 1847 as Op. 64, No. 2); a nocturne; and "une berceuse" consisting of four pages of manuscript. Is the last-named a hitherto unknown berceuse? If it be the one in D flat, Op. 57, it surely deserved the honour of the definite article. The late baroness was a favourite pupil of Chopin's. Besides the work mentioned above, he dedicated to her the great Ballade in F minor, Op. 52. Her legacy also included eight mandolines and *violes d'amour*.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

MON.	Signorina Bice Pinto's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall
—	Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden.
TUES.	Mr. Frank Haskoll's Concert, 3, St. James's Hall.
—	Miss MacIntyre's Concert, 8, St. James's Hall
—	Mr. Denis O'Sullivan's Song Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall
—	Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden
WED.	Miss Lucy Fydell's Vocal Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	Miss Gertrude Peppercorn's Recital, 3, St. James's Hall.
—	Madame Alice Esty's Concert, 8.30, Royal Institute of Painters.
—	Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden.
THURS.	Mr. Landon Ronald's Concert, 3, St. James's Hall.
—	Mr. Herbert Fryer's Concert, 8, St. James's Hall.
—	Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden
FRI.	Miss Kate Steel's Benefit Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
—	M. Hegelus's Violin Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden.
SAT.	Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden.

DRAMA

Japanese Plays and Playfellows. By Osman Edwards. (Heinemann.)—The scope of Mr. Edwards's aim and effort is illustrated in a sub-ironical passage at the opening of his preface. Stating that he lived for half a year in the country he depicts, he says, "I do not pretend to compete in the crowded field of Japanese sociology with those who have lived more than six months or less than six weeks in the country." In days of globe-trotting six months' residence in a country, preceded by a study of the language under native teachers and familiarity with the writings of previous historians and travellers, must be held, we suppose, to constitute a respectable equipment. Plays are dealt with incidentally, and playfellows are playmates rather than participants in the production of plays. We have an opening chapter entitled 'Behind the Scenes,' which means, however, the scenes of Japanese life rather than those of the Japanese theatre, and two chapters respectively on 'Religious Plays' and 'Popular Plays.' These, however, occupy but a section of a volume the remainder of which is taken up with traits and stories of Japanese life. Of the space devoted to dramatic subjects a portion is occupied with Japanese plays, or plays so styled, which have been given in England. Of these the only performances with a claim to serious consideration were those given for a couple of weeks or so at the Coronet Theatre, Notting Hill Gate, by the company from Tōkyō headed by Otojiro Kawakámi and Madame Sada Yacco, and now being repeated elsewhere in London. The plays in which these artists appear are Japanese in story and in feeling, though, in consequence of the manner in which they have been arranged to suit European audiences, in Paris first, and subsequently in London, a correct impression of the Japanese drama is not conveyed. Concerning the two principal actors, who have made a favourable impression here, some interesting information is supplied. Kawakámi holds an eminent position as author and actor among the members of the *sōshi* school, an institution having some points of resemblance to the Théâtre de l'Œuvre or the Théâtre Libre. Madame Sada Yacco was, until three years ago, a *geisha*, and was the first to brave the public opinion of her countrywomen by acting with masculine associates. A chapter on 'Vulgar Songs' follows those dealing with plays. These consist of the songs sung by singing-girls to the twanging of guitars, and are compared with the music-hall effusions of Mr. Albert Chevalier or Mlle. Yvette Guilbert. 'Taking the Waters' constitutes an animated description of life at Ikao and less frequented health resorts. At these places the bonds of Japanese reserve are relaxed, and "no obstacle but the easily surmounted barrier of language hinders mutually delightful intercourse" between the native and the traveller with the requisite introduction. Some customs are a little perplexing to the European visitor, as when the domestic is asked at a family gathering to sit down and take a hand at cards. What most bewilders the average Briton is the total disregard for time, so that guests invited to breakfast would apparently fulfil all social responsibility by dropping in to afternoon tea, or not at all, as suited their inclination. We are giving Mr. Edwards's observations, without comment upon their novelty or exactitude. In subsequent chapters an account is furnished of the relations between the *musumé* and foreign visitors. With these we will deal no further than is involved in saying that the pictures of these that have been presented in plays in England and America are fantastic and impossible. For the *musumé* Mr. Edwards has much admiration. "She continues to summarize in her dainty little person much of her country's magic: its picturesqueness, its kindness, its politeness."

We have said nothing concerning the illustrations, which are printed in colours and may well form a special attraction in a book which is not calculated to appeal to serious students of Japan.

Cranford at Home: a Play for Ladies. Adapted from Mrs. Gaskell's favourite Novel. (Brimley Johnson.)—Three scenes taken from Mrs. Gaskell's novel form the first of a series of "Carpet Plays" edited by Lucian Oldershaw and intended for performance by ladies. For works of the class there is a demand in schools, and perhaps in society; and the present work, the characters in which consist of nine female characters and a dog (the last a *persona muta*, it is to be supposed), may meet a popular requirement. Very mild and lambent is the interest, but the characters and the conversation retain much of Mrs. Gaskell's delicate humour. Whatever in 'Cranford' is dramatic, and whatever introduces the perturbing element of masculinity, is banished, and the interest lies wholly in the feminine humours of the quaint Cheshire village which, with a slight change of name, Mrs. Gaskell depicted. The work is suited for performance under the conditions laid down.

Dramatic Gossip.

MADAME RÉJANE, who during the previous week had been playing in Dublin, made on Monday her first appearance this season in London, at the Coronet Theatre, as Fanny Legrand in 'Sapho,' by MM. Daudet and Adolphe Belot. The original heroine of this piece, on its production at the Gymnase Dramatique, on December 18th, 1885, was Madame Jane Hading; and it was not until November 12th, 1892, when at the Grand Theatre (formerly known as the Eden) the manager M. Porel, temporarily disappointed concerning an expected drama from M. Georges de Porto-Riche, revived 'Sapho,' that his wife, Madame Réjane-Porel, assumed a *rôle* henceforward to be associated with her. With the famous poet of Mitylene whom the French have taken to miscalling Sapho Fanny Legrand has no association beyond the fact that, having sat for a statue of her, she has been assigned her name. The subject of the play is what in Parisian slang is called *collage*, a relation unrecognized in law and not easily to be broken between two people of opposite sexes. Jean Gaussin, a student, first played by M. Damala, has contracted such a *liaison* with Sapho. He makes vain efforts to break it, and seeks vainly to escape his temptress by a retreat into the country and a *mariage de convenance*. He entangles himself but more hopelessly in the toils, and it is she who ultimately quits him to rejoin a former lover, the father of her child, who for her sake has committed forgery and undergone a term of imprisonment. Anything rather than attractive is the subject, and the one thing to be said in its favour is that it furnishes a part in which Madame Réjane shows the more serious aspects of her powers. Her presentation of allurement and passion was very fine. Madame Réjane has also been seen in 'Ma Cousine' and 'Madame Sans-Gêne.'

THE performances by Mrs. Patrick Campbell of 'Mariana' at the Royalty are suspended, and the theatre has been closed. Mrs. Campbell's reappearance will be in 'The Second Mrs. Tanqueray.'

ON Wednesday Sir Henry Irving appeared at the Lyceum as Dubosc and Lesurques in 'The Lyons Mail.' The performance will be repeated on Wednesday next.

MRS. LANGTRY'S summer season at the Imperial is over. She promises for her reopening of the house a new play by a modern writer, but is not more explicit.

'WINDMILLS,' by Mr. W. Kingsley Tarpey, and 'The Unseen Helmsman,' a one-act play by Miss Laurence Alma Tadema, constituted the programme at the sixth entertainment of the Stage Society, which was given at the Comedy on Monday afternoon. The piece first named is a farcical comedy on lines not wholly unlike those of Mr. Pinero's 'Magistrate.' It satirizes rather cleverly proceedings at a police-court, and furnishes Mr. A. E. George with a droll character as a benignant baronet imbued with Anarchist opinions. 'The Unseen Helmsman' is supported by three characters, all feminine, and two dummy babies. It is a direct imitation of M. Maeterlinck, and was pleasingly played by Miss Edyth Olive, Miss Joan Burdett, and Miss Annie Webster.

THE Japanese troupe under the management of Madame Sada Yacco and M. Otojiro Kawakámi appeared on Tuesday at the Criterion in 'The Geisha and the Knight' and 'Kesa, the Wife's Sacrifice,' two of their characteristic melodramas, of which the second only is new. The entertainment is curious and grotesque, but interesting. The combats of one against many put to shame by their vigour all that has been seen of nautical melodrama, and the dancing and singing have a quaintness all their own. The leading actors are artists in their line, though the feats of dexterity exhibited by other artists are of the rough-and-tumble order. Madame Sada Yacco's death-scenes have a realism of a kind, but are painful rather than impressive. With these representations were given the marvellous illuminated dances of Miss Loie Fuller, which in themselves repay a visit to the theatre.

IT follows from this occupation of the Criterion that the performances of 'Wheels within Wheels' have been suspended.

AN inaccurate announcement in the *Referee* that the run at the Court of 'Women are so Serious' had been suspended has led to the institution of proceedings by the management of the theatre for damages. A use of the telephone should render such mistakes impossible.

MISS BETHAM-EDWARDS'S one-act comedy, 'Un Rendezvous de Chasse,' written by herself in French, will be acted at Rheims in September. An English version of the play, prepared by the author, is in the hands of a London manager.

MISS ROSINA FILIPPI, who appeared successfully in 'Trilby' and other plays, and recently made her mark by an adaptation of Jane Austen's 'Emma,' is publishing next Monday, in Mr. Brimley Johnson's series of "Carpet Plays," her 'In the Italian Quarter,' seen at the Vaudeville in 1899.

M. LOUIS TIERCELIN AND MR. LOUIS N. PARKER are said to be collaborating in a modern drama, besides which Mr. Parker is translating M. Tiercelin's 'Merlin,' a play founded on Breton legends, presumably of the Arthurian cycle.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—L. M. R.—W. R.—A. H.—H. N. H.—W. J.—J. B. T.—J. R.—received.
J. H.—J. B. M.—Not suitable for us.
F.R.G.S.—We cannot answer such questions.
E. J. L. S.—Many thanks.

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WANTED, an ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN. Salary 52*l.* per annum.—Applications, in writing, stating age and qualifications, with copies of Testimonials, to be sent to H. E. Hubbart, Honorary Secretary, Bromley House, Nottingham, not later than FRIDAY, July 5, 1901

COUNTY BOROUGH of BURY.

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN.

The ART GALLERY and PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMITTEE are prepared to receive applications for the appointment of an ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN at a salary of 80*l.* per annum
Applicants must have had practical experience in the work of a Public Library
Applications, in Candidate's own handwriting, stating age and qualifications, and accompanied with copies of not more than three recent Testimonials, to be endorsed "Assistant Librarian," and to be delivered to the undersigned not later than SATURDAY NEXT, July 6
Canvassing the Members of the Committee will disqualify.
JOHN HASLAM, Town Clerk.
Municipal Offices, Bank Street, Bury, June 26, 1901.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH of WOOLWICH.

JUNIOR ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN.

The COUNCIL of the METROPOLITAN BOROUGH of WOOLWICH require the services of a JUNIOR ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN. Salary commencing at 60*l.* per annum. Applicants to be under the age of 25 years, and to have had previous experience in Library Work.
Other qualifications being equal, preference will be given to Candidates with a knowledge of Shorthand and Type writing
Applications, in Candidate's own handwriting, enclosing copies of three recent Testimonials to be endorsed "Junior Assistant Librarian," and to be sent, addressed to me at the Town Hall, Woolwich, not later than SATURDAY, July 13
Candidates will be required to devote the whole of their time to the duties of their appointment.
Canvassing the Members of the Council will disqualify.
By Order,
ARTHUR B. BRYCESON, Town Clerk.
Town Hall, Woolwich, June 27, 1901.

ART MASTER WANTED.—The ART-MASTERSHIP of the TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT of The SALT SCHOOLS, SHIPLEY, YORKSHIRE, will SHORTLY BE VACANT. Applications invited.—Apply for particulars to
WILLIAM FRY, Organizing Secretary.

ART CLASSES, BUXTON.

WANTED, for SEPTEMBER NEXT, a TEACHER holding Art Master's Certificate.
Classes held on Two Evenings and Saturday Mornings.
Good prospects for a permanency, as the building of an Art School is contemplated.
State qualifications and salary.
Applications to be sent in on or before JUNE 29.
Apply J. WILLOUGHBY, Jun., Secretary.
Technical Education Committee, Town Hall, Buxton.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE CORPORATION.

ART MASTER, HEGINBOTTOM TECHNICAL SCHOOL AND SCHOOL OF ART.

The TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION COMMITTEE of the above CORPORATION is prepared to receive applications for the post of ART MASTER.
No Gentleman need apply who does not possess an Art Master's Certificate, and is not qualified to give instruction in Modelling and Designing in its application to Art Manufactures and to Printed and Woven Textile Fabrics. A knowledge of Decorative Etching, Wood Carving, and Bent and Wrought Iron Work would be a recommendation.
Salary 200*l.* per anuum, rising 15*l.* annually to a maximum of 260*l.* per annum.
The Gentleman selected for the appointment must devote the whole of his time to the service of the Corporation —Applications, stating qualifications, and accompanied by copies of three recent Testimonials, must be addressed to the undersigned, endorsed "Art Master," and must be received on or before JULY 5, 1901.
D. H. WADE, Director of Technical Instruction.
Ashton-under-Lyne.

RATHMINES URBAN DISTRICT.

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS PRINCIPAL WANTED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION COMMITTEE of RATHMINES are prepared to consider applications from Candidates for the position of HEAD MASTER or PRINCIPAL of the TECHNICAL SCHOOLS about to be established in the District.
The salary will be 400*l.* per annum.
No person need apply who has not had some Scientific or Technical training, as well as experience as Teacher, in a Technical School.
Particulars as to duties, terms of appointment, &c., may be had on application to me.
Applications, accompanied by copies of Testimonials, stating age, qualifications, and experience, should be sent to me before MONDAY, July 8, 1901. By Order,
F. P. FAWCETT, Secretary.
Town Hall, Rathmines, June 21, 1901.

UNIVERSITY of TORONTO. — Applications, accompanied by Testimonials, will be received by the undersigned until SEPTEMBER 15 for PROFESSORSHIPS in the following subjects.—1. GEOLOGY (including Palæontology). 2. MINERALOGY and PETROGRAPHY. The appointments will be made in the first instance for a period of Three Years, after which time they will be made permanent if the services of the appointees have been satisfactory. The initial salary is $2,500, increasing by annual increments of $100 until a maximum of $3,200 is reached.—For further information apply to President Loudon, care of the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street.
RICHARD HARCOURT, Minister of Education.
Toronto, Ontario (Canada), June, 1901.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, SHEFFIELD.

PROFESSORSHIPS OF FRENCH AND GERMAN.

The COUNCIL are prepared to receive (by JULY 15) applications for the above newly created Chairs.
Stipend 250*l.* and Half Fees.
Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar.

UNIVERSITY of EDINBURGH.

THE SIR WILLIAM FRASER CHAIR OF ANCIENT HISTORY AND PALÆOGRAPHY.

The UNIVERSITY COURT will on FRIDAY, 19th proximo, or some subsequent day, appoint a PROFESSOR to this Chair.
The subject of the Class is mainly and primarily Early Scottish History and Palæography, but includes the Early History and Palæography of other Countries.
The Professor will be required to deliver annually an Ordinary Course of One Hundred Lectures, and, if required, an Honours Course of Fifty Meetings.
The salary attached to the Chair is about 700*l.* per annum
The appointment will be made *ad vitam aut culpam*, and carries with it the right to a Pension on conditions prescribed by Ordinance Each Applicant should lodge with the undersigned, not later than MONDAY, 15th proximo, twenty copies of his application and twenty copies of any Testimonials he may desire to present. One copy of the application should be signed.
Further particulars on application.
M. C. TAYLOR, Secretary University Court.
University of Edinburgh, June 18, 1901.

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And at the GALIGNANI LIBRARY, 224, Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

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LITERATURE

A Year in China, 1899–1900. By Clive Bigham, C.M.G. (Macmillan & Co.)
As the Chinese See Us. By Thomas G. Selby. (Fisher Unwin.)

'A YEAR IN CHINA' possesses all the elements of a good book of travel. Mr. Bigham journeyed over vast tracts of little-known country; he met with the accidents the adventurous desire; he was witness of a political revolution; he took part in a campaign which meant more than usual danger and difficulty; and he writes in a bright and agreeable style. A post as honorary attaché at the Legation at Peking was the inducement which led him to enter the Flowery Land; but whatever that office may mean, it fortunately did not entail his constant presence at the capital, but left him free to follow his own fancy in his movements.

On landing at Hong Kong his first object seems to have been to discover the most circuitous route by which he could reach Peking. He began by sight-seeing at Canton, whither he went attached to the staff of Sir Henry Blake, the able and active Governor of Hong Kong, who had found it necessary to expostulate with the Viceroy on the spot on the attitude of the people in the neighbourhood of the lately ceded territory of Kowloon. But his serious travels began when he started overland to Hankow on the Yangtsze Kiang. On this journey — a matter of 1,100 miles, which he traversed in twenty-four days—he passed through several provinces which bear an evil repute for hostility to foreigners. Fortunately he escaped all annoyance, with the exception of hearing the well-known cry of "Fan kwai!" and probably his immunity from attack on this and other journeys was greatly due to his cheery optimism and ready resource, of which these pages offer abundant evidence.

At Hankow he first met with signs of enlightenment and progress in China. Thanks to the wise and patriotic action of the Viceroy Chang Chih-tung, a military college has been established in the native city, an iron foundry and an arsenal have been brought into being, and a mint "with modern apparatus, turning out silver dollars and smaller coins, which have become deservedly popular in the province," has been founded. The same wise policy which has induced Chang to adopt these and other innovations has lately led him effectually to use his powerful influence in opposition to the subversive schemes of the Boxers and their patroness the Dowager Empress. To him more than to any one during the late crisis has been due the preservation of peace throughout the central and southern provinces of the empire.

From Hankow Mr. Bigham continued his journey overland to Peking, "travelling in a chair or on horseback myself," he tells us, "and my baggage in three cumbrous native wheelbarrows. These machines," he adds, "are harnessed to one coolie in front and pushed by another behind, and bump over the primitive roads slowly and ponderously, making a dreadful noise." On his way he passed through Kaifêng Fu, a city which it has lately been suggested should form the new capital of the empire, and so on to the bank of the Yellow River. With some difficulty he procured a boat to carry him to the opposite shore, and was towed over by men who waded knee-deep through the shallow water of the wide but useless stream. Without adventure he reached Tientsin, which played so conspicuous a part in the recent campaign, but which even at the time of Mr. Bigham's visit had all the appearance of being "one of the most thriving places in the empire." Of Peking, which was his temporary destination, he has little that is good to say. He found foreigners everywhere unpopular, their rights and privileges restricted within the narrowest limits, and the officials obstinately obstructive. Social intercourse between foreigners and natives was entirely unknown, and "no Chinaman, whether an official or a private person, who is worth knowing will frequent the house of a 'foreign devil'—let alone a Legation." The society of the capital had therefore few attractions for Mr. Bigham, and it was evidently with some pleasure that he received orders to proceed to Manchuria. What the particular object of this journey was we are not told, but it furnished a good and sufficient excuse for visiting Niu-chwang, Vladivostock, and Korea. This last country he found in its usually pitiable condition; the people down-trodden, listless, and surpassingly dirty, with no energy or enterprise left in them, and "possessing neither literature [?] nor art." And yet the ancestors of this people accomplished what no other natives of Eastern Asia have even attempted. They invented an alphabet; and though, owing to the predominating influence of China, the greater part of the current literature has been published in Chinese, the books read by the people were, and still are, printed in Korean letters.

After a cursory stay in Japan, Mr. Bigham again explored the Yangtsze, ascended the rapids, travelled through a considerable portion of Szech'uan, visited Sian Fu, the present seat of Government, and reached Tientsin just in time to find that the Boxer movement, of which he had recognized no trace on his travels in the interior, had sprung into prominence, and that the route to Peking was blocked by a mixed force of Boxer and imperial troops. The advance of Admiral Seymour's force for the relief of Peking offered to Mr. Bigham a form of excitement which it was impossible to resist. In response to his application the Admiral gave him an appointment on his staff, and he was thus enabled to take part in some of the hardest fighting of the campaign. As is well known, the expedition failed to reach Peking, and had to fight its way back to Tientsin in the face of overwhelming numbers. The force was away from Tientsin seventeen days, on fourteen of which it was engaged in hard fighting, and suffered casualties which were in proportion more numerous than those which befell our troops at Ladysmith.

The condition of Peking after the siege was not such as to entice Mr. Bigham back to that capital, and he therefore made up his mind to return at once to Europe by way of Manchuria and Siberia. Over the cruelties perpetrated by the Russians during the recent campaign in the former country he discreetly draws a diplomatic veil, and barely refers to the crowning atrocity of the massacre at Blagovestchensk. But he says enough to show that the accounts of these events which reached Europe were not exaggerated. Here Mr. Bigham takes leave of his readers, and we put down his book with regret. It is a bright record of varied, interesting, and exciting journeys.

Mr. Selby's work is evidently based upon a ripe experience. It shows that he is familiar with the views on politics and literature which are professed by the officials and scholars of China, and he gives expression to them in a clear and forcible manner. It is unfortunate, however, that he has chosen to put forth the opinions which he champions in the form of dialogues between foreign and native disputants. Such an arrangement inevitably suggests unreality, and we feel that, however convincing A's argument on any subject may be, B has a full and crushing answer to it on the next page. This is the difficulty with which Mr. Selby has to contend, and to some extent he has been successful.

The topics of discussion are naturally those which have been most prominently in dispute during the recent crisis. Pundit Tung, for instance, expounds to Vice-Consul West the antipathies which exist between East and West. With somewhat scant courtesy he explains that his countrymen have made the mistake of confounding Europeans with the barbarous tribes on the frontiers of China, and have been in the habit of applying the slighting references to these people found in the classics to foreigners generally. The answer to his plea is obvious; and the contention that Western civilization is so different from that possessed by the Chinese

> "that the ignorant look upon it as the product of magic, akin to that of the Taoists, and the less ignorant as an abormal development of the sense faculties which have been trained at the expense of the moral,"

may be disposed of with equal ease. Complaints are, of course, made that foreigners do not render homage to the literature of which Chinamen are so proud, and that

scholars "who are honoured as princes in their own neighbourhoods are flounced and chivied and shouted at by your countrymen as though they were mere coolies." When these Confucian scholars have learnt to recognize that there are literatures worthy of the name besides their own, and have ceased to stir up class hatred and to prompt the murder of helpless men, women, and children, it will be time for them to ask for consideration at the hands of Europeans.

The social habits of foreigners and Chinese are discussed at length, and the well-worn retorts to the arguments against foot-binding and other disabilities to which the women of China are subjected are duly produced. To Mr. Vice-Consul West's remark on the evils arising from the complete separation of the sexes his interlocutor not inaptly replies that

"in the more important settlements there are clubs at which foreigners meet each other, and they seem to find men's company satisfying, for they spend much time together, even when their families are within easy reach."

And the same authority is of opinion that

"foot-binding may be as wanting in pitifulness [*sic*] as you assert, yet we think it better than the promiscuous dancing of under-dressed women which is practised at some of the Legations and Consulates, as well as in the merchants' 'hongs.'"

The indiscretions of missionaries are largely dwelt upon, and there can be no doubt that much evil has been done by the want of tact displayed by individual members of the missionary body. Wisdom is not a quality possessed by all, but if the recent war in the north of the country proves anything, it proves that the influence of the missionaries has had the effect of elevating the character and developing all the higher qualities of countless thousands of the people. If steadfast devotion to duty, cool courage, and unflinching faith in the face of persecution are virtues to be sought after, then the Christian converts are to be congratulated on having acquired them at the hands of their foreign instructors. These points Mr. Selby brings out well and clearly, and we only wish that he had adopted the plain, straightforward method of expressing them, instead of putting up a series of ninepins merely to have the pleasure of knocking them down.

Government or Human Evolution: Individualism and Collectivism. By Edmond Kelly. (Longmans & Co.)

As a lecturer on municipal government at Columbia University, Mr. Kelly seems to have moved in the same way in which he expects collectivism to come, "by imperceptible steps," from the American individualistic attitude to one of Fabian collectivism. He seems to have helped to organize the Social Reform Club of New York for the purpose of

"rescuing the leaders of Trade Unions from what then seemed to be the manifest errors of Collectivism. A very few months of this social contact, however, persuaded some of us that we had caught a Tartar."

Mr. Kelly's present attitude leads him temperately to set forth the collectivist ideal, "in order to silence the contention that it is altogether ridiculous." He thinks, however, "that no reasonable collectivist proposes to introduce a complete collectivist system suddenly upon the State. Of the many reasons against such an attempt the principal one, perhaps, is that the existing generation is totally unfit for it.....The principal aim of this book is to destroy the doctrine of Herbert Spencer that there are sound scientific, economic, or political grounds for reducing government to the least possible."

Such is Mr. Kelly's aim, and it must be admitted that he works up to it with painstaking skill, although without brilliancy, and without telling us much that we did not know before. He is now inclined to find individualism best represented in the habits of the carnivora, and points out at unnecessary length, and with language perhaps unduly philosophical, the difficulty of taking away a tiger's tigress or a dog's bone. In contrast with the habits of the carnivora, our author calls attention to the degree in which and the means by which individualistic jealousy has been eliminated from the habits of the ants and bees. Unfortunately, however, we fear, and Mr. Kelly admits, that if the choice is between being a tiger and being an ant, many of our readers will continue at present to be unregenerate enough to prefer the earlier—if it be earlier—phase. In his elaborate survey of the habits of various well-known members of creation, we can hardly admit to Mr. Kelly that man alone in any considerable degree possesses the quality of self-control. There is nothing more interesting to admirers of cats than the degree in which self-control is exhibited by many members of the tamed feline species, and nothing pleasanter to dog-lovers than the constant exhibitions of the degree in which self-control can be developed among dogs, by affection rather than by fear. Mr. Kelly, like all American philosophers, has a certain not unnatural dislike for politicians, although he explains with amiability the weaknesses of Tammany Hall. "While the ants," he thinks,

"have eliminated all individuals possessing selfish or anti-social qualities, human society has delivered over all that part of humanity which possesses social qualities into the hands of the few who possess the anti-social.....The main tendency is to put government in the hands of the selfish."

When he began to write he even condemned the existing government of British cities, and described on his first page their municipal enterprise as having "resulted in extravagance and discontent"; while in the United States he thought that trusts had prepared the country for collectivism, although the temporary

"obstacle to municipal ownership in the United States is bad government; and the combination of allied industries into powerful trusts introduces a new motive for corruption in politics which tends to make bad government worse."

Later, however, he—evidently writing or lecturing slowly—came to modify his view, as he indeed admits.

Although the book is on the whole heavy writing, it is not without occasional signs of humour:—

"When an English gentleman says there is more freedom in England than in any country in the world, he means not necessarily that men are more free in England than elsewhere, but that it is in England that he himself finds least restraint on his actions.....If he is in the enjoyment of a sufficient income, he is practically free to do *what he wants to do*, and this is what he calls being free. The unemployed British workingman, however, does not enjoy the same freedom.....Under these conditions the attitude of the British gentleman towards the liberty enjoyed in England is likely to be different from that of the unemployed."

One of the greatest dangers of municipal Socialism lies in a certain disinclination to pay high salaries, and the writer uses words of wisdom in pointing out this danger:—

"One of the dangerous notions regarding government which prevail amongst workingmen is that the work of government is easy, requires no education, no special experience, and can be trusted as well to the workingman as to the millionaire. Perhaps in one sense this might be true; perhaps the millionaire might be as little fitted to govern a collectivist State as a workingman; but one thing is certain: the task of managing the collectivist State would be one of stupendous magnitude, requiring consummate skill, consummate judgment, and encyclopædic information. The difficulties attending the management of a collectivist State will be referred to more at length later on. In this context attention will only be directed to the fact that so long as the unwealthy majority is possessed by the idea that the difficult task of government can be intrusted with indifference to the ignorant as well as to the educated, all experiments at collectivism initiated by them are likely to end in failure. The workingmen are no more to be blamed for this widespread conviction than the rich are to be blamed for their equally widespread ignorance."

Mr. Kelly appears to be a devout Christian, and his book has a substratum of Christian Socialism, and contains many attempts to show that the Churches have lost Christianity in

"the attempt to reconcile the teaching of Christ with the competitive system.....No Christian can entertain a doubt as to the religious desirability of collectivism. He may doubt its practicability; but that collectivism is the only form of government consistent with the Sermon on the Mount cannot be denied. Commercialism makes Christian life impossible; the attempt to reconcile them can lead to but a single result,—hypocrisy.....At any moment the pressure may come, and then it is 'Every man for himself, and the devil take the hindmost.'"

It will be seen that the book will not set the Thames on fire, but that it forms a moderate and reasonable statement of Fabian views, unillumined by the poetry of M. Jaurès or the wit of Mr. Bernard Shaw.

Joan of Arc. By L. Petit de Julleville. Translated by Hester Davenport. (Duckworth & Co.)

THE life of Jeanne d'Arc by M. L. Petit de Julleville avoids many errors. It is not sentimental, it is not picturesque, it is written with candour, and certainly it does not exaggerate the merits of the heroine. The English reader will get a fair, if rather a faint idea of Jeanne from the brief volume of 184 pages. The translation by Miss Davenport is good, but there are a few misprints in quotations from the French. The author does not go into the perplexed psychology of the visions and voices, as does the Comte de Bourbon-Lignières, whose book (1894) is now a little out of date on the scientific aspect of the matter. Nor does the author touch on the process for Jeanne's canonization, in which

the "Advocatus Diaboli" certainly did his best, as was his distasteful duty, but to no avail. (See P. Pie de Langogne, 'Jeanne d'Arc devant la Congrégation des Rites,' 1894.) A primary object of M. de Julleville is to prove Jeanne really French, not a Lorrainer. Her freedom from the superstition of the day is also demonstrated; she was much less superstitious than her judges. She promised and performed "marvels," not "miracles." As to "the king's secret" which she revealed, the author quotes an anonymous abbreviator of the *Procès*, about 1500. What we know really rests on a work of Pierre Sala (1516). In 1480 he had known Boisy, who received the story from Charles VII. himself. The king used his knowledge in 1439 to unmask the false Pucelle, who of course did not know the secret. The Maid's refusal to tell her judges the story ended in her invention of a harmless and transparent allegory, which, if it is regarded as a falsehood, is almost the only speck on her reputation. But even the Advocatus Diaboli could make nothing out of this for his purpose. Her prophecy about her arrow wound under Orleans has the unique merit of written record weeks before the event (p. 32). M. de Julleville finds it "incomprehensible" that the English did not oppose Jeanne's large convoy of provisions for Orleans (p. 38). The fact is intelligible enough. England had not the men for a strict investment. They were locked up in their forts. Three reinforcements—horse, foot, and a convoy of swine—had entered unopposed a day or two before Jeanne came in. To tell the truth, the siege was one of mere prestige; only audacity was needed on the side of France, and Jeanne supplied the audacity. This appears to be proved by the excellent book on the English army by M. Boucher de Molandon (1892, *cf.* pp. 156–8).

M. de Julleville has little space for military criticism, and is, we think, hardly just to the Duc d'Alençon, who was ready to make a second attack on Paris, a scheme defeated by the king and the politicians. About them and their fatal cowardice or jealousy he has no illusions, and justly dismisses the mere hearsay defence of them in the jottings of Morosini at Venice. As to what Jeanne considered the limit of her mission, he rather leans to the view that it ended at Rheims. We do not think that this was her own opinion; she wished that she could go home to her parents, but her sense of duty forbade. The "cage" in which she was kept at Rouen was nothing unusual. Women of very little importance were caged by Edward I. and in France by the English, as appears in 'Les Miracles de Madame Sainte Kathérine de Fierbois,' a contemporary record. As to Jeanne's "abjuration," M. de Julleville reduces it to its true value or want of value. He is perhaps rather too lenient to the makers of the account of the *Procès*. A broken line or two survive in the original French, and are absent in the Latin. They seem to prove that Jeanne was willing to submit her case to the Church, though not to a packed gang of professed enemies. One very odd point, the Maid's statement that the king and others shared her experiences of voices or visions, is not noticed. We only know one case in which such a claim was made. As to the Rehabilitation, M. de Julleville truly says, "it adds nothing to the victim's glory, and the honour of France stood in greater need of it than the honour of Jeanne d'Arc." She "came to her own, and her own received her not." The record of the Rehabilitation, however, adds many intimate anecdotes of Jeanne to our knowledge, and proves her to have been the most winning of girls as well as the greatest of heroines. M. de Julleville justly condemns the artists who, from an age in which many friends of the Maid were alive, have represented her with long, flowing, golden locks. In fact, her hair was black and cut close *en ronde*. There are more copious and more interesting histories of the Maid, but perhaps there is none more candid and more free from vague speculation than this. It is on the military side that the results of extreme conciseness are most to be regretted.

Kirkwall in the Orkneys. By B. H. Hossack. (Kirkwall, Peace & Son.)

HERE, in a substantial, closely printed volume of nearly 500 pages, we have one of those valuable local histories the preparation of which is becoming one of the industries of modern Scotland. It is none the less important and useful because its author has no literary pretensions and practically no knowledge of literary technique. The reader can hardly help wishing, indeed, as he plods through Mr. Hossack's matter-of-fact pages, split up into irritatingly small paragraphs, that some of Macaulay's animation could have been infused into them. Even Hill Burton is roused by the contemplation of the cathedral at Kirkwall into enthusiasm and *bourgeois* eloquence:—

"After having stood for nearly 700 years, it still remains pre-eminent both in dignity and beauty over all the architectural productions which the fingers of civilisation and science have reared around it; and even the traveller from the central districts of the mighty empire to which the far isle of Pomona is now attached, looking with admiring wonder on its lofty piers of strong and symmetrical arches and its richly mullioned windows, must admit that old St. Magnus is matched by very few of the ecclesiastical edifices of our great cities, and those few are also ancient."

When Mr. Hossack came to deal with the bishop's palace he might, had he been endowed with Stevenson's insight into the tragedy and irony of life, have made a modern saga of the last days of King Haco after he retired into winter quarters from his defeat at Largs "with such men as dined at his board," and of the consolation for his death when

"went all folk to see the body, and it was fair and blooming and the face was fair in hue as in living men. There was great solace of the grief of all there to see their departed king so richly dight."

But Mr. Hossack must be taken at his own valuation and judged by his own methods. His object has been

"to keep alive the memories of some of the people whose names are associated with the history of our ancient Burgh and who have left in its records a local reputation,"

and he has attained it by means of a house-to-house visitation. With the help of "the authenticated gossip of two centuries ago," hidden in family papers, Town Council minutes, Kirk Session records, Sheriff Court books, records of sasine, and private diaries, he has, though compelled, as he almost apologetically says, to "chronicle very small beer indeed," supplied a valuable supplement to standard works on the Orkneys and Kirkwall, such as those of Tudor and Dryden.

But Mr. Hossack's work is mainly valuable for the sidelights it throws on Scottish history. It shows how effective was the military occupation of Scotland by Cromwell, and how valuable the Roundheads were as civilizing agents:—

"Cromwell's soldiers, while in Orkney, are credited with having given the natives valuable lessons in gardening and in the mechanical arts, especially in the cultivation of cabbage and in the construction of locks. These men were perfectly willing to teach the people of Kirkwall all they themselves knew of horticulture, or of anything else, and the 'reign of the saints' while it lasted was the most beneficent rule Orkney had enjoyed since the days of Bishop Reid.....It is a very remarkable fact that Cromwell's so-called fanatical saints spared all the old carved work of the Cathedral.....After the Restoration some of them settled in the town. Sergeant Emmerson became Deacon of the Corporation of Shoemakers, and Bailie Harry Erburie built one of the finest houses that has ever adorned Broad Street."

Thomas Brown, a notary public in Kirkwall during the latter half of the seventeenth century, kept a diary, a fragment of which, covering the period between January 16th, 1675, and May 25th, 1693, is still in existence. It corrects the popular view of a familiar incident in the story of Argyle's ill-fated expedition to Scotland:—

"Macaulay says, 'The voyage was prosperous. On 6th May the Orkneys were in sight. Argyle very unwisely anchored off Kirkwall and allowed two of his followers to go on shore there. The Bishop ordered them to be arrested. The refugees proceeded to hold a long and animated debate on this misadventure. Some were for an attack on Kirkwall. Some were for proceeding without delay to Argyleshire. At last the Earl seized some gentlemen who lived near the coast of the island, and proposed to the Bishop an exchange of prisoners. The Bishop returned no answer, and the fleet, after losing three days, sailed away.' Under date 6th May, 1685, Brown writes, 'Wednesday at night, Two of Argyle's Servaunts, the ane called Mr. William Blacketter and the other Mr. William Spence, came from off a great vessel of his, and landed at Smockgrow and from thence to Kirkwall the said night, and being known that they were servants to a Rebel, they wes, by the magistrates, ordered to remain in their quarters as prisoners till further orders from the Privy Counsell, and by the order of Breckness they were sent out of Kirkwall with a pairty the 29th of the said month of May, to S. Margaret's Hope, to go alongst with Skipper Byttie, then bound for Leith.' From this we see that Argyle did not anchor off Kirkwall. Where he most probably did anchor was Longhope, from which he sent a boat to Smoogro in Orphir with his emissaries. The Bishop did not interfere in the matter, but very properly left the case to the civil authorities. Thomas Brown had to know this, as he was Town Clerk. Harry Graham of Breckness evidently corresponded with the Privy Council."

Although the Reformation does not seem to have caused profound excitement in Kirkwall, Mr. Hossack has much to say of Churches and Kirks, of the puritanical and inquisitorial tyranny of the seventeenth

and eighteenth centuries, which was very severe on breaches of the Commandments and had no mercy on "notorious women," although "everything was made easy for the wealthy penitents." Ministers, of course, are very numerous in Mr. Hossack's pages. Perhaps the most interesting is the Rev. Andrew Dishington, who in 1768 was mildly censured by his colleagues of the Presbytery of Kirkwall for contracting an irregular marriage. Fortunately Sir Hew Dalrymple — doubtless the same Sir Hew who superseded Sir Arthur Wellesley in 1808 in the Peninsula—heard him preach in Edinburgh in 1775. He wrote to Sir Laurence Dundas, the ecclesiastical patron of the Orkneys:—

"I sent to ask the man of God to honour my roof and dine with me. I asked him of his country and what not; I even asked him if his sermons were his own composition, which he affirmed they were; I assured him I believed it, for never man had spoken or wrote so well. 'My name is Dishington,' said he. 'I am an assistant to an old minister in the Orkneys, who enjoys a fruitful benefice of 50*l.* a year, out of which I am allowed 20*l.* for preaching and instructing 1,200 people, who live in two separate islands; out of which I pay 1*l.* 5*s.* to the boatman who transports me from the one to the other. I should be happy could I continue in that terrestrial paradise, but we have a great Lord who has many little people soliciting him for many little things that he can do, and that he cannot do, and if my minister dies his succession is too great a prize not to raise up many powerful rivals to baulk my hopes of preferment.' I asked him if he possessed any other wealth. 'Yes,' said he, 'I married the prettiest girl in the island; she has blessed me with three children, and, as we are both young, we may expect more. Besides, I am so beloved in the island that I have all my peats brought home carriage free.' This is my story—now to the prayer of my petition. I never before envied you the possession of the Orkneys, which I now do only to provide for this eloquent, innocent apostle. The sun has refused your barren isles his kindly influence—do not deprive them of so pleasant a preacher; let not so great a treasure be for ever lost to that damned inhospitable country, for I assure you, were the Archbishop of Canterbury to hear him or to hear of him, he would not do less than make him an archdeacon."

It is pleasant to read that in 1804 Mr. Dishington attained the summit of his ambition by being translated to Stronsay.

We have not noticed many serious mistakes in Mr. Hossack's book, although he includes a rather long list of *errata*. It is misleading to say (p. 1) that "about the year 429 Pope Celestinus consecrated Palladius and sent him to Scotland." If Celestinus sent Palladius anywhere, it was of course to Ireland. It is a mistake also to write concerning the unfortunate Oliver Sinclair who commanded the Scottish army at the rout of Solway Moss, that his force "was scattered to the winds by the dashing charge of a handful of English horse." The disaster of Solway Moss, which broke the heart of James V., was humiliating enough, but the Hamilton papers and Wharton dispatches have made it clear that Sinclair was defeated not by "a handful of English horse," but by a force of three thousand regular troops under the command of Lord Wharton, Warden of the Marches.

Benenden Letters. Edited by Charles Frederick Hardy. (Dent & Co.)

WE could wish that we were not constrained to give it as our candid opinion that the enthusiasm and research devoted to this work are out of all proportion to its interest and value. Had the editor been dealing with some such precious relic of a bygone age as the Paston Letters or Pepys's 'Diary,' we could not have been too grateful to him for his historical prefaces or his biographical foot-notes. But having before us only "the private correspondence of a set of persons who were all more or less obscure in their day, and who have not become famous by the subsequent lapse of a century or thereabouts," all this seems to amount to little more than what Mr. Hardy himself calls *zetomania*. It is true that he himself in his preface makes the intrinsic quality of the letters themselves their main claim on our attention, and points to the connecting thread of a single long life running through them and the portrayal and play of character as evidences for his contention. But in the first place, this thread is sometimes so thin as to be well-nigh invisible; and in the second, the portrayal of character hardly appears to us so vivid as to the editor.

The most interesting parts of this loosely connected collection of correspondence are the letters of Richard Waite Cox, sometime secretary to a small department of the Admiralty concerned with sick and wounded seamen and prisoners of war. They are addressed to his friend William Ward of Benenden, near Cranbrook, in Kent, the connecting link of the book, and (if we suppose him to have been born in 1727) a witness to the reigns of the four Georges. Cox was a hard-working official and a steady friend, and also considered himself something of a philosopher. He is rather exceptionally well read and a devoted playgoer, Shakspeare and Garrick being the gods of his adoration. Failing to get in to see his idol's 'Macbeth,' he consoles himself with a lengthy critical dissertation on the description he had received of Garrick's playing in the dagger scene. At another time he discusses a disputed reading in 'Lear,' and Shakspearean quotations are imbedded in most of his letters. Taking a "jaunt" down to Dulwich, he is in raptures over a supposed portrait of Jane Shore, and retails an anecdote of Shakspeare and "Ben Johnson" erroneously supposed to be derived from Edward Alleyn's papers. In communicating to his correspondent the news of the death of Ned Shuter, "the Yorick of our times," he gives him two of the actor's *mots*:—

"Seeing a little chimney-sweeper's boy one day upon a very tall house, he cried out, 'See Warburton upon Shakespeare!' This I had from the player who was with him when he said it; and when Macklin played Macbeth, which you must remember made a great noise, and was thought to be an ill-judged attempt at his time of life, Shuter very shrewdly said behind the scenes, from that very play and character:—

> The time has been that, when the brains were out,
> The man would die, and there an end—but now—"

In politics as such Cox took little or no interest, but the affairs of the nation interested him both as a man and an official. From one in his position reflections such as the following on the North *régime* have their significance:—

"I am no politician, and so can say nothing; but I do pretend to be a man of business, and so far as that is concerned with the good of the nation I can speak to. If ignorance, inattention, and want of economy can help us, we are powerfully provided for. You would not believe the instances in each of these which I could point out."

This was written in 1779.

It would have been well had Mr. Hardy contented himself with the publication of Cox's letters only, for the rest of the correspondence is by no means of equal interest or animation. Letters of Ward himself in his old age, when he took a mysterious flight to the Continent, make up the major portion. He seems to have become involved in some legal difficulties, and had made some enemies by his ardent Liberal opinions (which perhaps had something to do with his exile); but all the industry of the editor is unequal to the complete unravelling of the secret of the flitting.

Sarah Cleveland, Ward's granddaughter, who survived till 1853, left autobiographical fragments, some of which, relating to her childhood, are not without charm. Of some antiquarian interest also is her commentary on the song "When maidens bleach their summer smocks." She had witnessed the process in her childhood at Benenden.

We confess to some ungratified curiosity about the discovery of these letters, as to which the editor vouchsafes no information. We fear that the audience he appeals to will not be large, though natives of the county of Kent may be glad to avail themselves of his labours. The editing is, as we have said, but too well done. We have only once caught Mr. Hardy tripping, when he erroneously makes Edmund Phipps succeed to the Normanby peerage.

NEW NOVELS.

The Vicar of St. Luke's. By Sybil Creed. (Longmans & Co.)

THIS is less a novel than a minute and painstaking study of the position of the Anglo-Catholic party in the Church. The author, who evidently regards herself as something of a prophet, can hardly expect that her close and careful reasoning as expressed in the mental struggles of the Rev. Victorian Goring will make her book welcome reading to the ultra High Church Party. The vicar of St. Luke's starts with a gentle but profound belief in this party as personified in himself. His rude awakening to facts when he is upon the point of defying his bishop, and his ultimate secession to the Church of Rome, are a clever and convincing bit of work, as is the sensitive, selfless personality of the man himself. His romance is slight and unreal, and makes little impression upon his career. Meantime he is persecuted by a strong Protestant, and falls a prey to hysterical female depravity. One or two of the characters, notably that of Docker, the curate, show a certain grasp of humanity. But the book is chiefly impressive from the earnestness of its purpose, and a pamphlet would have served that purpose as well, and have been less trouble both to write and to read.

Chapenga's White Man. By A. Werner. (Chatto & Windus.)

THE versicles of dedication which bid "M. H. W."

> Take this tale of a land
> You love, though you saw it never,

may be described as the key-note of the writer's message to the reading public. And it is a good and healthful message; a strong, vibrant note for a writer to strike; one more worthy of the age we live in than the tinsel of manufactured mediævalism or the cloying sentimentality of the eternal two men and a maid. Chapenga's white man lives in the hot centre of Africa, and recks not of imitation love-letters or the pruriency of mock *ingénues*. The story is a plain tale from Lake Nyassa, and deals faithfully and in a pleasant, workmanlike manner with the early life and character of Chapenga, whose white man and protector himself was uncertain as to whether the boy was "a Konde, Wanda, Henga, or something else, so called him comprehensively a North-ender." A shock-headed, skinny, brown boy, with a V-shaped gap in his front teeth, and no more than a wisp of calico about his ribs, Chapenga meets us as the half-starved slave of a "real bad man," as he would have been called in the West of another continent—one Saidi bin Abdalla, a third-rate Arab slave-dealer, with something of Olive Schreiner's Bonaparte Blenkins in his disposition. But Master Chapenga is altogether of another kidney than Waldo of the 'African Farm'—or of another liver perhaps one should say, to be strictly materialistic and in the fashion. The world holds many more Chapengas (mischievous, mimetic, healthy, barbarous urchins, white, black, and brown) than Waldos; and for that the world may be devoutly thankful, since the Waldos of fiction are even more depressing than the Waldos of real life, whilst the Chapengas and all little rapscallions of their sort exasperate and stimulate. 'Chapenga's White Man' is a story out of the common rut, and a genuine study of a young savage's development into manhood among the traders and missionaries of Equatorial Africa. The author has a very good and praiseworthy faculty for the portrayal of the human boy under certain conditions, but she brings very little ability, and that only by fits and starts, to the work of putting atmosphere into the printed page. Hence, in reading of Chapenga, one is forced to remind oneself at intervals that the story moves in Central Africa. The first forty pages and the last chapter in the book are the cream of it—clean, vivid sheets, to which Mr. Joseph Conrad might without reproach have signed his name. The stagey final page and goodly portions of the book's centre remind one of Stevenson's *bête noire*, the successful Budgett, or again of the esteemed author of 'Self-Help,' or even of neatly printed narratives prepared for Exeter Hall. "Chapenga was a bad boy. There is no Chapenga now. I want to be good. Will you give me a new name, Mzungu?" Chapenga himself is so reported. It may have been so, but, with a sneaking fondness for the youth, the reviewer prefers to doubt it. Be it remembered that the shock-headed rascal ran away from the archdeacon's mission school, after playing the cherub there (to a harmonium accompaniment) for some little while. As a whole the story lacks imaginative force and breadth of outlook; but it is a genuine piece of work, and for that reason interesting.

The Sea hath its Pearls: a Phantasy. By Nellie K. Blissett. (Hutchinson & Co.)

IT is not easy to see why Miss Blissett adopted this line from Heine's beautiful song as the title of her "phantasy," for the woman who seems to be intended to be a personification of the cruelty and beauty of the sea is not exactly a pearl; she is rather a kind of maleficent Undine. We cannot commend the author's attempt to combine the modern and the legendary; her story should have been set in the vague period of "once upon a time." As it is, it is not convincing, and is therefore not successful, although the situations are occasionally managed with ability and the proper eerie feeling is at times engendered in the reader's mind.

The Whirligig. By Mayne Lindsay. (Ward, Lock & Co.)

A SCORE or so of full-page illustrations by Mr. Greiffenhagen form the best feature of this book. The story is one of exaggerated adventures, told in high-faluting style (the hero on one occasion "skipped like a grasshopper and shot a full two feet into the air"), and is an attempt to set the fighting, scheming, swaggering life of the Middle Ages amid present-day surroundings. Boy readers might like the succession of exciting contests and hairbreadth escapes, but then we doubt if boys would find their sympathies enlisted on behalf of a hero who "at two-and-forty was a frog of a man, clammy to the touch and uninteresting."

Christine. By Percy Russell. (Griffiths.)

THE heroine of Mr. Percy Russell's new story is the daughter of an ambitious man, who devotes himself to money-making that she may suddenly blossom out as a "queen of society." Christine has been brought up luxuriously, but without any sense of religion; she hears a zealous young curate preach (the author treating us to the whole sermon), and has awakened within her the desire to be an active Christian. How that desire was fulfilled, and how the curate came to say to her, "Never, my darling! to part again! Life of my life! soul of my soul! you are mine for time and for eternity!"—these things must be read in Mr. Russell's pages by those who think it worth while.

Lulu. By Marie Zimmermann. (Freemantle.)

A HEROINE who is referred to as "the young wife," and who invariably speaks of her husband as "my spouse," is not likely to introduce the reader into select society. But the beautiful Lulu is not content with being vulgar. She commits a crime of a peculiarly cold-blooded character, and one that no girl of her age should have had the courage for, and is punished in a manner even more repulsive than the crime itself. The story is mainly occupied with her "gentle" sister's ineffectual efforts to prevent Lady Astle from running away from her husband. Miss Prynne, a meek-spirited lady, ultimately consents to defy the law and to marry Sir Theodore, once her own lover, whom she had wantonly sacrificed to Lulu's fascinations. It is difficult to find anything good to say for a novel of this kind, but it may appeal to those lovers of sensation whose taste is not fastidious.

BIBLICAL LITERATURE.

Facsimiles of Biblical Manuscripts in the British Museum. Edited by F. G. Kenyon. (Printed by order of the Trustees.)—This volume of facsimiles is designed to illustrate the transmission of the Greek, Latin, and English texts of the Bible from early times down to the invention of printing. The number of plates is twenty-five, beginning with a fragment of a Greek papyrus Psalter of the third century, and ending with the second Wycliffite Bible, written in the fifteenth century. The selection is excellent, exhibiting at every turn taste as well as scholarship. Several plates are distinguished by characteristic and pleasing illuminations, and the palæographical interest is, of course, constantly to the fore. The class of MSS. known as palimpsests is represented by the Codex Nitriensis of the sixth century, which contains over the partially obliterated Greek text of St. Luke a Syriac treatise of Severus of Antioch against Joannes Grammaticus of Cæsarea. Plate iv., which follows it, reproduces a page of the Codex Purpureus, written in gold and silver letters on purple vellum in the same century as the palimpsest just mentioned. Plate ii. (the Codex Alexandrinus) exemplifies the uncial Greek writing of the fifth century, and plates v.–viii. illustrate the minuscule period of Greek MSS. Plates ix.–xix. deal with the history of the Vulgate Latin version, so far as there are examples of it at the British Museum; and the remaining facsimiles are representations of English codices, beginning with the Wessex Gospels, of the twelfth century. Each plate is accompanied by both a careful description and a transcription in ordinary type. We must add that the cost at which this fine volume can be obtained is very moderate. The expense would no doubt have been considerably increased if the colours of some of the originals had been reproduced.

Hebrew-Greek Cairo Genizah Palimpsests from the Taylor-Schechter Collection including a Fragment of the Twenty-second Psalm according to Origen's Hexapla. Edited for the Syndics of the University Press by C. Taylor, D.D. (Cambridge, University Press.)—The collections of fragments brought to Europe from the vaults of the ancient synagogue at Old Cairo are interesting from more than one point of view. The bulk of the literature thus brought to the light of day deals, of course, with matters of exclusively Jewish interest; but portions of Mohammedan literature are by no means wanting, and here and there the searcher meets with pieces of Coptic and even fragments of European works. Another point of interest is to be found in the palimpsests embodied in these collections. Underneath Hebrew writing of perhaps the eleventh or twelfth century the scrutinizing eye gradually discovers a continuous text which is clearly five or six centuries older. Mr. F. C. Burkitt was thus about three years ago enabled to publish portions of Aquila's version of the two Books of Kings, and Dr. Taylor has in the same manner deciphered other important fragments of Biblical Greek. Besides the Hexaplar portion of Psalm xxii., the volume before us contains parts of some of Psalms xc.–ciii. in the Greek of Aquila, and fragments of the Gospels, the Acts, and of the First Epistle of St. Peter. The recovered piece of Origen's Hexapla is, of course, very important. Special interest attaches to the clause in verse 16 of Psalm xxii. which we are

accustomed to translate, "They pierced my hands and my feet," and Dr. Taylor devotes no fewer than eighteen pages to it. The other fragments are also dealt with very fully. It should be remembered that the editor is a very accomplished Hebraist, and therefore able to throw light on every part of his subject. It is difficult to see, however, why he should have printed the original Hebrew of Psalms xc., xci., &c., in this volume. The text is not given in the MSS. he had before him, and the student would have been quite content to refer to his Hebrew Bible for the original. But fulness of treatment is one of Dr. Taylor's well-known characteristics, and there is therefore less surprise at seeing these additional pages in the present publication. At the end of the volume eleven excellent facsimile plates are included, containing the entire texts treated in the letterpress. In looking at some of the faint Greek letters beneath the later Hebrew one learns to appreciate the great difficulty of deciphering the fragments, and one can hardly help admiring the patience that is needed for such a task.

The Social Life of the Hebrews. By the Rev. Edward Day. (Nimmo.)—This is one of the two earliest volumes belonging to the "Series of Handbooks in Semitics" which are appearing under the general editorship of Prof. James Alexander Craig, of the University of Michigan, Prof. Sayce's 'Babylonians and Assyrians' alone taking precedence of Mr. Day's work. We may say at once that our author fully realizes the general object of the series, to state the results of recent research "in popular scientific form." Mr. Day never commits the error of trying to gain the popular ear by anything approaching oratorical phraseology. The style is throughout simple and crisp, and every chapter gives one the impression of a well-rounded whole. He is also frank and thoroughgoing. If from the authorities named in the introductory chapter the reader may be inclined to charge the author with a pronounced preference for the works of the higher critics, he is told that the surmise is not wrong, for "the student who seeks to master the social life" of the early Hebrews "without these illuminative guides sets himself to a hopeless task." The contents of the book may be unpalatable to many, they may be in part erroneous, but no one will doubt that the work represents an honest and outspoken endeavour to popularize a theory which the author has made entirely his own. Part I. considers the time of the Judges. On some matters the information is very scanty, for the simple reason that the extant documents, so far as the critics consider them trustworthy, are themselves very meagre. The most disappointing chapter in this respect is that entitled 'Industry, Trade, and Travel.' The chapters on the clan, the family, the social significance of sacrifice, and similar topics are, on the other hand, very instructive. If the science of archæology and primitive culture generally has revealed anything that may be considered absolutely certain, it is the positive fact that the clan is an earlier institution than the family, and moreover that "matriarchy" lay at the root of the clan formation. Part II. deals with the time of the monarchy. Much more sound information is available for this period than for the preceding one, and our author makes full use of that information. Chap. xii., on the 'Purification of Yahwism,' may perhaps be mentioned as one of the most characteristic sections in this part of the book. At the end are seven appendices treating on the matriarchate, the spirit of Yahweh, the Hittites, and other interesting matters. Many will read this book with entire approval. Others will shake their heads and ask, "What new Bible is this?" But the higher criticism and the science of archæology ought to be brought near to the mind of the layman, and Mr. Day has succeeded in doing this.

A Handbook of Old Testament Hebrew, containing an Elementary Grammar of the Language, with Reading Lessons, Notes on many Scripture Passages, and Copious Exercises. Edited by Samuel G. Green, D.D. (Religious Tract Society.)—This is intended as an easy and practical introduction to Biblical Hebrew, and will no doubt be found useful. It must be mentioned, however, that there are in the Hebrew exercises a number of mistakes, both consonantal and vocal, which might have been removed by careful revision. The reading lessons are not all taken from Biblical Hebrew, passages from Rabbinical writings and other sources being included.

Lady Meux Manuscripts, Nos. 2-5.—The Miracles of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and the Life of Hanna (Saint Anne), and the Magical Prayers of Aheta Mikael. The Ethiopic Texts edited with English Translations, &c., by E. A. Wallis Budge. With One Hundred and Eleven Coloured Plates. (Griggs.)—The public ought to be grateful to both Lady Meux and Dr. Budge for having been placed in possession of so interesting and valuable a work; for though the edition of three hundred copies is intended for private circulation only, there will be general access to both this and the preceding volume in the great libraries where they have no doubt been deposited. The long series of highly successful coloured reproductions of pictures from the original MSS. enable us to obtain a pretty clear notion of the religious ideas, legends, and pictorial powers of the Abyssinians. The artistic quality of the pictures is perhaps best described as dubious. It, at any rate, remains to be seen whether artists by profession will take any notice of them, except as rather amusing specimens of imitation and crudity combined. Dr. Budge himself says of the Abyssinian artist that "his palaces are the palaces of Southern Europe; his churches are the churches of Constantinople, Italy, and Spain; the dress of the Virgin Mary is the garb of the European nun; Christ is made to wear crown and robes similar to those of the emperors of the East; the angels are the angels of the mosaics and frescoes of Italy and Spain; in short, everything which the artist could copy from foreign sources he copied."

Our author remarks, however, that this absolute slavishness of imitation belongs to the earliest period mainly, namely, the end of the fourteenth century and beginning of the fifteenth, but that little by little the persons depicted assume the characteristics of the Ethiopian race, and that, moreover, the scenery of the pictures is "always Ethiopian, and the animals, birds, reptiles, &c., are faithful copies of the creatures" with which the artist "was familiar in his daily life." Dr. Budge's own province is, of course, archæological rather than artistic. In a learned introduction on the subject-matter of the texts he gives parallels from diverse sources to the legends contained therein. From his own remarks on the translation we gather that the meaning of the Ethiopic has occasionally remained doubtful. The Abyssinian texts themselves are printed at the end. This shows that greater importance is to be attached to the pictorial reproductions and the general sense of the stories than to the Ethiopic edition as such. It should also be remarked that the binding of both this volume and that of 1898 is a close imitation of Abyssinian bindings in material, tooling, and tint. It is rather a pity that the two volumes are not equal in size, but it appears that also in this respect the plan of imitating the MSS. has prevailed.

Triglot Dictionary of Scriptural Representative Words in Hebrew, Greek, and English. By Henry Browne, M.D. (Bagster.)—We cannot profess to review this volume seriously, as it cannot be recommended either for use in the class-room or for private study. But in view of the cost which the printing of such a volume entails, we must express our surprise that not even the most ordinary care appears to have been bestowed on the correction of proofs. Roughly speaking, we find every third word in the Hebrew column hopelessly wrong. The mistakes are clearly due in part only to typographical errors, but the removal of these would have somewhat improved the look of the whole. The main effect produced by the volume is amusement, the Hebrew being so very frequently not Hebrew at all.

GARDEN BOOKS.

In all the discussion that has taken place as to the authorship and purpose of the book called Ecclesiastes, we wonder if it has occurred to any one to suggest that the book, even if not written by Solomon, may yet be indirectly due to the Wise King. Every one knows the famous text referring to books and study, and this gains a new significance when we reflect that not only was Solomon by far the most voluminous writer of whom the author of Ecclesiastes was likely ever to have heard, but also that he is specially recorded to have spoken "of trees, from the cedar-tree that is in Lebanon even unto the hyssop that springeth out of the wall"; in other words, to have written about gardening. Now of all forms of book-making it certainly seems as if that which treats of gardening (including general gossip) were the most endless; at any rate, the study of many books on that subject is apt to grow to a weariness of the flesh. We may leave the further development of this hint, so far as the higher criticism is concerned, to be dealt with in the proper quarter, confining ourselves here to the particular cases which led us to the train of thought of which the luminous *aperçu* above mentioned was the outcome. No one, probably, will demur to the general assertion of the fact that with lady writers especially gardens have formed a favourite topic during the last few years. Two fresh works on the subject are now before us—*A Garden Diary*, by Miss Emily Lawless (Methuen & Co.), and *Stray Leaves from a Border Garden*, by Mrs. Mary Pamela Milne-Home (Lane). Both are pleasing books, and if either were the first, or even the twenty-first, of its kind, no one need have grudged the time spent in turning over its pages. Miss Lawless (whose use of the full stop is a little eccentric) writes:—

"To be able, with Alphonse Karr, to set forth on the five hundred and first tour round one's garden, brimming with expectation, and all the certainty of new discovery. To be as thrilled over the alternations between the nut-tree walk in winter, and the alpine heights in summer, as ever the family of the Vicar were over those between the blue parlour and the brown. These are the things that really carry a traveller comfortably forward in an easy jog-trot towards his predestined bourne."

No doubt; one's own garden, one's own nut-tree walk, are sources of never-failing interest, and, it appears also, of misquotation, since the vicar's bed has become a "parlour." Even if the "new discovery" be not always precisely what one might prefer to make; if a mole has converted the lawn into a neat model of the volcanic district of Central France, or the sparrows have removed the flowers from all the yellow crocuses, or the mice made an early breakfast off the buds of a cherished auricula; if, as a rule, the gardener's pleasures be oftener those of hope and memory than those of present fruition; yet will he never for long swerve from the confession of a true faith, as laid down by the master of all who garden: "It is the Purest of Humane pleasures. It is the greatest Refreshment to the Spirits of Man." But a tour, and that on paper only, round the five hundred and first somebody else's garden is not the same thing. From a horticultural point of view it may be said that the only certainty is that one will make no new discovery. It is

wonderful how similar all the gardening ladies are in their tastes. They all grow the same things and neglect the same things. Four books on gardens have we read in the last six months, and in none have we seen any mention of *Buddleia globosa*, the easiest of shrubs to grow and one of the most delightful, with its tassels of honey-scented orange balls. Perhaps fortunately for the reader, however, once in her garden, the lady proceeds to discursive talk and variety reappears. Thus Miss Lawless, whose diary extends from September, 1899, to September, 1900, strays off to warlike matters on the slightest provocation, or divagates into metaphysics with almost none at all. It need hardly be said that, whatever her theme, she is always readable. Mrs. Milne-Home is a less practised writer, and has not mastered the arts of arrangement and compression. She repeats herself a good deal, and rambles somewhat more than is permissible, even in a book about a garden. Her hobby is etymology, which she rides with a measure of success not greater than usually attends amateur essays in that line. At what period of the Latin language woodruff was called *Matri sylva* we do not know, but that those words never meant "the mother of the wood" we can assert with some certainty. Nor was there ever, to our knowledge, a Greek poet named Athenæus. On the other hand, it is strictly true that "a kind of drink used to be brewed with" barley. It is so still; and there is a "small" variety, which Mrs. Milne-Home chronicles with the best of them.

Sara Jeannette Duncan has a gift of easy brightness which is not ungrateful to reviewers at any time, but we think she might have been much better employed than in making "copy" out of a Simla garden and anything else that comes handy, as she does in her latest work *On the Other Side of the Latch* (Methuen & Co.). "No one should say anything, or even write anything probably," we read here, without that intimate knowledge which comes of having gone over every foot of his garden. This, of course, is a prelude to the delightful indolence or the cultured insolence which the German Elizabeth put into a garden and into fashion. It was charming once, but we know it so well now, and the surplusage is so thin and so very easy, we should think, to write. Of course there is much that will be new here to those who stay at home—the intrusion of monkeys, the different manners and customs of Indian servants—and the author says some good things here and there. But there are long lapses into poor stuff, pretty little ideas and musings, fit perhaps for a moment's talk or a smile from the ready listener, but not for cold, permanent print. The extent to which clever women imitate the successes of the day is extraordinary.

ITALIAN LITERATURE.

THE catalogue of the noble collection of Dante books of which, thanks to the munificence of Mr. Willard Fiske, Cornell University is the proud possessor, is now complete. The first part, containing editions of Dante's works, came out in 1898; the second, *Works on Dante*, is before us. Mr. Theodore Koch, the University librarian, to whose learning and industry is due the successful completion of this heroic labour, states that the collection comprises nearly seven thousand bound volumes, including 460 editions and 303 translations. This is pretty stupendous when we think that the printed catalogue of Dante books in the British Museum (1887) has barely one thousand; but when we further learn that this vast collection represents the work of not more than seven years, our breath is fairly taken away. It is true that Mr. Fiske has been favoured by fortune in a way not often granted to collectors. At Trent, for example, he was referred for some information to "a teacher in an important Trentine seminary." The rest of the story may be given in his own words:—

"Calling upon him, I was supplied with the date I wished, after which I was asked to look over a shelf or two in his own library, containing, to my wonder and delight, several rare North Italian publications of the last century which I had thus far fruitlessly sought. When he learned that I intended to deposit my collection in a public library in America, the owner kindly consented to part with any volumes I might select.....I chanced, while in Perugia, to inquire at a bookstall about works relating to Dante. An elderly bystander turned to me, saying that he himself owned a small Dante collection, which he should take pleasure in showing me. Repairing with him to his home, I was taken into a little room, wherein were two or three presses filled with Dante literature, including nearly every opuscule concerning the poet which had been issued in Umbria or thereabout.....Their possessor insisted upon my taking them all without payment, saying that his own little collection was of slight importance compared with the large one I was endeavouring to bring together."

It is a bit of the 'Arabian Nights,' neither more nor less. Mr. Fiske's introductory chapter, we may say, is excellent reading throughout, not the least charm of it being the modesty with which he refers to his own lion's share in the labour and expense of bringing together this wonderful collection, which he represents as the result of "my unwillingness to refrain from a delectable self-indulgence, or, in other words, of my inability to evade temptation and free myself from the enthralling spell of bibliomania." We hope that he may yet obtain the Mantua, the Jesi, and both the Naples editions, which it seems the collection yet lacks—unless, indeed, the appearance of this catalogue is to be taken as a sign that Cornell is sated with its good fortune. But that is hard to believe. We have said nothing of the catalogue itself, nor is there much to be said, except that it is "about as good as they make them." To read it is of itself almost an education in Dante. Mr. Koch refers to a remark made many years ago in these columns as though he was prepared to find us rather hypercritical on the question what books ought to be included in a Dante library. But he will note that a bibliography of an author—it was of that that we were then writing—is one thing, and a library is another. In the latter may properly be included any book throwing any light on the author, even 'The Syntax and Style of [his] Predecessors'! 'Dante's Boodling, and its Influence upon his Work,' is, of course, a perfectly legitimate item. This, we may say, is the delectable title of a treatise by Mr. Franklin H. Head. Not long ago we read of Dante's "locofocoism." May we soon expect a complete translation into American?

We have received from Messrs. Hoepli, of Milan, *L'Italia Moderna*, by Signor Pietro Orsi, of Padua University, the English version of which we noticed in August last (*Athen.* No. 3799). Why the appearance of the original was so long deferred does not appear; but the delay has enabled the author to incorporate in his book a record of the crime of last July, and generally to expand somewhat the chapters dealing with the more recent history. He has also added a long bibliographical appendix, less copious, however, than that given by Mr. Bolton King, of whose name, by the way, we are surprised to find no mention among recent writers on Italian history. The tale of the interference of British ships in order to secure an unmolested landing for Garibaldi's men at Marsala in 1860 duly appears, though Mr. King pointed out its untruth. From which we infer that Signor Orsi, though he includes a few English books in his list, either is himself unfamiliar with the English tongue, or does not care to read the latest works on his subject.

TRANSLATIONS.

Eyes like the Sea. By Maurus Jókai. Translated by R. Nisbet Bain. (Jarrold & Sons.)—The novel of Jókai to which Mr. Bain in his excellent translation has given the slightly modified title of 'Eyes like the Sea' is by many considered his masterpiece. It is a tale of action and adventure, written in a style somewhat antiquated in our days, when the novelist is more inclined to furnish studies of character than to amuse us with entangled plots. 'Eyes like the Sea' is, however, full of dash, and carries the reader on with untiring interest. As regards Bessy, the heroine, with her five husbands, we are afraid she will be a stumbling-block to some English readers. They were a miscellaneous lot: one was a cattle-driver, and the fifth a Bohemian lieutenant, whom she poisoned; and the last time Jókai is supposed to see her is when she is undergoing incarceration. This extraordinary heroine is the central figure of the story, and is used by the author to introduce some exciting incidents of the Hungarian War of Independence, 1848–9. In fact, the chief interest of the book lies in its being more or less an autobiography. Jókai was "out" in the great struggle, and, when the patriots were designated for various degrees of punishment, escaped by the assistance of his first wife, Rosa Laborfalvy, who played the part of a Lady Nithsdale to her unfortunate spouse. Thus the pictures of the war have a genuine colouring. Petöfi is introduced, with his wife, the foolish Julia Szendrey, who became engaged to be married to Horváth a few months after her husband's death. Certainly three eminent poets of the nineteenth century were ill mated: Byron, Pushkin, and Petöfi. Jókai shows himself as great a master as ever in his descriptions of scenery, especially of the Délibáb or Fata Morgana of the Hungarian landscapes, sung so faithfully by Petöfi. Mr. Bain is a careful translator, and is not to blame for the hideous jargon which Jókai prints for Croatian, *szlava* (!) and other words; this is a piece of Hungarian humour. The French still occasionally treat words phonetically when they write English. The historical work of Sir Walter Scott on the French revolutionary wars (p. 135) must surely be his 'Life of Napoleon.' On p. 124 the printer has enriched the Magyar word *szózat* (appeal) with a superfluous *o* at the end.

From a Swedish Homestead. By Selma Lagerlöf. Translated by Jessie Bröchner. (Heinemann.)—The present writer, five years ago, was the first in England to call attention to the merits of the new Swedish novelist, Miss Selma Lagerlöf, and to predict her success. It is always pleasant to have one's anticipations realized, and few modern authors have become so popular in a short time as this talented lady. Two independent English translations of the book with which she took the Swedish public by storm nine years ago, 'Gösta Berlings Saga,' have already appeared, while that still more remarkable work 'Antikrists Mirakler' came out almost simultaneously in Swedish and English. In Germany and Denmark she is already a favourite. The present volume is a combined version of two independent stories, 'En Herregårdssägen' and 'Drottningar i Kungahälla,' and both of them more than justify the very high expectations entertained of Fröken Lagerlöf by her admirers. The very strangeness of her genius is one of its chief charms. Her domain lies on the outskirts of fairyland, and there is an "otherworldliness," if the expression may pass, about her most real and convincing characters. The mysterious borderland between spirit and matter wherein dwell the fancies of children, the delusions of the insane or semi-sane, and the dreams of the fanciful, has no secrets hidden from Fröken Lagerlöf; she possesses the art of interpreting all its manifestations with rare

poetic force and feeling. The visit of Mistress Grief to Munkhyttan is an exquisite piece of symbolism, worthy of Hans Andersen at his best. Indeed, the *naïveté* and tenderness of this delightful author frequently remind us of the great Dane—minus his humour, which is strangely absent from these pages. And yet, stranger still, we never feel the want of it. We do not remember seeing any of Miss Bróchner's work before, but we must heartily congratulate her on her excellent translation of a by no means easy book. It is a pleasure to have to do with so faithful and intelligent an interpreter of genius. And, just because her version is so far above the average, we must point out a few errors into which she has fallen through carelessness or inadvertence, in order that they may be corrected in the subsequent editions of this delightful book. Of downright stupid blunders there are none at all. "Comminister," indeed, should be translated *curate*, not "pastor"; "vidja" is a *withe*, not a "whip"; "torrt," as applied to leaves, should be *dried*, not "wizened"; "kyrkoherde" is *pastor*, not "rector." Very occasionally, too, Miss Bróchner's English trips; *e.g.*, "waited that it should go" for "waited for it to go"; "curtseying for dogs" instead of "curtseying to dogs." These, however, are but trivial points. But once or twice Miss Bróchner garbles her author, and this is a more serious matter. Thus, to take but a single instance, there is a very pretty and characteristic description of an old-fashioned bed as follows: "Högt uppe vid taket satt en amorin och fällde ned brokiga sparlakan öfver henne och nere på sängstolparne sutta andra amoriner och lyfte upp dem i Festoner." "*High up*, near the canopy, sat a cupid and *flung down* parti-coloured curtains over her; and *down below*, on the bedposts, sat other cupids and lifted them up in festoons." The author's meaning is obvious. The drowsy little girl, looking up at the lofty distant canopy of her bed, sees a sportive cupid *flinging* down curtains at her from on high, but his fellows below, more good-natured, stop them in their fall and hold them up in pretty festoons for her delight. Now in Miss Bróchner's version this pretty idea is entirely obliterated: "At the top sat a cupid *holding* [*sic*] the brightly coloured hangings, and on the posts sat other cupids which held them up in festoons." This is both bald and inaccurate, and as unfair to Fröken Lagerlöf as it is unworthy of the translator.

Devaytis: a Novel. By Marya Rodziewicz. Translated by Count S. C. de Soissons. (Digby & Long.)—We are glad to notice the growing popularity among us of the modern school of Polish novelists. Sienkiewicz, thanks to 'Quo Vadis?' and 'Fire and Sword,' is now almost as familiar a name to the frequenters of circulating libraries as Tolstoi or Jókai; and, judging from the fact that this is the third novel of Marya Rodziewicz which has appeared in English within the last eighteen months, we may safely conclude that she has also caught the reading public. If so, both publishers and public are to be congratulated. Miss Rodziewicz is certainly a great writer—not so great, perhaps, as her countrywoman and contemporary, Madame Orzeszko, the George Eliot of Poland, yet still of sovereign merit and undeniable charm. The peasant life of Lithuania is her proper field—Lithuania, with its gigantic old forests, its vast sluggish rivers, and its sober, slow, tenacious, and pensive farmers and hinds; an old-world region still unknown to reporters, still unspoilt by globe-trotters. To those unacquainted with Polish literature the whole atmosphere of this noble story will be strange, yet intensely fascinating. The millennial oak which gives its name to the story symbolizes all that makes his land dear to the Lithuanian; and the character of the worshipper of that oak, the sturdy young hero, who hides such a volcanic reserve of strength, moral and physical, beneath a placid exterior, is exquisitely drawn. Here, too, are the old soldier humourist, the favourite comic figure of all the best Polish prose and verse; the faithful old servants and housewives; the crafty, red-bearded Jew; the bright young hoidens, with a plaintive vein of melancholy poetry running through their gaiety—and every figure is full of life and truth. In few modern authors do we find sane and healthy realism so happily wedded to a noble idealism. Our gratitude to the translator for his trouble in rendering a fine work accessible to English readers is tempered by a regret that he does not understand our language a little better. Again and again our enjoyment is seriously marred by solecisms and barbarisms, and a desolating poverty and inadequacy of expression. He has not learnt even yet (and to our certain knowledge he has already translated half a dozen Polish books into English) that the use of the definite article in English differs considerably from the French use, and more than once we failed to grasp his meaning till we consulted the original. It is a smaller matter that place and personal names for which there are English equivalents are given in what purports to be, but is not always, the vernacular.

The Modern Argonauts. By Madame Eliza Orzeszko. Translated from the Polish by Count S. C. de Soissons. (Greening & Co.)—'The Modern Argonauts' appeared a short time ago in the original Polish in the *Tygodnik Illustrowany*, a very popular weekly journal of Warsaw. We are glad to see it in an English dress, following so close upon the 'Obscure Apostle' by the same clever author. The present work deals with the career of a millionaire, a man who from small beginnings has created for himself a colossal fortune. His life is passed in a whirl of excitement. He lives unhappily with his wife, who forgets her duty to him, and he treats his daughters coldly. Finally, the death of one of them seems to bring him to a better understanding of the conditions of life. His only son Maryan is profligate and extravagant, and thus, feeling himself isolated from his family, the wretched father commits suicide. The pictures drawn of society as it is found in the higher Polish circles leave an unpleasing impression. We seem to have to do with heartless and extravagant puppets. It is difficult to imagine a more wearisome person than the old *roué* Kranicki, who interlards his conversation copiously with French. The only interesting persons are the housekeeper of Kranicki, whose name is quaintly translated "Mrs. Clements," and the English governess Miss Mary. The former represents the faithful old Polish servant, and the latter is the type of English governess which some foreign novelists like to draw. She is staunch, but somewhat priggish. Just as Pushkin drew Miss Jackson in the 'Lady Peasant' ('Barishna-Krestianka'), Madame Orzeszko affords glimpses of the "Anglican" vicarage where Miss Mary was brought up, and the picture is rather an ideal one. The influence of the 'Vicar of Wakefield' is still strong upon continental peoples. The translation is good in the main, but we cannot see why the Polish word *pan* should be translated "lord." "Fokner" on p. 152 is an impossible English name, and is simply a result of writing phonetically, according to the Polish rule, the name of Faulkner in that of the firm Morris, Faulkner, Marshall & Co. Pre-Raphaelitism and ornamental furniture are becoming popular in Poland. The tale is interesting; the only fault to be found is that it treats of wealth and the numerous accessories of rich merchants with such minuteness that our sympathy flags. We get tired of such magnificent furniture, such abundance of diamonds, such heaps of tropical flowers.

The Countess Cosel: a Romance of History of the Times of Augustus the Strong. By Joseph J. Kraszewski. Translated and edited by Count S. C. de Soissons. (Downey & Co.)—Of the 312 works, chiefly novels, produced by the Polish writer Kraszewski, we believe 'The Jew' is the only one which up to this time has been translated into English. The present story, however, has enjoyed great popularity among the author's countrymen, and it has been translated into both French and German. Perhaps the best thing which Kraszewski has left is his story of 'Jermola the Potter,' which first appeared in 1857, anticipating by four years 'Silas Marner,' which it greatly resembles. This was an extraordinary coincidence, for it is certain that the English author was unacquainted with the writing of her Polish contemporary. Of the present work we may say that it is lively and carries the reader along with it. The portraits of Augustus II. and his great rival Charles XII. are vigorous, and their supposed meeting at Dresden is dramatically conceived; but the Polish king is such a thorough scoundrel that we cannot make a hero of him. We grow tired of him and his female favourites, and are sorry that the Countess Cosel, as she was called, should have fallen under his influence. The picture of the orgies of her drunken husband with Augustus and his revellers is repulsive. She is divorced, only to fall into greater misery after a brief triumph, and ends her days in prison. The poor Pole Zaklika, who loses his life for her, is an interesting figure. The book is illustrated with portraits, and deals with an epoch which is not very familiar to the English reader, who probably does not know much about Augustus the Strong and his skill in twisting horseshoes and bending iron bars, as the one preserved in the museum of St. Petersburg testifies. It must be confessed that Kraszewski had a great deal of skill in story-telling. He was a clever man all round, and has left some good poetry. Perhaps we may remind our readers that by order of the German Government he was arrested at Dresden on a frivolous charge of treason, and detained for some time in the fortress of Magdeburg. He died at Geneva, March 19th, 1887.

NEW BOOKS FROM FRANCE.

M. JULES CLARETIE has lately published a volume of short tales, through the Bibliothèque Charpentier, under the title *Le Sang Français*. All of them are patriotic; but while the first four, under the sub-title *Rêve*, are all sentimental, another series, forming a second "book," under the title *Réalité*, are to our mind likely to be more generally attractive. Two of them interest us greatly: one on the French attack on Jersey, remembered chiefly by the famous picture in the National Gallery, and the other on the last battle of the great war, in which two famous regiments of Prussian cavalry were destroyed by the French light cavalry, which, being detached under Grouchy, had not fought at Waterloo. The battle of Rocquencourt, as it is called, or Versailles, as it might be called—for the engagement was carried on right through the principal streets of Versailles—was not, we think, as would be gathered from M. Claretie, confined to the cavalry engagement. It was a complete victory for the French so far as it went, and, happening as it did long after Waterloo, was a somewhat inconvenient episode to the victors of the great campaign. It was consequently buried in oblivion, but resuscitated by the researches of military historians a few years ago. M. Claretie tells his stories admirably, and though he is the last man in the world who might be expected by his friends to become a Jingo military historian, he shows in these two stories that he has had within him during a mainly peaceable career unexpected capacities for such a task.

There is much straining after effects of the newest French type in *Jouets de Paris*, by M. Paul Leclercq, published in Paris by La Librairie de la Madeleine. It is only in a

few passages that the author has come up to a high level of poetic satire of mankind, based mainly upon toys. The statement that the poisson d'Avril "se nourrit des confetti tombés dans la rivière" pleases us; as does an account of jack-in-the-box, which concludes the chapter on the devil:—

"Souvent aussi, croyant faire une bonne farce, il s'enferme lui-même, pendant de longs mois, dans une petite boîte carrée. Là, il engraisse, il se laisse pousser une barbe, des sourcils de poils de lapin, et saute, tout à coup, au nez d'un enfant.

"L'enfant le trouve grotesque et au lieu d'avoir peur il éclate de rire.

"Le Diable déçu rentre aussitôt dans sa caisse et il devient la proie des mites."

The volume is not entirely on toys, and contains towards the end at least one chapter which makes it unsuitable for young persons.

M. Adolphe Brisson publishes, through the house of Armand Colin, a fifth series of his *Portraits Intimes*, with an index to the whole five volumes, from which we imagine that the series is now at an end. The present volume contains interviews with and appreciations of persons on the whole less known in this country than those who were dealt with in the second, third, and fourth. Chapters on ex-President Kruger, Gérôme, and B. Constant, the painter, are exceptions.

Madame Duclaux (Miss A. M. F. Robinson) has reprinted from the *Revue de Paris* some pleasant studies on the Brontës, the Brownings, Thackeray, and Rossetti, under the title of *Grands Écrivains d'Outre-Manche* (Paris, Lévy). Of course these articles were intended for French readers, and should be considered from that point of view. They are written in a lively style, and contain much acute and sound criticism. Occasionally Madame Duclaux, in her desire to interest her readers in authors who are imperfectly known to them, becomes melodramatic. This is especially the case with the article on Rossetti, who was by no means so "nervose" as Madame Duclaux would lead her readers to think; but to some extent she has been misled by trusting W. B. Scott and other autobiographers a little too implicitly. As a whole the volume may be highly recommended for its lucidity, and above all for its strong sympathy with genius.

M. Fasquelle has sent us from Paris M. Maeterlinck's *La Vie des Abeilles*, which we noticed recently in the English version.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

MESSRS. CHAPMAN & HALL publish *Great Battles of the World*, by the late Mr. Stephen Crane, a volume which, except for its two American chapters — one on the battle of Bunker Hill and one on the campaign of New Orleans—is disappointing. While we are on the table of contents we may as well state that the "Leipzig" and the "Lutzen" are not the battles of the Napoleonic era, but the earlier ones of the same name. Mr. Crane's account of Bunker Hill reminds us painfully of the present war. The king's officers had no better reason for their frontal attack than they found in the fact that 10,000 "peasants" were shutting up 5,000 British troops. The story of the New Orleans campaign is one almost forgotten in this country, but the defeat of Wellington's best troops on January 8th, 1815, was so complete that the Americans lost only 4 killed and 13 wounded, while the British loss is stated by Mr. Crane (with some exaggeration, we think) at 900 killed, 1,400 wounded, and 500 prisoners. The story of the battles of the Peninsula, as here told, is poor stuff as compared with Napier. There is no real ground for rewriting the battle of Vittoria, and still less for telling again that storm of Badajos which supplies the theme of perhaps the finest passages of Napier. The Portuguese were not such bad troops as may be gathered from the chapter on Vittoria. Their performances under Field-Marshal Lord Beresford were always respectable, and sometimes remarkable. The Duke of Wellington was hardly in those days "lean, sharp-featured," "not the typical Englishman at all.....More like the genuine Yankee of New England." In his old age, when he shrank till he resembled his own son, he was like a little "Yankee"; but all the best portraits of the Duke of Wellington of 1814 and 1815 represent him as rosy-featured and almost plump.

MESSRS. P. S. KING & SON have sent us *The Place of Compensation in Temperance Reform*, by Mr. C. P. Sanger, which is one of the studies in economics and political science appearing under the auspices of the London School of Economics and Political Science. The book is exactly what its title implies: a general argument on vested rights and compensation, based on Bentham and Austin; an examination of precedents such as slavery and army purchase; a discussion of the special position of licence-holders, with references to South Australian, Victorian, Canadian, and New Zealand legislation, and the proposals for compensation in this country. The final chapters contain a discussion of Lord Peel's Report. The author evidently inclines towards compensation, and those who desire to arrive at a full view of both sides should study the publications of the United Kingdom Alliance on the matter. There lies, however, beyond, the practical consideration that the strength of the licensed-victualler interest in this country is so great that no considerable interference with it without compensation will be supported by the public. This argument does not necessarily lead to compensation. It may rather lead to leaving the subject alone as long as public opinion is in the position (conservative on the one side, and nebulous upon the other) in which it at present stands.

WE welcome *After-Dinner Speeches at the Lotos Club*, arranged by John Elderkin, Chester S. Lord, and Horatio N. Fraser (New York, Privately printed). The Lotos Club is stated in the book before us to have been organized in 1870. We have an impression, possibly erroneous, that the club is older, and that it entertained guests from this country at an earlier date. But it was not until 1895 that its dinners were ruined by the introduction of "systematic stenographic reports." For most of the speeches which are here given we have to rely upon less regular reporting, and the speeches are but fragments. Such as they are, the remnants are in many cases better than the complete speeches of later years. But politeness has led to the inclusion of a number of English speeches which are not at all up to the American level. The volume opens with Kingsley, Froude, and Wilkie Collins; and these specimens are so disappointing that they may prevent many from continuing to read. Happily at p. 9 we come to Monckton Milnes; and Lord Houghton admirably represents the literature of England in the proper attitude for after-dinner speaking in the United States. He chaffs his auditors with their own questions, "What do you think of our country?" and "Do you admire our Constitution?" and makes, even in this fragment, a model reply to the toast. American after-dinner speaking is, however, extraordinarily superior to that of the United Kingdom, or indeed of any other country; and although the charm of such oratory is evanescent, and the reporter almost fatal to its perfection, yet, as far as stories go, the present volume is full of pleasant samples which will allow the reader to compare, say, General Horace Porter with Senator Chauncey Depew. The present American Minister in Paris is famous as possessing the largest stock of stories in the United States; but his stories are not only numerous—they are fresh and good. Moreover, his little after-dinner hits of his own are admirable. Here, for instance, is the difference between Parliament and Congress, in which the members of the former "sit with their hats on and cough, while in Congress they sit with their hats off and spit." Immediately after drawing this distinction, General Horace Porter went on to tell how

"women are naturally opposed to a club, since the first woman's favorite son was killed with one. The first woman learned that it was Cain that raised a club; the modern woman has discovered that it is a club that raises Cain."

General Porter's reminiscences of the war of secession are both warlike and interesting. Chickens are like horses:—

"You can always tell the age of a chicken by the teeth—not the teeth of the chicken, but your own teeth,—and some of those chickens were so tough that they created the suspicion in our minds that they had been hatched from boiled eggs."

(The word "hard" has evidently slipped out from before the word "boiled" in the report.) General Porter was once a West Point cadet, and both in his early education and by his Pennsylvanian surroundings was led to study German, with such effect that when he went to Germany he was never able to make himself understood. At last, on an occasion when it was absolutely essential that he should gather information at a station as to a train, he got up his phrase with unusual care; whereupon the chief guard turned upon him and, beginning "Mein Gott im Himmel," asked him in broken English what kind of German this was that he spoke. Mr. Elihu Root pleases us with one story, but that we think old, of the man who on his way home at night, after twice striking his head against the only tree in the town, exclaims, "Lost! lost! lost in an impenetrable forest!" Mr. Wallace Randolph, giving his experiences of war, describes how he avoided real fever when

"taken with the 'shiver de freeze.' As you cannot break up the habits of a lifetime in a minute, I drank some brandy and took some quinine, with the result that I had no fever whatever; but I broke out and sweated like a nigger under oath in a court. The next morning I had no more legs than a mermaid."

At a dinner to Mr. Chauncey Depew Mr. Roswell Flower told of the Dakota farmer who

"built his blizzard fences: he built them four feet high and six feet thick, so that when the tornado came and the blank thing went over it was two feet higher than it was before."

There is not much real literature in the volume before us, but Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes always, of course, imported a sweet literary flavour even into an after-dinner speech. At the Lotos Club in 1883 he gave his reminiscences of the famous Saturday Club of Boston, describing with inimitable charm Agassiz, Emerson, Hawthorne, Longfellow, and others. Was there ever such a group of men gathered together as Cambridge, Massachusetts, could produce in the sixties? It would be hard, we think, to find in history nine or ten associates to run them close.

Some of the speeches in the volume might have been omitted with advantage: for instance, one in which Sir Henry Stanley, explaining that "I have always considered myself a Republican," goes out of his way to couple King Leopold of Belgium with Livingstone, and to describe "the great sacrifices they have made to the benighted millions of dark Africa."

MR. THEODORE COOK publishes, through Messrs. Virtue & Co., the first volume of a magnificently illustrated *History of the English Turf*. The present division of the book is styled Volume I., Division I., and we are promised that the preface and the list of illustrations will appear in the first volume of the second division, and that the second division will also contain pedigrees of blood stock. The entire work is to form three volumes, and the only criticism that we have to offer on the

execution of the portion which is before us is that the volume contains a great number of portraits of the heroes and heroines of the 'Grammont Memoirs,' whose connexion with the turf is but indirect. When all deduction, however, has been made for such pictures, there remain a considerable number of most interesting plates which are absolutely on the subject of the book, and which illustrate "the gradual development of the horse in England, and of the breeds of other countries, so far as they are known to have affected English horses."

In the first part of Mr. Theodore Cook's book there is not much literary allusion, but the historical question of the relations of Oliver Cromwell to the turf is of course discussed. Our author tells us, with regard to the famous four-in-hand driving in Hyde Park, that "his horses ran away at the accidental explosion of the pistol which he always carried about his person." We have seen a circumstantial account, dating from the time, that the Lord Protector upset his coach in a normal fashion, and that the pistol only went off as he was thrown violently to the ground. The explosion was the consequence and not the cause of the spill. An interesting subject will be provided for our contemporary *Notes and Queries* if Mr. Theodore Cook should be willing to give us the authorities by the consideration of which he has been led to his particular conclusion.

Mr. Frederick T. Jane publishes, through Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston & Co., *All the World's Fighting Ships* for 1901, being the fourth year of issue: a list, with pictures and descriptions, immensely improved since the first year of issue. At the end there is a silhouette index of merchant ships available for war purposes, which has been constructed with great skill under the sub-editorship of Mr. W. A. Bieber, the well-known Cambridge University oar. As regards the list of warships, it must be observed that in a volume of such magnitude and complexity there are, of course, some errors. In the foreign tongues the French proofs appear to have gone uncorrected, and there are mistakes in very ordinary names, such as that of "Babcock & Wilcock," which show that even the English proofs have not been sufficiently looked over. The worst French will be found on p. 13 in the second column.

It is a comfort to think that for two generations at least the odious term *fin de siècle* will have no place in the technical vocabulary of literature. "Odious" we call it from its associations, but "insidious" might be even a better epithet, for it seemed to hint that the decimal system, and not the folly or worse of certain writers, was in some way responsible for a nauseous and demoralizing class of writing, and in so far to justify its existence as a necessary product of the time. As if to afford a proof of the inadequacy of this plea, George Egerton greets the new century with *Rosa Amorosa*, a set of love-letters from a woman to a man. They bear a certain resemblance to a similar series which appeared a few months ago, and of which the appearance, to judge from the "feline amenities" of a short preliminary note in which their existence is recognized, seems to have somewhat perturbed George Egerton's mind. Both ladies, for example, are at home in Buckinghamshire; both admire Mr. Meredith; both invent strange terms of endearment for their *futurs*. Here, however, it must be owned, the second lady can give points to the first. "You whimsicality in breeches," or "my little golden-tongued Chrysostom," are higher flights in this line than any achieved by the "Englishwoman" who was the cause of so much entertainment about Christmas last. Nor, again, did the first lady, though she mixed her eclipses, bring primroses and bluebells, crocuses and lilies of the valley, into flower at the same season; nor talk about "the horrible imaginings of mediæval monkish literature." But the real difference between the two lies in this: both are mawkish and unreal, but the "Englishwoman" always remembered that she was an honest woman, and wrote accordingly. Mr. Grant Richards is the publisher.

Guy Mannering, 2 vols., has appeared in the excellent "Edinburgh Waverley" which Messrs. T. C. & E. C. Jack are producing. The two portraits included exhibit Andrew Crosbie, the reputed original of Mr. Pleydell, and a head of Scott from a picture by Raeburn at Abbotsford which had never before been reproduced. This likeness resembles one by the same artist of the previous year, which is well known, but not particularly happy. Both show rather a heavy face, without the smile and the brilliant eyes which lit it up to distinction. One can well understand that only Chantrey caught Scott at his best, and that the casual stranger sometimes thought his face stupid.

Mr. Herbert Vivian begins his *Rambler* (Ballantyne Press) with a letter from Johnson in Elysium, a pretty exercise in Johnsonese by Mr. W. H. Helm. Our comments on Mr. Vivian's prospectus are noticed in the introduction, to which we may rejoin that Johnson did not write briefly in the old 'Rambler,' even if he thought he did. He spoke briefly, but could seldom resist a Latinism when he wrote. Still, we have no desire to pledge Mr. Vivian to his ostensible exemplar, since Johnson was, to begin with, not a Tory. Let him add to the gaiety and honesty of the world in any style he pleases. Our other criticism Mr. Vivian apparently felt, though he does not acknowledge it: he now no longer proposes to "adorn a literary grace," a somewhat otiose proceeding.

Miss Clara Thomson's little biography of *George Eliot* (Kegan Paul & Co.) is a piece of judicious, careful writing, but we do not think the references to Lewes are satisfactory. The bibliography is a useful feature, but more should have been made of it. For instance, the striking essays on George Eliot in Mr. Henry James's 'Partial Portraits' should have been mentioned.

We have on our table *Byeways of Scottish Story*, by G. Eyre-Todd (Glasgow, Hodge),—*His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward VII.*, by Mrs. Belloc-Lowndes (Grant Richards),—*Blackie's Continental Geography Readers: Europe* (Blackie),—*The Laws of Scientific Hand Reading*, by W. G. Benham (Putnam),—*Parlons Français*, by F. Julien (Blackie),—*The Geographical Journal*, Vol. XVI. (Stanford),—*And the Wilderness Blossomed*, by A. Dexter (Philadelphia, Fisher),—*Practical Bayonet Fighting*, by F. B. Foerster (Gale & Polden),—*The Millionaire Mystery*, by F. Hume (Chatto & Windus),—*Impertinent Dialogues*, by C. Hamilton (Simpkin),—*The Golden Fleece*, from the French of Amédée Achard (Macqueen),—*The Mystery of the Clasped Hands*, by Guy Boothby (F. V. White),—*Missie*, by Mrs. F. Beames (S.P.C.K.),—*The Harp of Life*, by E. Godfrey (Grant Richards),—*The Mediterranean Race*, by G. Sergi (W. Scott),—*Report of the Librarian of Congress, June, 1900* (Washington, Government Printing Office),—*Photograms of the Year 1900* (Dawbarn & Ward),—*Roses of Paestum*, by E. McCurdy (G. Allen),—*The Book of the Future Life*, by P. W. Roose and D. C. Roose (Stock),—*Kant's Cosmogony*, edited and translated by W. Hastie, D.D. (Glasgow, Maclehose),—*The First Epistle of St. Peter* (Greek text), with introduction and notes by the Rev. J. Howard Masterman (Macmillan),—*The Soul of a Christian*, by F. Granger (Methuen),—*Kant contra Haeckel*, by E. Adickes (Berlin, Reuther & Reichard),—*Die Psalterillustration im Mittelalter*, by J. J. Tikkanen, Vol. I. Part III. (Leipzig, Hiersemann),—and *Sir Thomas Malory's Le Morte d'Arthur*, by Dr. Phil M. Schüler (Strasburg, Singer). Among New Editions we have *The French Revolution*, by T. Carlyle (Ward & Lock),—*A Colloquy on Currency*, by Lord Aldenham (Effingham Wilson),—*Pro Christo et Ecclesia* (Macmillan),—*A Text-Book of Physiology*, by M. Foster, M.D., and W. H. R. Rivers, M.D.: Part IV. *The Senses* (Macmillan),—and *Living by the Spirit*, by H. W. Dresser (Putnam).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Jackson (P.), The Prayer Book Explained, Part 1, 12mo, 2/6
Little Flowers of St. Benet, gathered from St. Gregory the Great, cr. 8vo, 5/ net.
Stephens (W. R. W.), The English Church, 1066-1272, 7/6

Law.

Goffin (R J. R.), The Testamentary Executor in England and Elsewhere, 8vo, 5/

Fine Art and Archæology.

Triggs (H. I.) and Tanner (H.), Some Architectural Works of Inigo Jones, folio, 30/ net.

Poetry and the Drama.

Book of the Horace Club, 1898-1901, 8vo, parchment, 5/ net.

Philosophy.

Lilly (W. S.), Renaissance of Types, 8vo, 16/

Political Economy.

Hirsch (M.), Democracy versus Socialism, roy. 8vo, 10/ net.
Threads and Patches on Political Economy, by Honestas, cr. 8vo, 3/6 net.

History and Biography.

Duguid (C.), The Story of the Stock Exchange, cr. 8vo, 6/
Gardiner (S. R.), Oliver Cromwell, cr. 8vo, 5/ net.
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Palestine, Topographical and Physical Map of, by J. G. Bartholomew, folded, on linen, 10/6

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Ware (F.), Educational Foundations of Trade and Industry, cr. 8vo, 3/6
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Williams (Mrs. L.), A Garden in the Suburbs, cr. 8vo, 5/ net.

General Literature.

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Binstead (A. M.), More Gal's Gossip, 8vo, 3/6
Bourget (P.), The Disciple, cr. 8vo, 6/
Chesterfield (Earl of), Letters to his Son, edited by C. Strachey, 2 vols. cr. 8vo, 12/
Conyers (D.), Bloom or Blight, cr. 8vo, 6/
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FOREIGN.

Theology.

Galliner (J.), Abraham Ibn Esra's Hiobkommentar auf seine Quellen untersucht, 2m. 50.
Mayer (J. G.), Das Konzil v. Trient u. die Gegenreformation in der Schweiz, Vol. 1, 4m.
Scheftelowitz (I.), Arisches im Alten Testament: I. Eine sprachwissenschaftl. u. kulturhistor. Untersuchung, 3m.

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History and Biography.

Beckmann (G.), Deutsche Reichstagsakten unter Kaiser Sigmund: Part 6, Vol. 1, 1435–7, 26m.
Lavisse (E.), Histoire de France, Vol. 3, Part 2, 6fr.
Lenotre (G.), La Chouannerie Normande au Temps de l'Empire: Tournebut, 1804-9, 7fr. 50.
Schiller (H.), Weltgeschichte: Vol. 3, Geschichte des Übergangs vom Mittelalter zur Neuzeit, 8m.
Wirth (A.), Die Entwicklung Asiens von den ältesten Zeiten bis zur Gegenwart, 3m.

Philology.

Boissevain (U. P.), Dio Cassius, Historiæ Romanæ, Vol. 3, 32m.
Brandl (A.) u. Keller (W.), Jahrbuch der deutschen Shakespeare-Gesellschaft, 11m.
Förstemann (E.), Commentar zur Mayahandschrift der königl. Bibliothek zu Dresden, 7m.
Hoffmann (M.), Der Codex Mediceus pl. xxxix. u. 1 des Virgilius, Part 2, 3m. 60.
Jensen (P.), Assyrisch-babylonische Mythen u. Epen, Part 2, Section 1, 9m.
Seidel (A.), Wörterbuch der nordchinesischen Umgangssprache, 10m.

Science.

Acsády (E.), Ungarisches u. deutsches technisches Wörterbuch, 2 parts, 20m.
Riffel (A.), Weitere pathogenetische Studien üb. Schwindsucht u. Krebs u. einige andere Krankheiten, 16m.

General Literature.

Nossig (A.), Revision des Socialismus: Vol. 1, Das System des Socialismus, Part 1, 4m.

EDWARD FITZGERALD.

Trinity College, Cambridge, June 22nd, 1901.

SOME interesting relics of Edward FitzGerald will be offered for sale by Messrs. Sotheby on Monday, July 1st. Among them is a copy of his translation of Calderon's 'El Mágico Prodigioso' and 'La Vida es Sueño,' which he printed for private circulation among his friends. It is stated in the catalogue that these translations were evidently intended to be included in the translations from Calderon which were published by Pickering in 1853. That this was not the case is clear from FitzGerald's letters. He did not take them up till after his friend Prof. Cowell had gone to India in 1856, and did not finish them till after his return in 1864. They were printed in 1865. As they were reprinted in the third volume of the 'Letters and Literary Remains' edited by me in 1889, there is no justification for the statement in the catalogue with regard to the volume that it was unknown to the editor of FitzGerald's 'Life and Letters.'

The copy of Crabb Robinson's 'Diary' which is to be offered for sale at the same time was not prepared by FitzGerald with a view to publication as an abridgment. It was his habit to cut out all the parts of a book which interested him and bind them together. I have several volumes treated in this way, and have inquired in vain for an abridgment of 'Clarissa Harlowe' which he mentions in some of his letters. WILLIAM ALDIS WRIGHT.

SOME SUGGESTED EMENDATIONS IN CHAUCER'S TEXT.

I HOPE I may be allowed to make a few remarks upon Mr. Bromby's emendations, the rather that I am willing to accept two or three of them. At the same time, I think it is a pity that he has not examined my views more carefully, and that he is not very familiar with the facts of Middle-English pronunciation, as will appear.

1. In the Prologue, l. 130, I accept the deletion of the stop at the end of the line. It is better to make *kepe* govern the following sentence than the word *morsel*. But it does not so very greatly affect the sense after all.

In l. 131 I entirely deny that there is the least necessity for dropping the *ne*. The statement that it is "not in all the MSS." only means that *one* of the seven leading MSS. omits it. But six of them insert it; and as such insertion is what we might not perhaps expect, we can only conclude that it was meant to come in. It does not much affect the grammar, as the negative in such a position may be either left in or struck out. It is alleged that it "spoils the rhythm," which is the very point I deny. It is, of course, opposed to modern ideas; but I explain this in my general preface, vol. vi. p. xcvi. It is further announced, as if it were a discovery, that the emphasis is on the word *That*; and, as another discovery, that *drope* is dissyllabic. But really every student ought to know such elementary facts. The line was marked as "deficient in the first foot" in my shilling edition of the Prologue, published ten years ago; and, of course, *drope* is a weak substantive. It was just because I foresaw that some readers would stumble over this line that I took the trouble to give a diagram of it—see my 'Chaucer,' vol. vi. p. lxxxix, l. 13. And I repeat all this in my note on the line, vol. v. p. 16, which has been wholly overlooked.

2. In the 'Knight's Tale, C. T.,' l. 1212, my critic again merely repeats what I have said already at p. 68, vol. v., note to l. 1212. I think the reading *oo*, *i.e.*, one, is a good one; but its claims were very unfairly represented by Wright and Bell, who tried to make us believe that it occurs in the Harleian MS. And I printed *or* because it is in every one of the seven leading MSS. However, MS. Dd. requires more consideration in the future. Even Mr. Pollard gives *o* as the reading of the Harl. MS.; and so did Morris (and myself!) in our smaller edition. I did not know then, as I do now, that (with the exception of Dr. Furnivall's) all the prints which profess to represent the Harleian MS. are full of most frequent and shameless alterations; see p. xvi of my 'Chaucer,' vol. iv. Hence it is not a fair remark to say, with regard to this reading, that I "go back to the old and ignorant black-letter editions." I took my reading from the seven leading MSS., which all agree about it; and it is no fault of mine, but rather a fact to be weighed, that Thynne's edition agrees with the seven MSS. aforesaid.

3. In 'C. T.,' l. 1626, where it is proposed to read *ne* for *no*, I doubt if this will be accepted by any one. It is not the case that it "makes good grammar," as we cannot have the accusative case so far before the verb. In order to make the sentence intelligible, we must further alter the *ne* of the preceding line to *no*. I believe the text is right as it stands, and was suggested by the form of the sentence in 'Le Roman de la Rose.' But the statement that "lordshipe" ought to be "lordéshipe" is purely reckless, and ought never to have been made. It is dead against etymology, and is contradicted by all other passages in which *lordshipe* occurs. See the word in my glossary. It is *lov-e* that is dissyllabic (A.-S. *lufu*), not *lordshipe* that is quadrisyllabic.

And it is incorrect to say that, with the present reading, we ought to read "*hir* thankes," for the particle *ne* is a disjunctive, not a conjunctive, conjunction. We might perhaps say in these days that "neither love nor lordship, if *they* can prevent it, will endure to come to terms," but such is not the Middle-English idiom, which represents "if *one* of them can prevent it."

5. In 'Troilus,' l. 574, the accent on *wey* (a monosyllable) and that on *seye* (a dissyllable) are so different that the jingle is but slight. And if MS. Harl. 2392 reads *hens*, it is a pity. There is no such word in Chaucer, who uses the dissyllabic *hennes!*

6. 'Troilus,' l. 883, is called "a wretched, inharmonious, un-Chaucerian line." It is certainly not "un-Chaucerian," as there are plenty more such. And it is easy to scan, for those who know that *Ne I* was pronounced *Ni* ('Chaucer,' vi. xciv, l. 12). We now know that Chaucer used *nev're* rather than *nev-er*. Read the line thus:—

N'I nev're . saw . a mor-e . bounte . vous.

It is quite harmonious. The new proposal, to read

Ne nev're saw I a more bountevous,

is not any better. The hiatus in *I a* is not at all nice, and *more* has to be dissyllabic somehow.

It is not necessary for your critic to make me any apology, for all suggestions are useful, and his No. 4, on which I make no comment, is good. So is No. 1. But he should not bring forward old facts as new discoveries, nor ignore my notes. He should state the facts as to the readings more carefully, and he should learn what is the right number of syllables in such Middle-English words as he quotes. WALTER W. SKEAT.

DR. GARDINER, OLIVER CROMWELL, AND THE MAJOR-GENERALS.

III.

THE practical result to England of the insurrection of March, 1655, shaped itself into the levy of "a new and standing militia of horse," the imposition of a 10*l.* per cent. tax on the Royalists, and the installation of eleven major-generals as military governors over England. Of these proceedings, taking the account from the 'Parliamentary Debates' of March 4th, 1659, the immediate effect was that England "found by experience the mischief of the sword. The little fingers of the major-generals" were "heavier than the loins of the greatest tyrant kings that went before" (Burton, vol. iv. p. 11), and the far-off effect was, quoting Mr. Lecky's words, that despite "the lapse of more than seventy years, the hatred of military government which the despotism of Cromwell had implanted in the nation" caused the fierce abhorrence of a standing army which dominated England during the first half of the eighteenth century. The institution of the major-generals also powerfully affected Cromwell's destiny. The terror it caused urged on the offer to him of the crown; and that offer was frustrated by the major-generals in revenge for Cromwell's aid towards the overthrow by Parliament of their military governorships.

A reminder perhaps is necessary of the big powers committed to "the little fingers of the major-generals." They could fine, imprison, or transport to the Plantations any man that they condemned as a Royalist, idle, debauched, or profane person. They were armed with severe methods for the levy of the decimation tax, and for inquisitorial interference in the households of the Royalists. The major-generals were empowered also to suppress public-houses, repress vice, and maintain public morality. The government of England by soldiers who, to use the words of the time, "told men that the law was in their own breasts" is to Dr. Gardiner an unmoving spectacle. He treats this remarkable outcome of the Commonwealth and of "freedom by God's blessing restored" rather as a chronicler than an historian; his pages might have appeared in a Protectorate news-letter. Dr. Gardiner unhesitatingly attributes this remarkable stroke of policy to the insurrection of March, 1655, and ascribes its authorship to the Protector and his Council—justly so, writing as a well-informed journalist of the day, who had by his side the 'Declaration of His Highness' of October 31st, 1655, "showing the reasons of these proceedings for securing the peace of the commonwealth." But how can Dr. Gardiner square this account of the origin of the major-generalships with facts which, it may be hoped, will shortly come within the touch of his pen?

When he reaches the efforts of Parliament to make Cromwell a king, and the protest from the deputation of "the Hundred Officers" on February 27th, 1657, against his acceptance of

the crown, does Dr. Gardiner need to be reminded of the use that Cromwell made of that occasion—that, to free himself from the odium the major-generals had attracted, he met the remonstrances of the army officers by the retort that they had made him their "drudge on all occasions," and that it was they who "thought it was necessary to have major-generals," adding that "the first rise to that motion (then was the late general insurrections) was justifiable"?

How will Dr. Gardiner deal with that statement? for not only does Cromwell ascribe the institution of the major-generals to the army officers, but he seems to imply that that institution was not the direct result of the insurrection. For as the "motion" itself, *i.e.*, the necessity for the appointment of the major-generals, is not assigned to the disturbances of March, 1655, but only "the first rise to that motion," the source which originated the major-generalships was in existence before the insurrection. That this is not a forced interpretation of Cromwell's words is shown by the Parliamentary debates under Richard. Repeated statements were made in the House during February and March, 1658/9, connecting the institution of the major-generals with the document on which the Protectorate was founded, *i.e.*, with "the Instrument of Government." "The mischief of the sword" was never ascribed to the Protector. The idea prevalent in the minds of the debaters, judging by their expressions, was that as "the Instrument was made by the sword, by the sword it must be maintained." The government of England by the swordsman was therefore the inevitable consequence if England was governed under "the Instrument," and the restoration of the major-generals to power would be the equally inevitable result if Parliament did not cling to Richard and 'The Petition and Advice.' Here are some examples:—

"Mr. Solicitor-General.—If we lose this foundation ['The Petition and Advice'], we must go to the major-generals and the Instrument of Government." "It is said that you have gained by the bargain [the settlement of the nation under 'The Petition and Advice'] in putting down the major-generals."—Burton, iii. pp. 567, 588.

"It is laid to the blame of the Instrument of Government that the major-generals came in upon it." "It is said we must take care that we bring not ourselves under the major-generals."—March 4th and 5th, 1657/8, Burton, iv. 16, 33.

Even if, following Dr. Gardiner's example, we disregard Cromwell's assertion that it was the army officers who "thought it necessary to have major-generals," and that in that matter the Protector acted as their "drudge," still, judging by the opinions of the men who suffered under them, as those military governors were not created by the Protector, and were not produced by the insurrection of March, 1655, the institution of the major-generals is evidently not the simple affair, nor is the Protector quite the ingenuous statesman, of Dr. Gardiner's 'History.' His view of the past does not extend beyond the atmosphere of the library; no twinkle from the far-off fun of the time reaches him. He does not sympathize with the astonishment, incredulity, and disgust felt by Cromwell's hearers in Parliament who, believing that "the major-generals came in upon 'the Instrument,'" heard him assert that because the wicked Cavaliers would "cast up mire and dirt," therefore "we did find out a poor little invention," the invention of the major-generals. Nor does the delight of the wicked ones in the street when the truth came out, and they were told that Cromwell had in his address to "the Hundred Officers" thrust his little invention upon their shoulders, apparently enter into Dr. Gardiner's estimate of history, much to his reader's loss.

To turn to Dr. Gardiner's treatment of the decimation tax, by ascribing the imposition of the tax to the financial necessities of the Government, and by the remark that "Oliver had acted prudently in confining the infliction of special taxation to those who were possessed of what was, in that age, a substantial fortune," Dr. Gardiner places himself in a position of considerable difficulty.

Those financial and prudential considerations were, within two months after the major-generals began the levy of the decimation tax, set at naught by Cromwell and his Council. They on their part commenced granting remissions from the tax to the landowners holding the largest estates up and down the country. An accumulation of references to the pages of the State Papers Calendars, 1655-6, and the fourth volume of the Thurloe collection might be offered in proof of this statement. Some examples (December, 1655, to February, 1656) can be cited of the complaints on this score sent by the major-generals to Thurloe. Kelsey writes: "The Commissioners are much discouraged that the chiefest enemies of greatest estates are like to be let off, as Sir George Sondes." Whalley pleads against the favour shown Lord Seymour, asserting that even "the enemy cry out against our partiality"; and in another letter he appeals against the remission from the tax of "an active enemy, Col. Frecheville," which "will certainly dissatisfy our friends to see you put them [*i.e.*, their enemies] into your bosoms, especially eminent ones." Butler warns Thurloe that

"the taking off of Lord Westmoreland's, Sir W. Farmor's, and some other great estates in this county [Northamptonshire] hath made us fall short of the pay of the militia troops, and the like hath happened in Bedfordshire, Hunts, and Rutland."

Berry "trusts that my Lord will not be too liberal in granting his indulgencies," and asks Thurloe to "beseech my Lord Protector to let us alone with my Lord Coventry; nothing but a tenth can cleanse him" (Thurloe, iv. pp. 293, 324, 409, 509, 511, 545).

If the decimation tax was an absolute necessity towards meeting the financial difficulties of the Government, this "taking off of great estates" is extraordinary, and is, if considered from the standpoint of public morality, still more extraordinary.

The maintenance of moral order was especially entrusted to the major-generals. For that purpose they were instructed to suppress alehouses and imprison "loose livers and other persons whose expenditure was beyond their means"; and Dr. Gardiner opines that "it was as discouragers of vice and encouragers of virtue" that the major-generals "roused the most virulent opposition." For this pious reflection he will find no support when he comes to the general election of the summer of 1656, and to the rejection of the Major-Generals' Bill in Parliament. The election cry was "No swordsmen, redcoats, mercenaries, salaried men, courtiers"; and the arguments for the rejection of the Bill turned solely on the iniquity of the decimation tax and "the dangerous consequences" of military rule. It was not because of any severity in the suppression of alehouses and of "loose livers" that Desborough declared in Parliament that "it is our swords that must indemnify us."

Dr. Gardiner deems that the enforcement of Puritanism and of moral order by the major-generals was Cromwell's express object, and suggests, wandering "into the regions of conjecture," that the instructions given to them for the "encouraging virtue and discouraging vice must surely have proceeded from the Protector himself"—a suggestion which calls to mind the sanctimonious use a newsletter writer made of the performances in Hyde Park on May Day, 1654. To heighten his description of the "many hundreds of rich coaches, and gallants in rich attire," accompanied by "painted and spotted women," he makes this contrast: "But H.H. the Lord Protector went not thither, nor any of his Council, but were busy about the great affairs of the Commonwealth."

The journalist might indulge in that complimentary tag to his paragraph with perfect safety. Even if the Lord Protector had been in Hyde Park, his lordship would not have joined the men adorned with "most shameful powdered hair," who "played with a silver ball," nor would he have hung over the "spotted" ladies. But laudation of higher aspiration directed towards so complex a being as Cromwell is a dangerous experiment. If he does take a turn to the good, it is an even chance that he makes a swerve in a contrary direction, as Cromwell did by the exemptions granted to titled and wealthy Cavaliers. He had effectually snubbed a deputation of Royalists aggrieved by the powers of interference in their households given to the major-generals. He told them "that he sees no reason but they may be as able each to govern his own family as he doth 40,000 soldiers in his army," and

"that most of the inconveniences of the kingdom do proceed from the forlorn poor Cavaliers who get into good houses to be gentlemen ushers to ladies, companions to the gentry, hangers-on, hungry fellows,"

who "keep up the King of the Scots his credit, speak ill of the State and Government, swagger, and drink," and that he will do all he can "to deter gentlemen from keeping such servants" ('Nicholas Papers,' iii. p. 193). This was the Protector of October, 1655; and then during January following he grants those "indulgencies" and endows with funds those nurseries of "loose livers," the "good houses," at the expense of their neighbours, who, being poorer, were probably far more pure from "swagger and drink."

A most capable, well-advised critic justly remarks that "if Dr. Gardiner does not understand Oliver Cromwell after growing up with him and living with him, which of us can pretend to do so?" Of all men, therefore, Dr. Gardiner is most fitted to explain why the machine which, as he asserts, Cromwell especially designed for the enforcement of Puritanism was thus diverted into the service of the mammon of Cavalierism. It may be hoped that his reflections will enable him to prove that so unpuritanic a motive as the possibility of a crown and a House of Lords was not in the Protector's mind.

Dr. Gardiner most truly remarks, in the preface to vol. iii., that "the story of the two momentous years which passed between the Parliamentary elections of 1654 and those of 1656 reveals to us the real character of the Protectorate as no other part of its history can do." It is therefore the more to be regretted that he has passed the sponge over the most cruel injury that the Protector committed against Major-General Overton, and that his treatment of such leading incidents in those two momentous years as the insurrection of March, 1655, and the institution of the major-generals, should come within the touch of this comment by Parkman, the eminent historian of the New World:—

"Faithfulness to the truth of history involves far more than a research, however patient and scrupulous, into special facts. Such facts may be detailed with the most minute exactness, and yet the narrative, taken as a whole, may be unmeaning or untrue."

REGINALD F. D. PALGRAVE.

LIFE OF PANIZZI.

1, Jasmine Grove, Anerley, S.E., June 21st, 1901.

BEING engaged on a biography of Sir Antonio Panizzi, sometime head librarian of the British Museum, may I through the medium of your columns appeal to possessors of letters or other matters of literary interest connected with the subject of my work to be

so kind as to lend them, that they may be copied?

I need hardly add that every care will be taken of documents, which will be returned with as little delay as possible.

GIUSEPPE FANCHIETTI.

THE ASHBURNHAM MSS.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE concluded the sale of the Barrois collection of the Ashburnham MSS. on the 14th inst. In continuation of our report of the first two days we quote the following: Carta executoria de Hidalguia de Gaspar Guerra del Cañamal de Sevilla, finely illuminated, 1610, 86*l*. Guillaume de Guilleville, Le Pelerinage de la Vie Humaine, fourteenth century, with 111 water-colour drawings, 80*l*. Haymonis Episc. Halberstad. Expositio in Epistolas Pauli, fifteenth century, illuminated, 51*l*. Herman, La Genesi de Nostre Dame Sainte Marie (Chanson en Rouman), fourteenth century, 223 miniatures (*camaïeus gris*), 745*l*. Hieronymus in Esaiam, eighth or ninth century, 83*l*.; Primum Volumen Epistolarum ejusdem cum tractatu de Musica, drawings of ancient musical instruments, twelfth century, from the Cathedral Library of St. Mary's, York, fourteenth century, 89*l*.; Epistolæ Suppositiæ Eusebii, Augustini et Cyrilli de Rebus Gestis et Miraculis Hieronymi, fifteenth century, with two miniatures, 59*l*. Histoire Universelle, compilée d'Orose, de Salluste, de Lucain, &c., 2 vols., 76 miniatures in *camaïeu gris*, fifteenth century, 910*l*. Les Anciennes Ystoires du Premier Roy, &c., Part I., fourteenth century, Norman French, 60*l*. Horæ B.V.M., a very fine illuminated MS., finished by the scribe, but unfinished by the illuminator, showing the development of the MS., French, fifteenth century, 1,160*l*. Horæ, by a French scribe and illuminator, 13 miniatures, late fifteenth century, 64*l*. Horatius, Heinsii, Lugd. Bat., 1612, with MS. notes by the poet Boileau, 55*l*. Hugo de Folieto, De Quibusdam tam Volucribus quam Animalibus quæ ad Exemplum Morum Divina Scriptura Commemorat, thirteenth century, 68 drawings, 325*l*. Chronique Generale dite de la Bourcachardiere, par Jehan de Courcy, fifteenth century, large illuminations, 1,420*l*. Jehan de Flagy, Le Roman de Gerin le Loherens, thirteenth century, 82*l*. Olivier de la Marche, Œuvres Poetiques, fifteenth century, with 77 drawings, 87*l*. Lectiones Quædam et Collectæ, fifteenth century, presumed to have belonged to Elizabeth of York, wife of Henry of Lancaster, 51*l*. Martin le Franc, Le Strif de Fortune et Vertu party en Trois Livres, fifteenth century, large miniature, 200*l*. Leges et Capitula, tenth century, 105*l*. Aretin, La Premiere Guerre Punique, translacion en François, 34 miniatures, fifteenth century, 335*l*. Original Letters and Papers relating to Mary, Queen of Scots, 196*l*. Merveilles du Monde, selon Solin, Gervaise et Plinius, translate en François, 57 gouaches, 415*l*. Six Miniatures, English or Northern French, thirteenth century, 390*l*. Le Miroir Historial de France, large and small miniatures, fifteenth century, 410*l*. Missale Romanum, richly illuminated, fourteenth century, 100*l*. Missale Fratrum Minorum, Anglo-Norman, illuminated, fourteenth century, 148*l*. Le Livre du Roy Modus, fifteenth century, 67 gouaches, 160*l*. Chroniques de France, par Guillaume de Nangis, fifteenth century, 75 gouaches, 110*l*. Nicasius de Planca, De Precepto Prudentiæ, fourteenth century, 95*l*. Le Livre des Oisivetes des Empereres, translate de Latin de Gervais de Cantorbery, fourteenth century, 51 miniatures, 255*l*. Les Ordonnances de Charles le Hardi (a notarial copy duly attested), finely illuminated, fifteenth century, 335*l*. Der Junge Hertzog zu Brunentzwich, gedicht von Aug. Overmytz, fifteenth century, 12 original drawings, 270*l*. Les Fables d'Ovide reduites a Moralite, fourteenth century, illuminated, 110*l*. La Passion de Jesus Christ en Vers, par Jacques Le Lievre, sixteenth century, finely illuminated, executed for Francis I., 770*l*. Le Roman de Perceval le Galois, par Chrestien de Troyes, thirteenth century, with an ancient ivory plaque in the binding representing the death of the Emperor Severus, 340*l*. Gaston Phebus, Comte de Fois, Le Livre de la Chasse des Bestes, fifteenth century, painted with hunting scenes, 250*l*. Psalterium Latinum, beautifully illuminated, perhaps by Giotto, fourteenth century, 1,530*l*. Raoul Le Fevre, Recueil des Histoires de Troyes, 86 gouaches, fifteenth century, 131*l*. Roman de la Rose, 76 miniatures, fourteenth century, 345*l*. Roman du Saint Graal et de Merlin (by Robert de Borron), fifteenth century, 32 miniatures, 560*l*. Roman du Saint Graal et Lancelot du Lac (by Walter Map), illuminated, fourteenth century, 1,800*l*. Letiquette des Temps, par Alexandre Sauvaige, finely illuminated, sixteenth century, 500*l*. Speculum Humanæ Salvationis, with drawings from which the ancient block-books were produced, fourteenth century, 395*l*. Storia della Crociata del Otto Visconti, with Visconti and Sforza arms, fifteenth century, 155*l*. Voltaire, Memoranda written in England, 1727, autograph MS., 61*l*. Voragine, Legenda Sanctorum, written by an English scribe at Doncaster, co. York, fourteenth century, 195*l*.; Legende Doree, translatee par Jehan de Vignay, fifteenth century, illuminated, 1,500*l*. The total sum realized for the 628 lots in the sale was 33,217*l*. 6*s*. 6*d*.

Literary Gossip.

IN our next number (that for July 6th) we hope to publish, as in previous years, a series of articles on the literature of the Continent during the preceding twelve months. Belgium will be dealt with by Prof. Fredericq, Bohemia by Dr. Tille, Denmark by Dr. A. Ipsen, France by M. Jules Pravieux, Germany by Dr. E. Heilborn, Greece by Prof. Lambros, Holland by M. C. K. Elout, Hungary by M. Katscher, Italy by Dr. Biagi, Norway by M. Brinchmann, Poland by Dr. Belcikowski, and Spain by Don Rafael Altamira. Circumstances will, we fear, prevent the article on Russia for which we had arranged.

MR. JOHN LEYLAND contributes to *Macmillan's Magazine* for July a paper entitled 'An Unknown Chapter of Naval History,' which describes a daring, but abortive enterprise by British seamen on the French coast during the Napoleonic period that is not to be found in the pages of the historians. 'The Serving-Man in Literature,' with references to Scott, Thackeray, Dickens, Dumas, and other writers, appears in the same number. 'Gallia Devota' treats of a phase of the mystic renaissance which in these days is manifesting itself in France, while Mr. Michael MacDonagh writes on 'Maiden Speeches,' with selections from those of famous members of Parliament, including Disraeli, George Canning, and Sir William Harcourt. 'The Parting of the Ways,' by A. W. Ready, is a protest against the present tendency of opinion in educational matters to give undue prominence to science and mathematics to the exclusion of Latin and Greek. Mr. H. E. Belin, a resident in South Carolina, gives forcible expression to his opinions in 'A Southern View of the Negro Problem'; and Mr. Hugh Clifford, in 'The King of the Sedangs,' adds to his sketches of life among the Malays.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co.'s list of forthcoming fiction is strong. It contains Mr. Kipling's 'Kim,' which is to be illustrated by the author's father, Mr. J. L. Kipling; a new novel by Mr. Marion Crawford, which is at present without a title, but is described as "a love tale of Venice"; 'The Secret Orchard,' by Agnes and Egerton Castle; a novel by the author of 'Elizabeth and her German Garden,' entitled 'The Benefactress'; 'The Firebrand,' by Mr. S. R. Crockett; 'The Old Knowledge,' by Mr. Stephen Gwynn; 'Herb of Grace,' by Miss Carey; Miss Una L. Silberrad's 'Princess Puck'; and 'The Youngest Girl in the School,' by Miss Evelyn Sharp, with illustrations by C. E. Brock. The list includes some books by American authors, among which may be named 'Circumstance,' by Dr. Weir Mitchell; 'A Friend with the Countersign,' by Mr. B. K. Benson; and 'Jock o' Dreams,' by Mr. Robert Herrick.

MR. FISHER UNWIN has in preparation a new novel by Mrs. Hugh Fraser, the sister of Mr. Marion Crawford, and herself a novelist of repute. The title will be 'The Saving Child.' He will also bring out the first novel of her son, Mr. John Fraser, which will be published under the title 'Death the Showman.' The story circles round the stealing of an emerald of enormous size and value from the glass coffin of a princess, and contains much impressionistic description, both of scenery and persons.

THE statement that Mr. Sands intends either entirely or partially to give up business as a publisher is false. So far from having any such intention, he has got a rather larger list than usual for this autumn, including works by Mr. W. S. Lilly, Dr. Barry, Dr. Wallace, and Mr. Douglas Sladen, besides a number of books for the young.

MR. FROWDE will shortly publish 'A Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames: with Special American Instances,' by the late Canon Bardsley, whose work on nomenclature is familiar. The book promises to be of great interest, presenting the results of study in an attractive and lucid style.

IN reviewing the 'Annual Register' we noted the exchange of missions last year between Russia and Thibet. To judge from the reply to a question by Mr. Henry Norman, M.P., on Friday week last, the opening of diplomatic relations between Thibet and a European Power passed unnoticed by the Foreign Office.

MR. MARION CRAWFORD has spent the week in London, after an absence of eighteen years from this country.

SEVERAL very interesting and important Nelson MSS. will be included in Messrs. Sotheby's sale next week. Two of the lots are Nelson's manuscript "log-books" of H.M.S. Agamemnon, February, 1793, to December, 1796, in four volumes, and of the Vanguard, Foudroyant, &c., from 1798 to 1800. One of the most interesting lots is an account of the proceedings of H.M.S. Boreas, March 24th, 1784, to November 30th, 1787, "Horatio Nelson, Esq., Commander." Another remarkable lot consists of the

official letter-books for 1796, 1799–1801, and 1803–4, in five folio volumes; whilst there are five other folio volumes of manuscript orders issued from time to time by Nelson, dating from 1798 to 1804. It would be very interesting to know when and through whom these highly important Nelson documents came into private hands.

IT is understood that Prof. Beeching is the writer of the 'Provincial Letters' now appearing in the *Cornhill Magazine*, but that he is not the author of the 'Londoner's Log-Book.'

THE Duchess of Sutherland will contribute to the July number of the *Twentieth Century Review* 'An Impression in Spain.'

LONDON is about to lose an accomplished Orientalist in the person of Prof. E. Denison Ross, who is leaving his position at University College to become principal of the Madrassa, a Mohammedan college in Calcutta with some thousand students and a large staff of professors and teachers, all natives and Mohammedans.

MR. LOUIS BECKE'S latest published story, 'Tessa, and the Trader's Wife,' has been translated into German and will be published in Germany shortly.

REFERENCE having been made last week to the Readers' Dinner and the appreciation of the services of the printer's reader shown by literary men, it may be of interest to mention that the late William Morris, when he began his reprints at the Kelmscott Press, did not know that a reader was required to correct the compositor's work. After the production of one of the early Kelmscott books Mr. Morris found that he had allowed several misprints to pass, and he then, upon inquiry, discovered the existence of the printer's reader, and engaged one. It is probable that a collation of the first book printed at the Kelmscott Press with its original would disclose enough mistakes to entitle the work to rank among the "curiosities of literature."

AMONG the first volumes to be published by the Text and Translation Society, recently established to edit and translate Oriental texts preserved at the British Museum, will be an edition of the 'Select Letters of Severus of Antioch' in Syriac and English, by Mr. E. W. Brooks. Messrs. W. E. Crum and W. Riedel (of Greifswald University) are preparing for the Society an edition of the Canon of St. Athanasius in Coptic and Arabic, with English translations; and an interesting anonymous Hebrew commentary on the Book of Job is also likely to be published within a year or two.

THE Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office having given permission that the return of persons now in receipt of Civil List pensions, dated May 16th, should be reprinted in *Notes and Queries*, a supplement will be issued with the next number containing the first instalment of the List with annotations.

A SIXPENNY edition of 'Concerning Isabel Carnaby,' by Miss Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler, will be published immediately by Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton. One hundred thousand copies of this popular issue have been printed.

THE sixty-second annual dinner of the Newsvendors' Institution was held on Tuesday last in the interesting old Hall of the Stationers' Company. It was a great success, and resulted in an addition to the funds of 1,200*l.* The Lord Mayor referred to the apathy of so many in the trade towards the Institution, and stated that there were 100,000 people in the United Kingdom engaged in the business of newsvending, and he hoped that in a short time many would become members. The annuitants now number thirty-six, the men receiving 25*l.* and the women 20*l.* The income from investments is about 700*l.*, but the pension list and general expenditure amount to 800*l.* It is proposed to add two new pensions to the Victoria Fund, in memory of Her late Majesty. During the evening two songs with words by the Lady Mayoress, Miss Kathleen Haydn Green, were sung.

BODLEY'S LIBRARIAN writes with regard to our paragraph of last week:—

"The library opened by Sir Thomas Bodley was not (except as regards its roof) even in part a new building, but was 'Duke Humfrey's library.' And it was formally opened in November, 1602, not 1603. The money voted was for printing and secretarial expenses, and must not be taken as covering anything like the probable costs of the celebration."

THE death is announced of Leopoldo Alas, the well-known critic and *feuilleton* writer, who contributed largely to the Madrid papers under the pseudonym of "Clarin," and was widely read and highly esteemed. His claim to a permanent position in literature rests mainly on his novel 'La Regenta,' considered by many the most considerable contribution to fiction made by Spain in the century that has just expired.

THE issue of the index volumes completes the great edition of the Chronicles of the famous Arabian historian Tabari (839–923), on which the Dutch scholar Dr. de Goeje and his able assistants have been at work for many years, the first of the thirteen volumes having been published in 1879. The Chronicles contain the history of the world from the Creation to 915 A.D.; and portions are of great value to historians, as Tabari reproduced in full the accounts of all official reports, important or unimportant. As no complete copy of the work was extant, the book had to be put together from the manuscripts at Algiers, Berlin, London, Oxford, Leyden, and other places, and the very heavy expenses were covered by donations from various societies and individuals, and the official contributions of the Prussian and Dutch Governments. The publisher of the work is Mr. E. J. Brill, of Leyden.

A NOTABLE person has passed away in Dr. Oscar Teuber, the chief editor of the *Wiener Zeitung* and the *Wiener Abendpost*. Dr. Teuber, who was only in his fiftieth year, was very popular, and was known as an excellent scholar and indefatigable writer. His chief works were his 'Geschichte des Prager Theaters' and 'Geschichte des Wiener Burgtheaters.'

MISS HAMILTON, an American lady, has taken her degree as Doctor of Philosophy, cum laude, at Heidelberg, for her dissertation on 'The Adoration of the Magi in the Paintings of the Umbrian School'; while to Fräulein Marie Babor belongs the distinction of being the first woman to obtain a degree at the University of Prague.

WE note the appearance of the Accounts of the Intermediate Education Board for Ireland, for the year 1900 (1*d.*); and a Return showing the Scholarships and Prizes administered by the School Board for London (2½*d.*).

SCIENCE

The Mineralogy of Scotland. By the late M. Forster Heddle, M.D. Edited by J. G. Goodchild, H.M. Geological Survey. 2 vols. (Edinburgh, Douglas.)

THESE handsome volumes form a welcome memorial of the late Prof. Heddle. For nearly half a century their author, indefatigable as a pedestrian, mountain-climber, collector, and careful analyst, had been accumulating material for this, his *magnum opus*. He had scoured both Highlands and Lowlands for specimens in every direction, and had gathered them by thousands vacation after vacation. In the cabinet and the laboratory he had been as energetic as in the field, as the innumerable notes, drawings of crystals, and analyses now at last given to the world by the pious care of his son-in-law (Mr. Alexander Thoms) and Mr. Goodchild testify.

It is no doubt idle to express the wish that Dr. Heddle had lived to prepare his memoranda for the press himself, but we cannot but feel that had he done so he would have given to the work a completeness which, with all its extraordinary fulness, it obviously lacks in its present form. Thus we sadly miss an introduction in which the collector himself would have pointed out the meaning, as regards distribution and association of species, of the enormous mass of local facts which he had so laboriously brought together. In default, a competent editor like Mr. Goodchild, who has for years been in charge of the collections of the Scottish branch of the Geological Survey exhibited in the Science and Art Museum at Edinburgh, might well, we think, have ventured to furnish such a chapter. The author held many original views, and the glimpses of such views which we obtain here and there in his pages enhance our regret that he was not permitted to explain to us what, in his matured judgment, were the bearings of many of the endless details laid before us upon questions of theoretical interest.

Mr. Goodchild has perhaps treated his text with, if anything, too much reverence. His interpolations, all very much to the point and invariably indicated by brackets, are few and brief. We could often wish them longer and more numerous. His additions comprise several very clear plates of crystallographic maps (including some gnomonograms), a systematic list of minerals, an alphabetical list (in which, by the way, wavellite should be marked with an asterisk, since it is by no means unknown in Scotland), and a short supplement. There is also a good and very full list of Scottish pseudomorphs by Mr. James Currie; and Mr. Thoms has contributed a far too concise memoir of Dr. Heddle, in which even the date of his death is omitted.

As it stands, 'The Mineralogy of Scotland' is a magnificent list of Scottish mineral localities with over one hundred plates of beautiful figures of crystals—and little more. It is true that on the subject of 'Agates'—those varied deposits of many forms of silica which are found filling cavities in igneous rocks—we do get more than mere place-names. Several pages are devoted to the mode of production of these attractive "pebbles," and serve to show what Prof. Heddle probably intended to do in connexion with other minerals, and what we have lost. A similar discussion of the origin of zeolites—a class of minerals in which Scotland is specially rich, and to which the author had devoted much time and attention—would have been of exceptional interest. And so with other groups. Questions arise at every step as we plod through the long catalogue, to which Dr. Heddle's answers are provokingly absent. Why, for instance, does witherite—so common in the north of England close up to the Border—not also occur in Scotland, where its usual attendant minerals are not in any way rare? Why are the cube faces in crystals of analcime—one of the commonest of zeolites—found in the palæozoic igneous rocks and never in the tertiary traps? Why is microcline commoner than orthoclase as the felspar of granite in Scotland? and why is albite—except at Peterhead—rare there? We have marked queries of this kind by the dozen. A few questions of another kind might be addressed by a carping critic to the editor, such as, Why is Skye sometimes placed under the heading "Hebrides" and sometimes "Inverness-shire"? Why is the formula of fluor given as CaF? But these are minor defects, which cannot prevent this 'Mineralogy of Scotland' from being a storehouse of assiduously acquired facts of great and lasting value and importance.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES.

THE Broca Prize has been awarded by the Society of Anthropology of Paris to Dr. G. Paul-Boncour for his study of the skeletal modifications of the femur consequent upon infantile hemiplegia (56 pages) in the *Bulletins et Mémoires* of the Society. The paper is based on skeletons collected by Dr. Bourneville in his museum at Bicêtre, and is described by M. Papillault as dealing with the subject in a vigorously scientific manner, and as contributing largely to the solution of the problem of the conformity of bone to the functional requirements of muscle. The annual Broca Conférence was delivered by M. Zaborowski, and was on the subject of China and the Chinese. The same indefatigable observer has also read a paper before the Society on an Ægean or pre-Mycenean industry on the banks of the Dniester and Dnieper (the forms of pottery there fabricated being found nowhere but on the shores of the Black Sea and in the neighbouring regions), and on the measurements of the skulls of the prehistoric peoples to whom that industry is attributed; and a paper on the sacred fire and the cultus of the hearth among extant Slavonic peoples.

There exist in many places fountains, springs, chapels, tombs, dolmens, woods, trees, &c., where people have gone from time immemorial to obtain the cure of or protection from a malady or an infirmity. Dr. Chervin, Director of the Institute for Stammerers in Paris (82, Avenue Victor Hugo), would receive with gratitude detailed information upon the rites, ceremonies, and offerings in use in those places where people specially resort for stammering or dumb children, or those who are backward in their speech, and generally upon all that has a bearing on popular traditions relative to speech.

The Peabody Museum, Harvard University, has issued an important work (602 pages, with 7 plates and 73 illustrations in the text) by Mrs. Zelia Nuttall, honorary special assistant of the Museum, on the fundamental principles of Old and New World civilizations, a comparative research based on a study of the ancient Mexican religious, sociological, and calendrical systems. The work is described by Prof. Putnam, the Curator of the Museum, in an editorial note, as the result of years of research, and the illustrations are nearly all from drawings by the author, to whom the editor expresses his gratitude for the gift of her work. He associates himself with her conclusions that the swastika in Mexico was derived from an astronomical source, and, in all countries alike, was used as a sacred symbol accompanied by evidences of a certain phase of culture based on Pole Star worship and the recognition of the fixed laws of nature, which found expression in the ideal of celestial kingdoms or states organized on a set numerical plan and regulated by the apparent revolutions of circumpolar constellations. The work strikes the key-notes of ancient American, Asiatic, Egyptian, and European civilizations, and of ancient civilizations in general. The author states that to her the most precious result of her investigation is the gradual recognition that the entire intellectual, moral, and religious evolution of mankind has been the result of the fixed laws which govern the universe:—

"From the time when our world began to revolve in space, at intervals, a luminous point of fixity in space has existed, and an unknown force, irresistible as that which controls the magnetic needle and gyrostat, appears to have raised the mind of man from ignorance and darkness, and guided his footsteps towards a higher scale of existence and a more elevated conception of a supreme central power. From this, amongst favoured races, the higher conception of an invisible supreme deity seems to have been gradually developed by the human mind, as it rose in the scale of spiritual evolution."

The work has grown out of a short monograph of 41 pages on the swastika, written in 1898, and the first 284 pages were printed in 1899.

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES.

THE sun will be in apogee on the evening of the 4th prox. The planet Mercury will be at inferior conjunction with the sun on the 15th, and at his stationary point on the 24th. Venus is bright in the evening, situated in the constellation Cancer; about the middle of next month she will move into Leo, passing very near Regulus on the 28th. Mars is now near the eastern boundary of Leo, and will soon enter Virgo, passing very near β Virginis on the 6th prox. Jupiter is brilliant throughout the night in Sagittarius, and in conjunction with the moon on the 1st. Saturn is a little to the east of Jupiter in the same constellation, and will be at opposition to the sun on the 5th.

Prof. Max Wolf, of Heidelberg, announces in *Ast. Nach.* No. 3722 the discovery of four small planets by himself and his assistant, Dr. Carnera, on the dates April 24th, May 18th, 21st, and 23rd respectively.

Herr Paul Guthnick, of Poppelsdorf-Bonn, has found that the star κ Persei (by the new nomenclature reckoning as 74, 1901, Persei) is variable, the brightness changing by about half a magnitude between 3·7 and 4·2, and the whole period amounting apparently to about six weeks; it is of an intensely orange colour. And Prof. F. Deichmüller, of the Bonn Observatory, has ascertained that the star 36 Persei (75, 1901, Persei) is subject to variability of somewhat greater amount, being of 4·9 magnitude at a maximum and 5·7 at a minimum, the latter being about six weeks after the former. The fact of this variability is confirmed by the observations of Herr Guthnick (*Ast. Nach.* No. 3720).

A volume containing the *Results of Meteorological Observations made at the Radcliffe Observatory, Oxford, in the Eight Years 1892-1899*, has recently been published under the editorship of Dr. Rambaut, who succeeded Mr. Stone as Radcliffe Observer in 1897.

The Report of the Director (Mr. W. E. Plummer) of the Liverpool Observatory at Bidston, Birkenhead, for the year 1900 shows that although the staple work has been meteorological, astronomy has not been entirely neglected. Comets and occasional phenomena have been observed with the equatorial, and with the transit instrument a number of right ascensions of circumpolar stars have been determined.

Vol. I. of the second series of the *Publications of the United States' Naval Observatory* has been received. Since the resumption of work at the new site it has been decided to issue the volumes not annually as heretofore, but at suitable intervals, depending on the kind and amount of material available. The present volume contains the results of all the transit-circle observations of the sun, moon, planets, and miscellaneous stars which have been obtained during the years 1894 to 1899, except those for the zone (13° 50′ S. to 18° 10′ S.) undertaken for the Astronomische Gesellschaft. Prof. William Harkness was Astronomical Director until his retirement in December, 1899, when he was succeeded by Prof. S. J. Brown. The meridian work in the present volume was carried on under the immediate charge of Prof. Aaron N. Skinner.

SOCIETIES.

ASTRONOMICAL.—*June* 14.—Mr. E. B. Knobel, V.P., in the chair.—The Secretary read the observations of the great comet of 1901 made at the Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope. The comet was first seen on April 24th by Mr. Hills, of Queenstown, Cape Colony, and soon became a very brilliant object, with two conspicuous tails, the brighter of which was divided along the centre by a clear, dark space. Photographs were shown on the screen, taken with a portrait lens and with the McClean 24-inch telescope. The elements of the comet showed a parabolic orbit; its spectrum was apparently continuous, no bright lines being observed.—Mr. Nevill, of the Natal Observatory, said he had received a letter from which it appeared that the comet had been seen in Natal the day before it was first detected in Cape Colony.—Prof. Turner read Sir D. Gill's paper on the Oxford photographic determinations of stellar parallax, and his own reply.—Observations of Nova Persei were read by Lord Rosse, Dr. Rambaut, and Mr. Stanley Williams, from which it appeared that the Nova continues to fluctuate in brightness from magnitude 4½ to 6, but there is no longer any progressive decrease in its light.—Mr. J. C. W. Herschel read his observations of the Lyrid meteors in April.—Mr. Horner read his spectroscopic observations of the sun made in England about the time of the solar eclipse of May last, and described the remarkably rapid disappearance of a large solar prominence.—An account by Prof. D. P. Todd was read of a mechanical device for giving graduated exposures in photographing the solar corona. The arrangement was a modification of Mr. Burckhalter's method, avoiding the necessity of a perforation in the centre of the plate.—Dr. A. W. Roberts's observations of the variable star R Carinæ were read by the Secretary, showing variations of both long and short periods of a remarkable character.—Other papers were taken as read.—Mr. F. W. Crook, Mr. F. Lowman, and Mr. C. Nielsen were elected Fellows.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*June* 20.—Sir J. Evans, V.P., in the chair.—A paper was read by Prof. E. C. Clark, of Cambridge, on the inscribed *cippus* discovered at Rome in 1899 under the so-called *lapis niger*. He was disposed to consider the pavement itself post-Augustan, but to connect the substructures with the traditional record of ancient monuments pointing to the identification of these substructures with the site of the Rostra Vetera. Embedded in a side-work of what appeared to be the entrance to the Rostra was the *cippus* in question, bearing a Latin inscription possibly older than any continuous record of the language hitherto known. A drawing of the inscription was exhibited, an enlargement, in the first instance, of Prof. Comparetti's plate, but compared with the cast of the

cippus presented to Cambridge by Sir John Evans. Prof. Clark first called attention to the circumstances of the find and the subsequent examination of the so-called *strato del sacrificio* or *sacra stipes* by Savignoni. His own conclusions were: (1) That, even assuming the bones found in this *strato* to represent a sacrifice of *suovetaurilia*, we are not obliged to consider it as expiatory for some actually committed profanation, this sacrifice being no doubt occasionally performed as precautionary or preliminary. (2) That the fragments of pottery forming part of this *strato*, which are of very varying age and mixed with quite late fragments of marble, cannot be relied on as giving any date for the *cippus*. Part may have been "filled in" shortly after its mutilation, and part may have "worked down" afterwards. (3) That the pieces of *æs rude* and the archaic bronze statuettes, which apparently belong to the lower part of the *strato*, may on the other hand be part of a *stips votiva*, and possibly of some offering emblematic of human sacrifice, which might accompany the erection of the *cippus*. On the whole, he considered that the circumstances of this *strato del sacrificio* might point (1) to a dedication earlier than the Gallic conflagration, and accompanied by very archaic rites; (2) to a subsequent destruction or mutilation in that catastrophe. Coming to the *cippus*, he pointed out the extremely rare *vertical* direction of the inscription, and the consequent *lacunæ* resulting from the top of the pyramid being broken off; the *βουστροφηδόν* style of writing; and the dating of the inscription, on this account, by competent authorities, in the sixth or early fifth century B.C. The main interest was perhaps in the very primæval Latin alphabet here furnished us. The letters were, of course, Greek in origin, and possibly derived ultimately from Cumæ or some other of the colonies of Chalcis. He was disposed, however, with Gamurrini, to believe in an intermediate Etruscan adoption, perhaps at Cære, where is the sepulchre of the Tarquins, whose connexion with Cumæ also is well established. Prof. Clark here exhibited an enlarged *abecedarium* from the "Chigi" vase, which might probably be dated about the beginning of the fifth century B.C., compared with so much of the alphabet as could be made out of the present inscription, and out of notes made by himself of the marks on the "Servian wall" at Rome, on which an article had also been consulted by Signor Bruzza in the *Annali dell' Istituto* of 1876. His conclusion was that the marks on the Servian wall appeared to belong to the same Græco-Etruscan script as the present inscription, in a rather earlier stage. To make out the inscription in its entirety was, he feared, hopeless. Among the many suggestions what appeared to him the two best might be mentioned. The theory that this was merely an inscription protecting a sacred place allowed, in his opinion, too confined a scope for the various paragraphs or sentences into which the inscription appeared to be divided, apart from the fact that this monument may not have stood alone, but have been balanced by more on the other side of the entrance to the Rostra. The view that this was a statement of ceremonies to be performed by the *rex sacrorum* had perhaps more to be said for it, but such directions were scarcely of sufficient exoteric importance to require posting up, in days of very scant and brief publication. He was disposed to consider this *cippus* part of the general criminal law, of a very early period, but published, or rather republished, in the earliest days of the republic. Whether truly referred to a real Numa or not—and he by no means denied the possible existence of such a person, in spite of the fables connected with the name—there could be no doubt that there were at Rome early rules of conduct which, though treating certain offences primarily as sins, must practically have done duty as an embryonic criminal law. The alleged publication of these by a Pontiff Papirius, after the expulsion of the Tarquins, had in it nothing improbable, and would doubtless be made with all the ritual of a religious dedication. That a great deal of this law would soon become obsolete follows from the established right of appeal from any death sentence, under the so-called Lex Valeria, and still more from the codification of 450 B.C. Therefore, after the partial demolition by the Gauls of these venerable remnants of a bygone *régime*, there would be little question of "restoring" them. And so we can understand a sort of decent burial given them by Camillus, an accumulation of later fragments, and these all covered up by the sham antique of the late black marble pavement, under which lay what he ventured to believe was a fragment of the genuine *jus Papirianum* until unearthed by Signor Boni two years ago.—Mr. C. Dawson exhibited two remarkable objects of the Bronze Age, of uncertain use, found near Brighton.—Sir Francis Barry exhibited a quantity of miscellaneous antiquities found in the Thames and elsewhere.—Mr. Hartshorne communicated a note on the monumental effigy of Sir Oliver de Servington, about 1340, in Whatley Church, Somerset.—Sir J. C. Robinson exhibited a large shield of Limoges enamel, of late thirteenth-century date, with the arms of England and De Valence quarterly.—The Rev. C. V. Collier exhibited certain standard measures of length and capacity belonging to the town of Bridlington.—Mr. W. Paley Baildon exhibited a brass figure of Cupid fished up at Pevensey.—The Society's meetings were then adjourned to November 28th.

ZOOLOGICAL.—*June* 18.—Prof. G. B. Howes, V.P., in the chair.—The Secretary read a report on the additions made to the menagerie during May, and called special attention to four hybrid macaws bred at Milan between a male red-and-blue macaw (*Ara macao*) and a female military macaw (*Ara militaris*), deposited by the Hon. W. Rothschild; to a young male African elephant obtained by purchase; to a Guilding's amazon (*Chrysotis guildingi*) presented by the Earl of Crawford; and to a male red-flanked duiker (*Cephalophus rufilatus*) presented by M. T. Leportier.—A communication was read from Prof. Ray Lankester on the new African mammal lately discovered by Sir Harry Johnston in the forest on the borders of the Congo Free State, of which two skulls and a skin were exhibited. Prof. Lankester fully agreed with Sir Harry as to this mammal belonging to a quite new and most remarkable form allied to the giraffes, but having some relations to the extinct Helladotherium, and proposed for it the generic name Okapia, from its native name "okapi." The scientific name of this mammal would therefore be *Okapia johnstoni*, Mr. Sclater having already given it a specific name based on the pieces of its skin previously received.—Sir Harry Johnston, who was himself present, gave an account of the facts connected with his discovery of this animal. Sir Harry also stated that during his last excursion to the north of Mount Elgon he had found large herds of a giraffe in this country which appeared to be distinct from previously known forms of this mammal in having five bony protuberances on the head, four placed in pairs and one anterior in the middle line. Four examples of this animal were now on their way home, and would soon be here to settle the validity of this presumed new species.—The Hon. W. Rothschild exhibited and made remarks upon specimens of a mounted male and two unmounted males and a female of the rare Abyssinian goat (*Capra walie*, Rüppell), and of a mounted male of the Abyssinian wolf (*Canis simensis*, Rüppell), which had been obtained by Capt. Powell-Cotton during his recent visit to Abyssinia.—Mr. Oldfield Thomas exhibited a pair of antlers which had been sent home by Mr. C. Hose, who had obtained them from Central Borneo. They appeared to differ from the antlers of all other known deer in being highly complicated and many-branched, with the upper portion curved forward, and the brow-tines developed into broad horizontal paddle-like structures. From this character it was proposed to term the species *Cervus spatulatus*.—Mr. R. Shelford exhibited a series of lantern-slides exemplifying mimicry amongst Bornean insects, especially amongst the longicorn division of the Coleoptera.—The following communications were read: from Mr. J. E. S. Moore, containing an account of his recent researches on the Mollusca of the great African lakes,—from Capt. H. N. Dunn on eight species of antelopes, specimens of which he had met with during his recent sojourn on the White Nile in connexion with the Sudd expedition,—from Dr. R. Bowdler Sharpe on the birds collected by Dr. Donaldson Smith during the early part of 1889 in Northern Somaliland, specimens of 103 species being contained in the collection,—from M. Constantin Saturnin, describing a new species of hedgehog from Transcaucasia, proposed to be named *Erinaceus caligoni*, and adding a revision of the species of the genus Erinaceus of the Russian Empire,—and from Mr. J. Lewis Bonhote on the evolution of pattern on birds' feathers, in which it was attempted to show how all the various patterns on the feathers had been derived from a common origin, and were passing or had passed through a definite series of stages before reaching the shapes in which they were found.—Mr. J. Cosmo Melvill read the first part of a paper prepared by himself and Mr. R. Standen, entitled 'The Mollusca of the Persian Gulf, the Gulf of Oman, and the Arabian Sea, as evidenced mainly through the collections made by Mr. F. W. Townsend, of the Indo-European Telegraph Service, 1893-1900.' The area embraced was determined by an imaginary line (for which reasons were given) drawn obliquely from Cape Ras El Had, below Maskat (lat. 22° 50′ N.), and Panjim, India (lat. 16°). This was the first attempt towards a complete catalogue of the Mollusca of this region, between 900 and 1,000 species being named, of which over one-third were of very restricted distribution.—This meeting closed the session.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—*June* 26.—*Annual Meeting.*—Fifty-seven Members were elected, making the total elected during the present session of the Society 376.—The Report of the Council was read by the Secretary. It summarized the proceedings of the Society during the last twelve months, giving an account of the various papers which had been read, and the work of the Society's different committees. Amongst other matters referred to was the resignation of the Presidentship of the Society by the King, who, as Prince of Wales, had held the office from 1863. His Majesty, however, while ceasing to be President, has become Patron of the Society. On the occasion of his resignation the Council presented to His Majesty the Society's Albert Medal, which during the past forty years has been awarded to a number of men distinguished for their scientific eminence, or for their services to industry and the arts. During the year a committee of the Society had produced an important report on leather for bookbinding, which will be published in a few days. This committee has determined the causes which produce decay in modern leather bookbindings, and recommends a method of manufacture which ought to be free from the usual defects. Over 15,000 candidates entered for the Society's annual examinations, the results of which are now in course of issue.—At the conclusion of the reading of the Report the result of the ballot for the election of the new Council was announced, the President for the coming year being Sir F. Bramwell.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—*June* 19.—Prof. A. C. Haddon, President, in the chair.—This being a joint meeting with the Folk-lore Society, Prof. Haddon vacated the chair in favour of Mr. E. W. Brabrook, President of the latter Society.—Mr. Brabrook alluded to the loss sustained by the Society through the death of Miss Florence Grove, a member of the Council.—Mr. E. S. Hartland exhibited the collection of Musquakie beadwork and other objects presented by her to the Folk-lore Society, and to be deposited in the Museum of Ethnology at Cambridge.—The exhibit was discussed by Messrs. H. Balfour, Haddon, and R. C. Temple, the Rev. J. Sibree, and the President.—Mr. R. Shelford exhibited two charms from Borneo against stomachache.—Mr. H. Balfour read a paper, by Mr. W. G. Aston, on 'Japanese Gohei and Ainu Inao.'—Mr. N. W. Thomas read a paper, by Mr. E. Tregear, on the 'Spirit of Vegetation.'

HISTORICAL.—*June* 20.—Dr. G. W. Prothero, President, in the chair.—The following were elected Fellows: Prof. A. G. Little, Miss H. M. Auden, Mr. R. Brown, and Mr. A. C. Southam.—The Bibliothèque Royale, Brussels, was admitted as a subscribing library.—A paper was read by Miss L. N. Roberts on 'The Negotiations which preceded the Peace of Lunéville, 1801,' from the Foreign Office archives and contemporary correspondence.—A discussion followed, in which the President and Mr. Oscar Browning took part.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MON. Royal Institution, 5.—General Monthly.
TUES. College of Physicians, 5.—'Certain Mental States associated with Visceral Disease in the Sane,' Lecture III., Dr. H. Head. (Goulstonian Lectures.)
WED. Archæological Institute, 4.—'Notes on Clay Tobacco Pipes of the Seventeenth Century,' Mr F. G. Hilton Price; 'Early Churches of Asturias,' Messrs. J McAndrew and J. C. Stenning; 'Some Notes on the Antiquities of Toulouse,' Prof. B. Lewis
FRI. Geologists' Association, 8.—'The Volcanic Region of Auvergne,' Canon T. G. Bonney.

FINE ARTS

Sir Joshua Reynolds, P.R.A. By Sir Walter Armstrong. Illustrated. (Heinemann.)

EXCEPT in its extraordinary bulk and weight, excellent typography, capital and numerous illustrations, and, above all, the amount of its padding, this "book for the drawing-room table" rather than for the library does not differ in a literary sense from any one of that host of biographies of artists which many enterprising publishers have put forth of late. These differences are, of course, considerable, but they do not in themselves seem to call for the appearance of one more, and the biggest, of those lives of Sir Joshua which have followed closely on each other during our time, forming a long-drawn rank with the older texts of Northcote, Ffarington, Cunningham, Mason, Cotton, Hamerton, Chesneau, Leslie, and

Taylor. That it weighs as much as the whole of its forerunners put together is hardly favourable for its future, especially as what it contains that is new is not of much account, and rather the work of an amateur writing upon art than of an artist proper, such as Northcote, Ffarington, Hamerton, and Leslie were. Nor does it exhibit the facile penmanship of Cunningham or Taylor; least of all is it endowed with the quick sympathy and wide reading of the last-named deft and light-handed scribe. The critical analyses and practical judgments of Leslie are, most of all, wanting.

On what it owes to Messrs. Graves and Cronin's wide and exact researches in all sorts of galleries and whole libraries of catalogues while those indefatigable compilers were at work upon the 'Dictionary of Artists' and the 'History of the Works of Reynolds,' we shall not dwell here. We merely note that a number of coincidences of terminology, description, historical data, and the like, to say nothing of omissions to correct errors original inquiries would have detected without fail, betray a certain want of study, of caution, or of care, whichever it may be, which is unusual, not to say undesirable. More generous, if not more grateful acknowledgments of obligations to other texts than the above would have gone far to anticipate complaints concerning this costly and ambitious book.

On the other hand, there is a good deal of ingenuity and sympathetic insight in Sir W. Armstrong's mode of dealing with some doubtful points that are unsolved in the histories of Sir Joshua, the Royal Academy as a body, and one or two of the founder R.A.s in particular. For instance, as regards the association of Reynolds, West, and Kirby in the foundation of the now famous society during the early days of December, 1768, involving Reynolds's acceptance of the presidency of it, there is much to be said for the view here put forth. We cannot adopt that view simply because Northcote (of all others whose knowledge remains on record the most closely informed in the matter, except Sir Joshua, who must have been his pupil's informant), West, another intimate actor, and Kirby, who may be said to have, as the modern phrase has it, "machined" adversely not a little of the affair, can hardly be supposed capable of "condensing two meetings into one" and thus confusing the matter; while the actual memorandum the P.R.A. made in his own pocket-book under December 9th, 1768, being "Mr. Wilton's at 6," confirms the one meeting and says nothing of another. All the authorities agree that Reynolds—mindful, like King George himself, that a great deal of heat had been engendered in the recrystallization of the leading artists of the day into a new body under regal auspices, while most of the more or less incompetent or quarrelsome members of the two older societies were to be left out in the cold—undoubtedly held back, though the leaders, such as Penny, Moser, West, Wilton, and Chambers, urged him to join them as their chief (thus putting an end to the squabbles which threatened the very existence of the Incorporated Society), to secure the foundation and development of the schools and further those charitable aims which the R.A.s have always had in view. When Reynolds met at Wilton's "at 6" (he lived in Portland Street) those who were undoubtedly the flower of his profession, and they hailed him as their President, he had no reason to hesitate about accepting so wise and flattering a decision. We think he did not hesitate because of the cold-blooded caution here attributed to him.

In this, as in other transactions which come within the author's purview, it seems beyond doubt that he has been rather put to it to establish any sort of *raison d'être* for his attempt to show Reynolds in a new light and thus to justify his own labours. Whatever their literary and popular value, his studies of Sir Joshua's personality and inner nature as regards his dealings with others, even the most intimate friends, his family and daily companions, frankly and persistently incline to a view which does not by any means compel acceptance. He prefers to think of Reynolds as naturally "zealous for nothing" (as Goldsmith said, but not of Sir Joshua), possessed of what he aptly calls "indifferentism," if not callousness to those generous impulses which move all men deeply when they witness them in action. We are thus presented with a new figure, the creation, let us hope, of our author's necessities rather than of his sympathies or his knowledge. These pages are, to this end, charged with illustrations such as the writer supposes sufficient to support his view—illustrations which, let it be said, are new only in their grouping without their contexts in other records, and in the manner in which they are focussed, so to say, upon the chilly, self-centred, and uncomfortable form of an unsubstantial painter, whose relations with his brothers, sisters, comrades, fellow-students, clients, patrons, men, women, and children at large, had nothing to do with his heart. All this while our author is compelled to take refuge in such self-evident paradoxes as the following:—

> "Yet it would be misleading to call him an unqualified egoist. His judgment was so unbiassed that his actions were those of a sympathetic man, although not as a fact dictated by sympathy. He appears seldom, if ever, to have given offence, except on those occasions when his quietude was itself an injury."

Johnson's assertion that Sir Joshua was the most invulnerable man he knew is here made to bear a meaning which we fancy the doctor would repudiate with might and main, especially as we know he loved the painter with all his heart. Nor does his testimony stand alone. Was it this tepid and over-cautious friend's death that drove Burke to tears? The volatile Goldsmith loved Reynolds not less warmly than Johnson, and their affections might stand as opposing witnesses against the shadow of our author's creation. It is easy to conceive that to the "quick and eager personality of Mrs. Thrale" the "indifferentism" of Sir Joshua was, or might be, provoking (a good deal might be said here on the other side if our author had studied the ways of that lady), but it is hard upon Reynolds that it should be written that "the want of passion with which he contrived to be kind [to her] was a frequent provocation." We remember the story of Reynolds painting the portrait of young Mudge, and we fail to see anything in it but affection for the boy and the boy's father, his old friend. Nor can we forget the tender kindness of Ozias Humphry, who, when Reynolds was almost blind, used to "drop in" of a morning at Leicester Fields and read the paper to the dying man. We remember how Sir Joshua played with the children he painted so incomparably and with all the subtlety of the deepest sympathy. We are here told that Leslie's notion of Reynolds is that he was a "happy-go-lucky individual," but there is no authority for this opinion. On the contrary, we, allowing for a certain warmth which in itself goes far to refute the very "modern" argument before us, cordially accept the distinguished R.A.'s judgment of his great predecessor, implying as it does an affection for its subject which Leslie was by no means likely to testify lightly.

For the literary student there is an interesting chapter in which the writer, though confessedly in a supererogatory degree and at needless length, discusses the question whether or not Reynolds wrote his own 'Discourses to the Students of the Royal Academy,' and did not rather rely on Burke, Johnson, or some less renowned man for the literary form, if not also for the critical and technical substance they possess. It was needless to waste so much ink and paper upon the subject, because no one who knows anything about these essays, their history, and the occasions which produced them can possibly have two opinions. Neither Johnson nor Burke would, or could, have written in the manner of these texts, nor did either of them possess the knowledge which they embody—knowledge, too, which even in its shortcomings and imperfections is as thoroughly characteristic of Reynolds and his idiosyncrasies as all his pictures. That Sir Joshua claimed the 'Discourses' is no small point among these considerations; a proof of that claim is before us in a set of the original editions, inscribed severally, in his own highly characteristic hand, "From the Author," and with the name of a lady of fashion of that day.

After slaying the slain in this manner, and paying a well-merited tribute to the distinction and intrinsic merits of the 'Discourses'—not forgetting to remind us that Johnson renounced all claim to have written those essays the vitality of which has extended, as Sir Walter justly says, beyond that of half the lexicographer's own output in letters, apart from the immortal dictionary—our biographer pads his text with much equally needless matter, and laboriously urges such widely accepted truisms as those which affirm the divergence between Reynolds's practice in painting and the principles he laid down in the addresses. Surely it was not needful once more to trot out of its stable this venerable steed! And how could the author trouble himself so far as to tell us that the addresses "are usually numbered from one to fifteen, and printed as if they were all of the same class, addressed to one purpose, and delivered on similar occasions"? The facts are that, although they were pronounced before the Academicians and Students assembled on successive anniversaries of

the Academy, they were not originally printed in a collected form (this the original editions, with differing dates, now before the present writer, set forth plainly enough). There is nothing to show Sir Joshua's intention to make them sequential or interdependent, while the first of them pretends to be nothing more than a sort of manifesto or programme of the intentions and views of the founders of the Royal Academy, and the others were really "occasional" in the current sense of that phrase. Our biographer is incorrect in not a few such small matters as the bibliography of these essays. He has been misinformed to the effect that "the first ten Discourses were printed by Reynolds himself in 1778," if by that we are to suppose that this was their first appearance in print. They were published annually and severally by T. Cadell, in quarto, with the dates following those of the years of their delivery. In 1778 seven discourses only appeared in a group and in octavo. It is a mistake, too, to say that artists do not admit that amateurs of art understand painting; the fact is that they decline to assume that laymen understand it as well as those who have spent their lives in practising it.

The Monastery of St. Luke in Stiris. By R. W. Schultz and S. H. Barnsley. (Macmillan & Co.)—This is the most careful and beautiful account of Byzantine architecture we have yet seen. Though a monograph on a pair of small churches at Stiris and a dependent chapel of the same age near Orchomenos, it conveys such instruction both concerning the plan and decoration of these churches that any reader who masters it will come well trained to the study of any other in that style. The forms and even the subjects of decoration were so fixed by tradition that variations are few and within very narrow limits. Most of us, indeed, had been taught to believe that these wall and dome decorations were completely stereotyped according to the prescriptions found in the manuscript iconography from Mount Athos, published years ago by Didron. But this mistake is corrected by Mr. Schultz, who shows us that at Stiris there are deviations from that rule. So also we have seen, in the little church of the Phæneromene on Salamis, miracles such as the drowning of the swine of the Gadarenes, which are not in the usual programme. Next to the iconography, very carefully mapped out and described, with many gorgeous reproductions of saints in coloured plates, we have a full account of the remarkable marble veneering which seems to have been applied at Daphne, but not, if our memory serves us, even in the richest churches at Mount Athos, in some of which there are beautiful dados of green and blue pottery. This use of thin marble slabs, even as semi-transparent window screens, must have made the larger church at Stiris one of great splendour. Unfortunately the attempt to reproduce internal views by photographs has been a failure, the only failure in the book. The photographs of these very dark interiors turn out black (perhaps the gold ground is also to blame), and it is almost impossible to make out the subjects described in the text. Wherever single figures, or mosaic floors, or details of ornament are drawn and given in colours the work is thoroughly satisfactory. So are the many architectural plans, in which we recognize the well-known skill and accuracy of Mr. Schultz. Years ago, when he was in the British School at Athens, he distinguished himself by his study of the Byzantine churches there, then almost wholly neglected. Since that time he has earned the thanks of every archæologist by his masterly drawings in the volume on Megalopolis, the best volume as yet published by our school. We well remember the high terms in which Dr. Dörpfeld, the first of living authorities, spoke of Mr. Schultz's work, and the perfect confidence he had, even for controversial purposes, in his accuracy. It is indeed a great pity that more of his time should not be devoted to this special field, in which so much remains to be done. He hints, not obscurely, in his preface that his portfolios are full of drawings of Greek churches, but that there is no adequate fund to publish them, and indeed the present splendid volume owes its appearance to the generosity of a small band of patrons. There are still the churches of Athens, which well deserve a monograph, especially the little metropolitan church, whose walls show a beautiful patchwork of symmetrically arranged fragments of older carving. This, by the way, is a feature absent from the churches of Stiris, whose brick or stone walls are adorned with strictly architectural patterns. There is also another interesting feature in the external ornament of some Byzantine churches which is absent from the churches of Phocis; we mean the insertion of pieces of Rhodian ware—plates or pots—to decorate the surface. Such things are not uncommon at Mount Athos, where we remember seeing a Greek cross, marked by the setting of the bricks, with a green Rhodian plate at each of the four points.

There is therefore ample material for further study of this curious architecture. The splendid specimens at Salonica have been already treated in a monograph by Texier and Pullen, but any one who compares the gaudy colours of their plates with the soft and harmonious tints of the present volume will see how great a libel upon Byzantine colour has been perpetrated in the older work. And besides, the treatment of the Rotunda of St. George, with its remarkable mosaics, is very incomplete. The feature in Byzantine architecture which gives it imperishable beauty is the perfection of its mosaics, used not merely for ornament, but for suggestion and, as Brockhaus has shown, helps to piety. The individual figures reproduced by Messrs. Schultz and Barnsley are indeed harsh and wanting in expression, like the very kindred figures of the Book of Kells; but it is as ornament, not as artistic drawing, that these figures have their effect. As in a stained glass window, so in a Byzantine dome, suggestion and splendid colour count for more than perfection of drawing. We will conclude by repeating our sincere admiration for this scientific and beautiful work.

WARWICKSHIRE ECCLESIOLOGY.

I.

CERTAIN ecclesiologists and antiquaries undertook recently a short tour in the less frequented parts of Warwickshire on behalf of the scheme of the 'Victoria County Histories.' The tourist stream sets in with considerable volume year by year to Stratford-on-Avon, Warwick, Guy's Cliff, Kenilworth, and Coventry, but the average travelled Englishman knows little of this well-wooded and picturesque shire apart from the beaten tracks.

Leaving Leamington early in the week by the London road, the party soon reached the church of Radford Semele. It was extravagantly restored, the chancel being rebuilt, in 1874, but is worth a brief visit, as the Norman light high up in the centre of the south wall of the nave remains to indicate the lofty Norman style that probably prevailed in many of the simpler Warwickshire churches of the first part of the twelfth century, consisting of nave and chancel. They seem to have resembled those of the Yorkshire wolds. This church was given to the priory of Kenilworth *temp.* Henry I.

After a turn to the left, a mile or two further on the high ground is the small village of Offchurch, traditionally connected with Offa, King of the Mercians. The church of St. Gregory, consisting of nave, chancel, and fifteenth-century western tower, has not unfrequently been stated to contain Saxon work; but there is no certain evidence of anything of the kind. There seem, however, to be two dates to the Norman work. Most probably the important Saxon settlement of Offchurch Bury had a church on this site, and soon after the Conquest the chancel (previously of wood) would be rebuilt. High up in the south wall of the chancel is a small semicircular window, over the top of which, forming a kind of slight hood-mould, is a rudely carved dragon or serpent. The splay of this window inside points unmistakably to post-Conquest work, though quite early in the style. The outer stonework of the two Norman lights on the north side of the chancel has been unhappily modernized of late years, and the interest of the church further destroyed by the erection of a north vestry and organ chamber. The north door of the nave is Norman of a later date, and so are the jambs of the now pointed chancel arch. There is also some good thirteenth-century work. It was pleasant to note that a Georgian pulpit of inlaid wood had been retained.

Later in the same day Wolston, about seven miles to the west of Rugby, was visited. Roger de Montgomery founded here in the eleventh century a small alien priory, as a cell of the abbey of St. Pierre-sur-Dives. The site still goes by the name of the Priory Farm. The present house is a most picturesque building, with great chimney-shafts of red brick, and in the main of early Elizabethan date. In a room at the back, used as a dairy, is some old masonry (red sandstone), and outside is a portion of the original wall-plate. This has been surmised to have been part of the chapel or conventual church. A projecting thirteenth-century piscina drain, but not apparently in its original position, was noted. Within the south porch is a Tudor doorway, and the door itself is original. In a line with this, in the interior of the house, is a fifteenth-century doorway leading into the chapel; in the jamb on the left-hand side are apparent traces of a holy-water stoup. Under the stairs of this most interesting old house stood for a time the itinerant secret printing-press of the Martin Marprelates; and here were printed, in July, 1589, two of the most noted tracts, 'Martin Senior' and 'Martin Junior,' the joint work of Job Throckmorton and John Penry. The place was pointed out with some pride, though the story of their issue was much confused. Of course there used to be a secret underground passage, now stopped up, which is said to have led to the chancel of the parish church.

The parish church of St. Margaret at Wolston is a cruciform fabric, yielding clear evidence of work or alterations of almost every century from the twelfth downwards, as well as of pre-Conquest work. It was given to the Norman abbey of St. Pierre-sur-Dives at the time of the establishment of the small cell or priory. Of the church of that period there are considerable remains. The south doorway is Norman, and so, too, are the piers and arches of the tower as they now exist. The tower arches east and west are severely plain; those north and south are much smaller. Over each of the latter is a small semicircular light, slightly splayed or bevelled on the exterior, as well as deeply splayed inside. These now look into the transepts, but must formerly have been over the small chapels of a central Saxon tower. This church has not hitherto, to the best of our knowledge, been numbered amongst those containing pre-Norman work; but the evidence afforded by a single, rather hasty visit seems conclusive. Several other features of the church will well repay a visit.

On the other side of the river Avon, and close to the Brandon and Wolston railway station, are the remains of the old castle of Brandon, at one time a place of some import-

ance. Only mounds of earth and a few striking fragments of masonry are left to tell the tale of its former strength; but those who have studied military architecture will readily find sufficient to show that here stood a Norman keep, which was afterwards encircled by Edwardian work towards the end of the thirteenth century. Documentary evidence shows that the castle held an important garrison and was in good repair *temp.* Richard I.; that in the troublous times of Henry III. it was taken and overthrown by the barons; and that it was rebuilt in the days of Edward I. As to its final dismantling history is silent.

The next day found the ecclesiologists studying the remains of the ancient priory of St. Mary, Nuneaton, founded by Robert, Earl of Leicester, *temp.* Henry II., for Benedictine nuns. There are considerable remnants of the fine cruciform conventual church, which had a nave about 140 ft. in length and a chancel of about 65 ft., as well as transepts. In 1877 a considerable part of the nave was rebuilt on the old lines, and prolonged to cover in the ruined piers of the central tower, which date from the first half of the thirteenth century. Several stones of Norman carving are preserved, as well as a good deal of window tracery of the fifteenth century. On the south side of the present sacrarium is a massive stone coffin with grave-slab bearing a cross patée. On the north side are some good encaustic tiles: one or two form a circular pattern, taking nine for a set; others are heraldic, such as on a bend five cinquefoils, two lions passant, and a fesse between six cross-crosslets. There are also the matrix of a brass of a knight and his lady, and four shields of the fifteenth century. There are some small remains of the conventual buildings adjoining the ruins of the south transept.

Merevale, about a mile from Atherstone station, was the site of a Cistercian abbey founded in 1149 by Robert, Earl Ferrers. The remains of this once important house, amid beautifully wooded surroundings, are not considerable. The great church has wholly disappeared, though its foundations, with narrow aisles and shallow quire, as archæologists now spell it, can be traced by the practised eye. The conventual buildings were on the south of the church, and a considerable portion of the south cloister wall is still standing. Here was the frater or refectory, which in this instance, contrary to the usual Cistercian plan, ran east and west, and not at right angles to the cloister court. In the south wall of the frater is the entrance to the reading pulpit. Much remains of the high precinct walls of the abbey on the south side, and also the fish-ponds. Westward of the abbey was the gate-house, and near this stood the unusually large *capella extra portam*, used as a quasi-parochial church by the tenants and neighbours. This building, still used as a church, is of peculiar interest, and the architecture and plan are much diversified. Here at the Dissolution were brought various remnants of the great church; such are a massive organ-loft, which probably stood across the entrance to one of the transepts; a good deal of glass, including a Jesse window; the fine brasses of a knight and his lady, *temp.* Henry VI.; and the remains of a noteworthy stone effigy in chain mail, considered by Mr. Bloxam to represent William Ferrers, Earl of Derby, who died in 1254.

From Merevale it is not far to Polesworth. Here stood an important Benedictine nunnery founded by King Egbert and his daughter St. Edith, who, according to repute, was the first abbess. Parts of the gateway of Norman and later date still remain. The parish church was part of the abbey church, and now consists of nave, north aisle, small chancel, and lofty tower at the north-east angle of the nave. There is a good deal of Norman work remaining, but the fabric has undergone several unhappy "restorations." The monastic buildings and cloister were on the south, and some small remains can be seen in the vicarage garden. Guide-books say that the old refectory of the nuns is incorporated with the vicarage house, but this is altogether wrong. The vicarage includes a large room with a fine stone mantelpiece and open timber roof on the side nearest the church, near the west end; but this is an impossible position for the frater, and is evidently only part of a dwelling-house constructed after the convent was dissolved. In the church the stone effigy of an abbess of Polesworth, the head sunk in a trefoil opening and the feet resting on a stag, was noted; in the right hand is a crosier with a simple floriated crook, and in the left a book. It is supposed to be the only sculptured effigy of an abbess or prioress in England. Bloxam assigned it to the fourteenth century, but it seems to be clearly late thirteenth-century. The figure incongruously rests on a table tomb which is proved by the arms to have belonged to Sir Richard de Herthull, who died 13 Richard II. There is also a beautiful alabaster effigy of Isabel, wife of Sir J. Cockayne, who died in 1447. At the west end of the church, on the floor—removed there by a former vicar who did not think the inscription seemly—is the remarkable epitaph to an infant grandchild of Sir Aston Cockayne:

> "Here Aston Turvile lyes as fine a child
> As ever parents hopes by death beguiled
> Haveing lived fourteen weeks hee dropd away
> Like early blossoms nipt by frosts decay
> His innocent soule was soone aweary here
> Therefore to Heaven did speedily repare
> His mortale remnant till the generall doom
> Lyes here inclosed under this humble tombe.

"This childe was borne the 5th of September and dyed the 17th of December, and then was allmost a yard long. Sr Aston Cockayne was his grandfather and godfather."

Pooley Hall, on the high ground on the north of Polesworth, was from the end of the fourteenth century the chief residence of the Cockayne family. It was rebuilt by Sir Thomas Cockayne in 1509, and is a beautiful and irregular building of red brick with stone quoins and dressings. A careful examination shows older work still remaining, even before it was in the hands of the Cockaynes. The chapel, in good preservation, though secularized, stands a few feet detached from the rest of the pile, on the south side. There is a small amount of interesting carved panelwork in one of the upper rooms. Pooley Hall is one of the most charming buildings of its date left in England; it is remarkable that it does not attract more attention.

A short walk across the fields, skirting a colliery, brought the ecclesiologists to Alvecote Priory, close to the Coventry canal. It is a large stone building, the property of the Earl of Essex, and now used as a farmhouse. Incorporated with the present structure, which is mainly of early eighteenth-century date, are parts of a small Benedictine priory founded in 1159 as a cell of Great Malvern. A large pointed doorway with plain mouldings, *circa* 1300, is near the centre of the house at the end of a passage. There is considerable cellarage groined with brick, but the walls are of old hewn stone and probably ancient. In the garden is a fragment of ivy-covered walling, pointed out as part of the chapel. It has a shallow buttress of the date of the original foundation, and a small, narrow, deeply splayed lancet window. Within the precincts is an ancient square dovecote, the greater part of which is of stone and of thirteenth-century date. At a later date it was raised in brick and furnished with a tiled roof. Inside there are twelve rows of ten nesting-holes on each side in the old stonework, and six like rows in the brickwork above. The roof is much out of repair; it should not be suffered to go to decay. On the other side of the canal the old stew-ponds can be traced.

A three-mile walk took the party to Tamworth for the night. Passing through Amington village, they found the old roadside inn with the name of The Pretty Pigs, and a sign displaying five pigs, each of a different colour, disporting themselves in litter, more quaint than attractive.

Fine-Art Gossip.

AT the Continental Gallery the show of cartoons dealing with public events, 1900 to 1901, by Mr. F. Carruthers Gould, which opened yesterday, is likely to be highly popular. Mr. Gould does not pretend to be a great draughtsman, but his conceptions and ideas are so felicitous that he stands in a class by himself in the general estimation.

MESSRS. CLIFFORD & CO. have on view at their Haymarket gallery pictures from Glasgow, as well as some works by notable French artists.

MR. GEORGE D. HISCOX, whose death was announced on Tuesday last, came from Bristol, and painted landscapes, including several for Her late Majesty, at Oxford, Bristol, and Windsor. He must not be confused with the able landscape painter Mr. George Hitchcock, who came from the United States, and whose 'Tulip Culture' and other works we have often admired at the Royal Academy and in Paris. The latter artist is both alive and well. Mr. Hiscox was born in 1840, and had been a teacher of ability.

MESSRS. FOSTER sold on Wednesday last, the 26th inst., a life-size, standing, three-quarters-length 'Portrait of Lady Yates,' by Sir Joshua Reynolds, to Mr. C. Wertheimer for 500 guineas. The lady was described as an intimate friend of the painter.

HARROW HILL, with all its associations, is in danger of being completely spoilt, for the Middlesex County Council are seeking powers to construct an electric tramway across the hill, which would involve lowering the road five feet. The Head Master of Harrow, at a meeting of the residents of the place last week, pointed out that the speech-room and the church would be endangered, for when the speech-room was originally built the clay was found to be so slippery that it had to be underpinned to keep the church safe.

THE British Archæological Association have just issued the programme of their fifty-eighth congress at Newcastle-on-Tyne. The meeting will last from Thursday, July 18th, to the following Wednesday. The first day will be occupied with the antiquities of Newcastle and the President's address; on the next Warkworth and Alnwick will be visited; on Saturday Jarrow and Tynemouth. On July 22nd Chollifford will be the headquarters for the Roman Wall; and later Beal, Durham, Flodden, Hexham, and Corbridge will all be included in the programme. A number of interesting papers have been promised for the evening meetings.

DR. ADOLF BÖTTICHER, widely known through his works upon Olympia and the Acropolis of Athens, died suddenly at Danzig on June 9th. He was sent out at Adler's recommendation in 1872 as technical commissary for the excavations at Olympia. Since 1879 he had edited the *Wochenblatt für Architekten und Ingenieure.*

THE great undertaking of the Berlin Academy of Sciences, the publication of an exact and comprehensive collection of Greek inscriptions, has obtained a valuable helper in the Imperial Academy of Vienna. Prince Johann von Liechtenstein, upon an appeal from Otto Benndorf, has promised that a fixed yearly sum shall be contributed by the Vienna Academy, which is to be expended upon the inscriptions of Asia Minor. The work is to be issued as an independent companion to the Berlin 'Corpus Inscriptionum Græcorum,' edited by Prof. Karl Dittenberger. A first volume of the Vienna contribution has just been issued, and contains a collection of Lycian inscriptions, edited by Ernst Kalinka, and illustrated by

several pictures of the tower-like Lycian tombs from which the greater part of the inscriptions are taken.

THE second and final portion of the Carfrae collection of coins, to be sold by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge a fortnight hence, consists of the Roman coins in gold, silver, and bronze, and also the Scottish gold coins. Many of the coins are exceedingly rare, and are for the most part in very fine condition. Mr. Carfrae's fine collection of Greek coins was sold at Sotheby's in May, 1894.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

COVENT GARDEN.—Opera: 'Carmen,' 'La Tosca,' 'Tristan.'
QUEEN'S HALL.—Philharmonic Concert.
CRYSTAL PALACE.—Saturday Concert.

'CARMEN' was performed last Thursday week at Covent Garden, with Madame Calvé in the title *rôle*. Her characteristic impersonation of the fickle and ill-fated maiden is so well known that it is sufficient to say that she was at her best, and that the crowded house received her with boundless enthusiasm. There have been many good Carmens, but none more intense, more real. It may be that at times with Madame Calvé art predominates over nature, but then the former is so admirable that for the time she conquers criticism.

On Saturday evening 'La Tosca,' produced last year, was performed. In the first and third acts Signor Puccini shows strong musical feeling and dramatic instinct. The style of the music is thoroughly Italian, and seeing that the composer is Italian and that the scene of the play is Rome, its appropriateness cannot be denied; neither can its effectiveness. But the music seems often like mere colouring which harmonizes with the various situations, though it does not through its own inherent qualities strengthen them. As to the second act, with the torture scene, its dramatic power is actually weakened by the sounds in the orchestra. It would seem arrogant to impose limits on composers, yet it is most doubtful whether the tonal art ought to be employed for such a purpose; in any case, only genius of the highest order could create music producing artistic pleasure for a scene depicting mere physical pain. The performance of the work was excellent. Fräulein Ternina as Floria Tosca was even more impressive than last year; it is a difficult *rôle*, and not one, we fancy, which of her own free will she would select. Signor de Marchi, who at Rome created the part of Mario Cavaradossi, made a successful *début* here. He has a strong, steady voice, and his acting is powerful, yet always well restrained. Signor Scotti again ably represented the villain Scarpia, and M. Gilibert as "Il Sagrestano" showed how much an accomplished artist can make out of a small part. Signor Mancinelli conducted with all due national fervour.

Herr Forchhammer from Dresden was the new Tristan on Tuesday evening. He has a voice of good quality, yet at times disappointing, for it did not seem to have the true ring, while the intonation was occasionally doubtful. Allowance must, however, be made for a first appearance. He is a good actor, and has carefully thought out the character; there were some excellent moments at the end of the second act, and during the third. On the whole, he created a decidedly interesting impression. Fräulein Ternina was again wonderful. It is no use wasting words by piling up superlatives. Surely the *rôle* has never been so grandly impersonated. Fräulein Ternina has not one, but many gifts, and throughout intellect and feeling are in perfect harmony.

Dr. Elgar's new overture 'Cockaigne' ('In London Town') was produced under his direction at the closing Philharmonic Concert at Queen's Hall last Thursday week. The title of the work sounds somewhat prosaic, yet beneath the busy, matter-of-fact London life lies many a silent romance. The choice of subject for musical illustration is striking. Dr. Elgar, following the example of Wagner in his 'Meistersinger,' has idealized scenes from real life, the life of the common people. The noble art of music has been used for unholy, unhealthy purposes, to illustrate some tale of feverish passion or of frivolous and at times debasing character, and this reaction, quite apart from the merits of the music, deserves full recognition and approval. As to the treatment of his subject—the description in the programme-book we regard as given with the composer's sanction—we are inclined to think a programme more in accordance with Beethoven's well-known canon would have been preferable. "A pair of lovers setting out for a stroll through London streets," for instance, is somewhat too concrete—apt, indeed, to provoke a smile rather than to suggest romantic thoughts. To speak frankly, the story of the lovers and of their street and park experiences is, at any rate at first, disturbing. Programme music ought to have musical interest apart from the programme, and although we readily acknowledge that such is the case with Dr. Elgar's overture, yet here the story certainly needs following to account for sudden changes of mood. It is, however, quite possible that when the work has become familiar the story may cease from troubling. The composer has adhered to sonata form: his middle section is more or less free, but he has a recapitulation section, and the old form is somewhat at variance with the dioramic, dramatic character of the music. The music has strong vitality and glow; it shows earnest thought, skill of the highest order, and picturesque and powerful orchestration; there is real organic development, hence the music feels strong throughout; there are no displays of skill merely of a pedantic kind. At the close of the performance the composer received quite an ovation. Mr. Wood ought to give us an early opportunity of making further acquaintance with a work of high purpose and marked interest. Herr Godowsky played the Brahms Pianoforte Concerto in D minor. The technique was admirable, but in the first and last movements the reading of the music was too smooth, too restrained; it demands a broader, bolder delivery. The slow middle movement, on the other hand, was played most expressively. Miss Maud Powell gave a clever performance of Tschaïkowsky's Violin Concerto in D major, a work in which there is more body than soul. Dr. Cowen's reading of the 'Unfinished' Symphony of Schubert was most sympathetic. We prefer, however, Dr. Richter's slightly quicker *tempo* for the Andante, which, indeed, is marked *con moto*.

Sir Arthur Sullivan's cantata 'The Golden Legend' was performed at the Crystal Palace on Saturday afternoon. The band and chorus were on Handelian scale, and it seemed a pity that the latter (the London contingent of the Handel Festival Choir, and an exceptionally fine body of singers) had only a small share in the proceedings. Concerning the work itself, which contains some of the composer's best writing, there is nothing new to say. The vocalists were Mesdames Albani and Marian McKenzie and Messrs. Ben Davies and Andrew Black, who all sang music with which they are thoroughly familiar. Mr. Manns conducted in most able manner; his vigour is astonishing and his enthusiasm catching. There was an immense audience. The exact niche in the temple of fame which the recently deceased composer is destined to occupy cannot yet be known; of the popularity of his music there is, however, no question.

Musical Gossip.

M. DE PACHMANN'S second and, for the present, last recital on Saturday afternoon attracted a large audience. His rendering of Beethoven's Sonata in E flat, Op. 31, No. 3, was singularly tame, and the various numbers of Schumann's 'Carneval' were unequally played: 'Eusebius,' 'Chopin,' 'Aveu,' and one or two more were given with rare refinement and charm. In the Chopin selection, including Preludes, a Nocturne, Mazurkas, and Valses, and, by way of encore, some extra pieces, the pianist was at his best. As an interpreter of Chopin's music he is really great.

A VALUABLE paper was read by Mr. A. Perceval Graves on 'Irish Folk Song' before the members of the Folk-Song Society at Londonderry House (by permission of the Marchioness of Londonderry) on Tuesday afternoon, with musical illustrations by Miss Kate Lee, Mr. Bispham, Mr. Gregory Hast, and other artists, taken from Mr. Graves's 'Songs of Erin.'

MRS. HENRY J. WOOD and Mlle. Tosta de Benici gave a concert at the Empress Rooms, Palace Hotel, Kensington, on Wednesday afternoon. The programme included various short songs by modern Scandinavian composers, heard here for the first time, among which those by Sinding and Lennart Lundberg were the most noteworthy. They were all most artistically sung by Mrs. Wood, and accompanied by Mr. Wood with all due tact and taste. Mlle. de Benici has a good touch and excellent technique. She played two delightful and well-contrasted Caprices by Sinding. The Leschetizky 'Lucia de Lammermoor' transcription for the left hand might well have been spared in so interesting a programme.

MISS GERTRUDE PEPPERCORN gave a pianoforte recital at St. James's Hall on Wednesday afternoon. In Beethoven's Sonata in E flat, Op. 27, No. 1, and in the first movement of Chopin's Sonata in B flat minor, the individuality of the performer was a little too prominent. Further on, however, in the latter work she played with greater restraint. In Brahms's Variations on a theme by Handel her fine technique was fully displayed. Among rising pianists of the day she holds high place. Miss Peppercorn thinks and acts for herself, and she has time before her to ripen intellect and obtain full mastery over feeling.

HERR WILHELM BACKHAUS and Miss Elsie Southgate gave a pianoforte and violin recital at St. James's Hall on Wednesday evening. The lady plays skilfully, but in Beethoven's

Kreutzer' Sonata—the last movement of which, by the way, was taken at an absurdly fast pace—and in Max Bruch's Violin Concerto in G minor there was excess of energy and overcharged sentiment; the intonation, moreover, was not always pure. Herr Backhaus's rendering of the Brahms Variations on a theme by Paganini was brilliant. He has an elastic, crisp touch and splendid technique. He is still in his teens, and gives great promise for the future. He afterwards played Chopin's seldom-heard Variations, Op. 12—a piece which, though bearing the composer's name, is totally lacking in poetry and charm—and the A minor Etude from Op. 25; in these, however, virtuosity got the upper hand. Madame Amy Sherwin sang in her best manner Mr. Landon Ronald's pleasing song-cycle 'Summertime,' recently produced at a Philharmonic Concert.

PROF. NIECKS, in his first Queen Victoria lecture at Trinity College, London, on 'The Ethical Aspects of Music,' dwelt on the views held in the past with regard to the ethical powers of music. In quoting some remarkable passages from Plato and Aristotle, he of course reminded his hearers of the fact that the Greek philosophers frequently used the word in a wider sense, including poetry. Among writers of later times he made particular mention of Zarlino, who, in his 'Institutioni Harmoniche,' laid marked stress on the value of music in forming character; also of Luther, who placed music next to theology. Yet at the present day, although music has gained immensely in expressiveness, he regretted that the recognition of its ethical power has decreased. In the second lecture on Thursday afternoon the learned professor showed how music could be made educative in three ways—physically, intellectually, and morally—an artificial division adopted for the purpose of discussion, since the three are closely connected. The first two would naturally be more readily admitted than the moral power. But every one will surely agree with Prof. Niecks that, since music is the language of emotion, teachers should be most careful as to the music they put before their pupils, some having a healthy, some a baneful influence. He forestalled the objection which may be raised, viz., that the teaching of music has not done much to improve people's manners and morals, by asserting that there is hardly any proper teaching of music, and an immense deal of miscultivation.

M. SAINT-SAËNS has written a letter to M. Castelbon de Beauxhortes, the organizer of the grand musical ceremonies at Béziers, apologizing for the non-fulfilment of his promise to write the music of 'Bacchus Mystifié.' The 'Barbares' for the Opéra was partly the cause of the delay, the libretto having been handed to him two months late. Then came various private and public hindrances to work, until finally M. Saint-Saëns recognized that he had "perdu la partie." M. Max d'Ollone, a Prix de Rome, came, however, to his help, and wrote—we quote M. Saint-Saëns's own words—"une partition exquise, tout imprégnée de la fraîcheur de la jeunesse, que je n'ai plus." He hopes, however, to write music for 'Parysatis,' a drama by Madame Dieulafoy, and for that purpose will repair to his favourite haunt the Canary Islands, where the climate is mild and where there are no distractions.

THE Bayreuth Festival will commence on July 22nd and end on August 20th. 'Der fliegende Holländer' will be given on July 22nd and August 1st, 4th, 12th, and 19th, with Herr van Rooy as the Dutchman; 'Parsifal' on July 23rd and 31st and August 5th, 7th, 8th, and 11th, with Herr van Dyck in the title *rôle* and Frau Gulbranson, of Christiania, as Kundry; and 'Der Ring des Nibelungen' cycle on July 25th, 26th, 27th, and 28th, and again on August 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th, with Herren van Rooy and Bertram (Wotan), Herren Burgstaller and Schmedes (Siegfried), Herren Briesemeister (Loge), Friedrichs (Alberich), and Blass (Hagen), Frau Wittich (Sieglinde), and Frau Gulbranson (Brünnhilde). Herr Felix Mottl will conduct 'Der fliegende Holländer,' Herr Karl Muck 'Parsifal,' and Dr. Richter the first cycle of the 'Ring'; the second will probably be under the direction of Herr Siegfried Wagner.

Le Ménestrel has discovered an interesting document in the *Mercure de France* of December, 1737. Rameau, who had just produced his *chef-d'œuvre*, 'Castor et Pollux,' at the Opéra, advertised that he was about to open an "école de composition dramatique." Lessons of two hours were to be given three times a week; the class was to consist of twelve pupils. In six months Rameau undertook to impart a knowledge of harmony and of its practical use "dans tous les cas où l'on voudra l'employer." The fee for each pupil was to be one louis d'or per month.

THE inauguration of the new Prince Regent Theatre at Bayreuth will consist of twenty Wagner performances ('Meistersinger,' 'Tristan,' 'Lohengrin,' and 'Tannhäuser'), under the direction of Herr Hermann Zumpe. The theatre, built after the model of the one at Bayreuth, will be designated the "Richard Wagner Festspielhaus." These performances, following immediately after the last Bayreuth performance on August 20th, will commence on August 21st and end on September 28th.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

MON.	Mr. Hayden Coffin's Concert, 3, Steinway Hall.
—	Miss Margaret Wild's Pianoforte Recital, 3, St. James's Hall.
—	The Misses Douste's Vocal and Operatic Recital, 3.30, Queen's (Small) Hall
—	Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden.
TUES.	Paderewski's Pianoforte Recital, 3, St James's Hall.
—	Mr. Jan Mulder's Concert, 8.30, Salle Erard.
—	Miss Marguerite Hall's Vocal Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
—	Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden
WED.	Mrs. C. Edwardes and Mr. R. J. Chalcraft's Vocal Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall
—	The Misses Douste's Vocal and Operatic Recital, 8.30, Queen's (Small) Hall.
—	Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden.
THURS.	Mlle and M. Boucherit's Pianoforte and Violin Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden
FRI.	Kubelik's Orchestral Concert, 8.30, Queen's Hall.
—	Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden
SAT.	Mr. John Thomas's Harp Recital, 3, St James's Hall.
—	Grand Naval and Military Concert, 5, Crystal Palace.
—	Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

CORONET.—'La Course du Flambeau,' Pièce en Quatre Actes. Par Paul Hervieu.

COURT.—Afternoon Performance: 'A Happy Nook.' In Three Acts. From the German of Hermann Sudermann by Alice Greeven and J. T. Grein.

THE sufficiently enigmatical title which M. Hervieu has bestowed upon his latest dramatic novelty proves to be an attempt at translation or explanation of the λαμπαδηφορία or torch-bearing race of ancient Greece, referred to by Plato, and by Lucretius in a well-known line

Et quasi cursores vitai lampada tradunt,

to symbolize the successive generations of men, each seizing the torch from the other and speeding with it along, careful only that the fire derived from the divine altar is never extinguished. For the new generation Nature despoils the old, taking from it in order to endow the younger all that it retains of force and power. This thesis M. Hervieu maintains in a work which is ingenious in treatment and considerable as literature, but unutterably painful and almost repellent. Sabine Revel, a widow of some thirty-five to forty years, stands between her mother Madame Fontenais, now old, and her daughter Marie Jeanne, a girl of seventeen. To the last-named she has given up her life, heaping on her affection which the maiden accepts with the light-hearted selfishness of youth. For her daughter's sake, lest he should interfere with her matrimonial chances, she has sent away, never to return, a rich and faithful lover to whom her own heart turns. Marie Jeanne has made her own choice of a husband—not a specially happy selection, as it turns out—and in presence of her entreaties and tears the mother has no choice but to consent to the projected nuptials. No long time after these have been carried out Didier Maravon, the husband, through a combination of circumstances for which he is scarcely responsible, finds himself doomed to failure unless he can raise a considerable sum. Inability to do this leads him to the contemplation of suicide and hurries his wife, who dotes on him, to the point of death. What is Sabine to do? Her child is visibly pining away; her mother, bound by some promise to her dead husband, refuses any form of pecuniary advance, and Sabine during her mother's lifetime is penniless. The state of affairs is desperate. Vainly does she humiliate herself to her former lover, her letters to him remaining unanswered. She steals, accordingly, some of her mother's securities, and by the aid of a skilfully practised forgery seems on the point of obtaining the money. A blunder, natural enough in the circumstances and ingeniously conceived, renders this crime unavailing. Ultimately she brings about her mother's death, not quite directly, but as inevitably as if she had stood over her like a Queen Eleanor proffering dagger or poison. Even this terrible deed is vain. Offers of advancement and fortune reach the young couple, and are greedily and resolutely accepted, and Marie Jeanne goes off to Louisiana, leaving the scared Sabine to contemplate alone the corpse of her murdered mother. Very relentless is all this, yet not more relentless perhaps than true. In days when we do nothing but "look before and after," and when the most despairing lesson is the most acceptable, a work of this class is sure of acceptance. It owes most of its success to the agonizing display by Madame Réjane of the tortures of Sabine. Never before, so far as we know, has Madame Réjane undertaken a part quite so serious. Maternal affection is finely displayed, and her gradual and reluctant abandonment of habits of command, and the substitution for authority of something like servility, is effective. The later scenes, where the woman stands between the mother whose life she has shortened and the fugitive daughter for whose sake she has become a criminal, are cruel rather than dramatic. They exhibit, however, the possession by the actress of gifts distinctly tragic. The impersonation is a triumph for Madame Réjane. The general performance is good.

In an English dress the 'Glück im Winkel,' first given in England by Herr Junkermann at the St. George's Hall on February 2nd, 1900, proves a conventional but stimulating drama, which in the second act strikes a note of true and dominant passion, then sinks to a lame and impotent conclusion. The fact that this piece was played on Tuesday last for a single occasion only, and is already withdrawn,

precludes us from dealing with it at any length. It might well, however, with a less sentimental title and with a few trivial alterations, be converted into a work worthy of the serious consideration of some Central London management. Two characters in it are admirably conceived, Elizabeth the heroine and the masterful Baron von Roecknitz, who boasts that his wooing is conducted in the same predatory manner in which his ancestors dealt with the travellers unfortunate enough to come within their reach. The scenes between these two are conducted with an insolent, overpowering passion on the one side and a cowed and terrified resistance on the other, each admirable in its way. Mr. Charles Goodhart as the Baron developed gifts few of our actors possess, and Miss Marion Terry revealed as the heroine powers as an emotional actress which prove how great a loss is involved in her practical and incomprehensible banishment from the stage.

Dramatic Gossip.

Sir Henry Irving revived at the Lyceum on Monday night the 'Charles I.' of the late W. G. Wills, resuming the character of the King, one of the most beautiful as it is one of the earliest of his poetic assumptions, having been first seen in 1872. Miss Terry did not take until 1879 the part of Henrietta Maria, in which she now reappears. A tremendous greeting was accorded both artists, and the revival promises, as had been anticipated, to be the most attractive and remunerative of the series.

Mr. Bourchier will in the autumn return to the Criterion with a new comedy of English manners.

Mr. Henry Arthur Jones is engaged upon a new play of modern life, the heroine of which will be presented by Miss Lena Ashwell.

The Imperial Theatre will pass for the autumn season into the hands of Mr. Herbert Waring, who purposes producing a drama of military life in India by Mr. Boyle Lawrence, the title of which, as at present fixed, is 'A Man of his Word.' Miss Hilda Rivers will play the heroine.

Mr. Hawtrey's season at the Prince of Wales's will end on August 3rd, and a couple of months later the actor will start on his first visit to the United States, taking with him 'A Message from Mars' and 'The Man from Blankley's.'

During her visit this week to the Kennington Theatre Miss Kate Rorke has reappeared in her original character of Mary Herbert in Mr. Calmour's 'Cupid's Messenger.'

The run of 'L'Aiglon' ceases this evening at Her Majesty's Theatre, and Madame Bernhardt will appear on Monday as Marguerite Gautier to the Georges Duval of M. Coquelin, and on Thursday as La Tosca, with her associate as Scarpia. On July 8th the programme will be classical, consisting of 'Phèdre' and 'Les Précieuses Ridicules.' The season will end on July 12th with a programme hereafter to be fixed.

The notion once entertained of showing Madame Réjane during her present visit to the Coronet as Yanetta in 'La Robe Rouge' of M. Brieux has been abandoned. The character furnishes abundant opportunities for the display of the quasi-tragic gifts which the actress has recently exhibited, but the termination of the play is too melodramatic.

At the Grand Theatre, Croydon, Miss Annie Hughes has appeared as the heroine of 'Becky Sharp,' a dramatization by Mr. David Balsillie of portions of Thackeray's 'Vanity Fair.' Mr. Wenman is Jos Sedley; Mr. T. W. Percyval, Lord Steyne; Mr. Henry Crisp, Sir Pitt Crawley; and Miss Kate Bishop, Miss Crawley.

In consequence of the long delay at the Comédie Française in the production of his drama of 'Sainte Thérèse,' the scene of which is Spain in the time of Philip II., M. Catulle Mendès has withdrawn the piece and placed it in the hands of Madame Sarah Bernhardt.

Mr. Nat Goodwin will open the Comedy Theatre in September with Mr. H. V. Esmond's 'When We were Twenty-one,' in which he and his wife, Miss Maxine Elliott, will reappear in their original parts of the hero and the heroine.

At a benefit performance at the Strand on Tuesday afternoon 'An Adventure,' an original one-act play, by Mr. Sydney Valentine, was presented by Miss Eva Dare, Mr. Aubrey Fitzgerald, and the author.

Mr. Dion Boucicault has been appointed general stage manager and producer in London for Mr. Charles Frohman.

M. Otojiro Kawakámi now plays at the Criterion the Knight in 'The Knight and the Geisha.'

The death occurred on Monday last of M. Alexandre Parodi, the dramatist, at the age of sixty-one years. M. Parodi was a Greek by birth, but had long resided in France, and was, indeed, in spirit as well as in law, a Frenchman. His first published work was a political romance, 'Le Dernier des Papes,' which ran through *Illustrazione*; this was followed by two volumes of verse, 'Passions et Idées,' 1863, and 'Nouvelles Messéniennes,' 1867. His first important play, 'Rome Vaincu,' obtained a brilliant success in 1876 at the Théâtre Français. In 1884 his drama 'L'Inflexible' was produced at the Théâtre de la Renaissance; and the Comédie Française had a new piece of his in preparation at the time of his death.

To Correspondents.—C. H.—W. H. D. R.—W. S. P.—L. H. K.—received.
A. J. M.—Many thanks.
A. H. H.—T. F. O.—Just too late for insertion.
No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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